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No. 3.



MAGAZINE

OF THE

DAUGHTERS <sup>OF THE</sup> REVOLUTION



Published Quarterly.

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WASHINGTON TAKING THE OATH AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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# MAGAZINE

OF THE

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

VOL. III.

FEBRUARY, 1895.

No. 1.

### SILENT WITNESSES.

BY EMMA MERSEREAU NEWTON.

AUTHOR OF "A BIT OF BUNTING," "A BREATH OF HEAVEN," "A WINTER IN FLORIDA," "A PHANTOM PICTURE," ETC.

(Continued.)

THOSE who make history rarely record it, and my witnesses of the seventeenth century are prone to confine their statements to the conveyances of property and statistical reports. The paucity of letters may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that there was no post office in the colony up to 1711. Patents, however, serve to indicate the course of events, and one of these parchment curios, "written on two skins and a half," shows that in 1677 Sir Edmund Andross granted to John Palmer three hundred and forty-two acres of land in the county of Richmond, on Staten Island; and this grant, with some adjoining land owned by Francis Barbor, was ratified and confirmed by Gov. Dongan in the year 1684 at a rental of *eight bushels of good winter wheat* per annum. As wheat was selling at five shillings and nine

pence, the rental was less than three pounds.

An indenture dated three years later shows that John Palmer and Sarah, his wife, made an assignment to his Excellency Gov. Dongan of the "*Manor of CASSELTOWNE*" with its gardens, orchards, mills, mill-dams, buildings, etc.; also the "right of patronage of all the churches erected," or to be erected on said land. Thus, it is easy to conjecture that the shores discovered by Henry Hudson less than eighty years previous were already beginning to blossom with the bud of civilization.

At this time the island, called by the Indians Manhattan, had emerged from the crysalis of a Dutch trading post and had become a baby English city, where the swell people of the period were endeavoring to accustom themselves to the use of their first forks, while an occasional nabob indulged

in the extravagance of a silver watch. But a single college had as yet been founded on this side of the Atlantic, and the first American Assembly had only recently been convened.

This year of 1684 was also made notable by De la Barre, the governor of Canada, who crossed the border with an army of seventeen hundred men for the purpose of exterminating the confederacy of Indians occupying the interior of New York State. But his troops suffered so much hardship during their march through the wild region of the North that famine and sickness unfitted them for battle, and their bombastic commander was compelled to crave a treaty of peace from the chiefs of the "Five Nations." In humiliation he returned to Montreal with Garangula's sarcastic words ringing in his ears :

"Yonnondio, you must have believed when you left Quebec that the sun had consumed all the forests which render our country inaccessible to the French, or that the great lakes had overflown their banks and surrounded our castles, so that it was impossible to get out of them. Yes, Yonnondio, you must have dreamed so, and the curiosity of so great a wonder has brought you so far. Now you are undeceived, for I and the warriors here present are come to assure you that the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneydoes and Mohawks are yet alive."

De la Barre's successor, De Nouville, led a still larger army against the confederated Indians ; and these wars within the limits of the colony kept Gov. Dongan actively engaged during his administration. The Romanist Governor, also, became an object of dislike and distrust on account of his religion, and the offensive attitude of Protestants towards him probably influenced his determination to resign his office and embark for England.

He was succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Nicholson, who was so harassed by the militia captain Jacob Leisler that he absconded in the night, leaving the province destitute of a chief magistrate. The ignorant but aggressive Leisler was promoted by his adherents to the vacancy ; but the people of Albany expressed the most violent animosity towards the obnoxious new governor, and, led by Bayard, Courtlandt and Livingston, refused to acknowledge him.

A body of troops, under Milborne, was sent to enforce obedience, but, being unable to cope with the rebels, returned without attempting it. The following spring, however, they were subjugated by a larger force, and the property of the leaders was confiscated.

This was deemed a very arbitrary and unjust measure by people in general ; and a few lines dispatched by courier to Mr. Joshua Mersereau, of Staten Island, read as follows :



“ Dear Sir :

Inclosed you have a report which will satisfy you that they have given away our Estate. What they have founded their Opinion on God only knows, as it is Contrary to justice and the Expectation of every important person that is acquainted with the Dispute. I am Distressed for our poor relations at Albany, who are Stript of their all. What they will do God knows. Can say no more now but that I am

Your Kinsman and Humble  
Seryant,

BARNARD LAGRANGE.”

During these inter-colonial troubles war broke out between France and England, and in February, 1690, the Canadian French, with their Indian allies, made the fatal attack on Schenectady, which electrified the civilized world with horror. A chronicle published as early as 1739 gives the following graphic description of it :

The French and Indians “ divided their number into small parties, that every house might be invested at the same time. On Saturday night, at eleven o’clock, they entered the gates, which they found unshut. The inhabitants having retired to rest, universal stillness reigned. Suddenly, in every quarter, the horrible yell was heard. The whites sprang from their beds, conscious of the danger which surrounded them. Opening their doors, they met the savages with uplifted tomahawks on the thresh-

old. Each, at the same instant, heard the cry of his affrighted neighbor, soon succeeded by the groans of the dying.

In a few moments the buildings were on fire. Women were butchered, and children thrown alive in the flames. The Indians, frantic with slaughter, ran through the village massacring those who, in their attempt to escape, were betrayed by the light of their own blazing houses. Some few eluded their pursuers, but a fate almost as dreadful overtook them, for they were naked, and a furious snow storm came on. Twenty-five lost their limbs from the severity of the cold during the flight to Albany, which was their nearest place of refuge. Others perished outright from the fatigue and exposure of that terrible flight. But one of the strangest incidents of the massacre was that a certain Mary Mersereau was scalped and left for dead by the Indians, yet had vitality enough to recover and make her way to a brother’s house on Staten Island, where she lived for many years, wearing a cap, made for the express purpose, to cover the nakedness of her skull.

From these sanguinary days of barbarous Indian warfare there is a break in my line of witnesses until the bugle call of the Revolution begins to sound. At its first notes up springs a host to speak of those who were soldiers to the core. Indeed, the number is so great that it is difficult to classify them or to

rank them in their proper order. Therefore, almost at random, I am constrained to place them in evidence. The first is given precedence on account of its date, and runs as follows :

“NEWARK, Aug. 17th, 1776.

These are to authorize and require you to take as many Boards as you shall find in this County fit for the Public Service if they are wanted—you are to take an account of them, their Number and Quality, and give Receipts for them to the Persons from whom you shall take them—you are also authorized to impress as many Teams as are necessary to transport them to the Place where they are wanted.

WM. BUSHEL,

Chairman of Essex Co. Com.  
To JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Esq.”

“RUTLAND, 15th Aug., 1778.

Received of Joshua Mersereau, Esq., D. C. Gen'l of Prisoners, Eighteen barrels flour containing Thirty-four Hundred and Sixty-nine Pounds of Neat flour to bake for Prisoners of War.

JOHN JENKINS.”

A number of these receipts for provision have been preserved, but as they are of a similar character one will suffice. A provision return, however, is sufficiently unique to be worthy of note. I transcribe it below :

“A Provision Return for the 71st Regiment (Prisoners of War) for four days from the 27th to the 30th. Both days included.

| Men. | Days. | Rations. | Flour. | Bread. | Salt beef. | Soap. |
|------|-------|----------|--------|--------|------------|-------|
| 9    | 4     | 36       | 20     | 7      | 27         | 1     |

Rec'd of Wm. Dawes, Esq. A. C. Issacs, thirty-six Rations. being Twenty pounds flour, Seven pounds Hard bread, Twenty-seven pounds Salt beef and one pound of Soap, the Soap being a Weekly allowance.

JAMES ANDERSON.”

It will be observed that neither tea nor coffee formed a part of the rations. But both beverages were still luxuries. Indeed, coffee never appeared on the tables of even the most affluent Colonists until 1705 and tea was not sipped in America until 1711, while the now common potato was a curiosity as late as 1720. The cost and difficulties attending getting even such homely necessities as hay, wood and iron may be inferred from the subjoined receipts :

“Rec'd, Rutland, Jan. 23d, 1779, of Joshua Mersereau, D. C. Gen'l. of Prisoners, Ten Dollars for Carting one load of hay for the Use of the United States in his Department per M.

THOMAS FLINT.”

“Rec'd Rutland March 24th 1779 from Joshua Mersereau one hundred and sixty dollars on acct. of two hundred cord of pine wood to be Delivered at the Barracks at 20 shillings per cord, and also rec'd of Major Gooch three hundred dollars for which I gave Major Goosh a receipt.

WILLIAM BRITTAN.”



"RUTLAND, Sept. 9th, 1778.

"I the Subscriber Declare and Say that sometime in January 1778—as I was returning home from the army, when I came to Veal-town I met with Jacob Reed, who employed me to Drive a Waggon to Rutland. But Bob Dun told Reed it would not do for him to Leave the Waggon. Reed Sayd he had Leave from Mr. Mersereau to Leave it when he could engage another to drive it, when we got to Kingsbury he left the tavern and said he was going to Fish Kill, then I drove the Teams and Stoped at Milford to Shoe the Horses. We asked the Landlord if we could Store our Iron. But Dun got his load up to the town but I Could not get up my Load it being so slippery. Bob Dun was refused to have his Iron Stored. The Landlord told

him there was no Danger of it being Stole. Bob Dun Counted his Barrs of Iron, and in the Morning he Counted them again and said he Lost four Barrs, he was uneasy about it and examined the Landlord and Two or Three of the neighbors about them but Could not find them, then we Counted the Bars on the other Waggon and there was none missing. Then we proceeded to Weston where my Waggon broke and then put all into Bob's Waggon. Then we Come to Oakham Woods, then Bob's Waggon broke. We Counted the Iron and Come home here to get a Team and Could not get back that night. Went next morning and there was Six barr more Lost, all which I declare to be the truth.

JOHN CHILDS."

(To be continued.)

## HOME LIFE DURING THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

BY GERTRUDE LEFFERTS VANDERBILT.

THE Muse of History has been pictured as standing unmoved in serene majesty recording upon her tablets the rise and fall of mighty empires and the great events of national life. In her stately dignity she ignores the trivial matters of every-day occurrence. It is the nation and not the individual, the country and not the home, the men and women in the aggregate, of whom she writes.

But did you never wish in turning her pages that you found more

of what the men and women and little children were doing and saying? Of how they lived and what home life was to them? Would it not be more of human interest to us, we who as women turn with horror from bloodshed and carnage to the tenderer aspects of life?

If you feel so, you will bear with me if, instead of telling you of the struggle and the battle, I give you the home scenes and the history of those eventful times as they appeared to the women and the

children who lived upon the farms and fields where the battle of Long Island was fought.

There was a time when there were no grates, nor stoves, nor furnaces. There was a time when there were no tall lamps, nor gas-burners, nor electric lights. It was the time of broad, open fire-places and blazing logs. Parents and children and grandchildren gathered around the hearth at twilight and listened to stories of what the old people remembered of former times. What grandfather did, what grandmother said, and how all the children felt about it, was the theme of that hour.

What wonder that the stories told were not forgotten, when they pictured the exciting scenes of the Revolution and told of vivid memories of hardships and personal adventures during that struggle. It is from those fireside stories that we glean to-day, and we here present them to you.

The 22d of August, 1776, dawned bright and fair. There was no indication that we might expect the squadron lying in the bay at the Narrows to land the forces under Lord Howe. The farmers after their early breakfast went as usual with their colored men to the fields. The "huysvrouw" gave her orders for the midday meal and talked with the motherly old colored women about the baking and the churning and how much spinning had been done. The children had gone to school to repeat their les-

sons in Holland Dutch, with perhaps a catechism lesson included. There was then and there no division between church and state, the public school in Flatbush being the school of the Reformed (Dutch) Church. It must have been, if any, a very advanced scholar who took lessons in the foreign languages—such, for instance, as English.

Yes, it was so clear and bright, and the day opened so much as every other that we could not think of it as one that was to end in sorrow. Peace seemed to brood over sea and land. The fields between the bay where the fleet lay and the quiet village waved in ripened beauty under the mid-summer sun. Red clover blossoms grew on the roadside and big, velvety bees swung them to and fro for a breakfast of honey.

Presently there was the sound of distant firing. Then men ran in from the harvest fields to tell the rumor afloat that the British had landed and were advancing. Fathers and brothers hastened to the country store, the post office or the roadside tavern to inquire for the latest news. Women neatly attired in short gown and linsey woolsey petticoat stood in their door-yards to gain information of the passers-by, and the colored women, in high turbans, left their churns to ask "old missus" what all the noise was about. Men ran in all directions with fire-arms. The school-house door was flung open and the master as well as the boys rushed out,



shouting and hurrahing under the excitement.

Presently the church bell began to ring violently, for the rope hung down in the middle of the old Dutch church, and that ringing was the signal agreed upon. There was no doubt then that the moment for the strife was approaching. If other confirmation was needed, the distant firing to the westward was constant and the reverberation from the Hessian guns and the smoke rising flung its banner to the sky to signal the coming contest.

It is thus that Grandma tells the story: "I was a young girl then, hardly sixteen. I had no brothers. Father and mother, sister and I were all the family, except the slaves in the kitchen and their children. Father had been sick nearly all summer; he was feeble still, and, being no longer young, he walked with a stout cane. Those were the days of knee-breeches and knee-buckles and long coats; perhaps he looked older to me than he really was, but I always associate that dress with old age. As we girls were full of life and spirit, father was unwilling to have us remain in the heat of the conflict when the two armies should crash together; therefore the farm wagon and horses were brought to the door to take us to a place of safety. Various articles of furniture loaded up the wagon. The works of the old Dutch clock were placed in it, the Dutch Bible with great brass clasps, and some favorite pieces of

furniture. There may be ludicrous things happening sometimes, even in the midst of danger. Old Diana brought out the great iron dinner pot and some meat in it for our dinner. We took her advice as to the meat, but we left that huge kettle. You see, in those days the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker were not our providers. All the wants of the family were supplied at home. If beef was to be cooked for dinner, the animals fattened upon the farm had been salted in huge casks in the cellars, and from there the supply was obtained. There was poultry in abundance in the door-yards, and fish to be had for the catching in the bays not far distant. When we wanted veal, the calf was killed in the barn-yard, and we shared it with our neighbors, who in their turn shared in the same way with us. On this day the calf had been killed and Diana did not intend that we should leave home without some portion of it.

"The constant, although distant, firing made the horses restless; the colt was quite unwilling to stand still. Mother left the house in charge of Diana, and father gave orders to old Cæsar as to what he should do, especially as to his driving the horses down the farm lane and so far beyond the public highway as to be out of sight of any Hessian or Englishman who might have had his own horse shot under him. An order had been given, probably by Gen. Sullivan, to take

all the grain out of the barns and stack it in the fields, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the British.

“‘We never had a more plentiful harvest,’ exclaimed father with a sigh. Mother was more hopeful: ‘Never mind,’ she said, ‘our people will spare it if they can; but better to burn it than to have it increase the wealth of the enemy.’

“We could wait no longer; it was time to drive off; so, leaving all our possessions—father said, ‘never to see them again—’ we turned into a long lane that led eastward and out of the line of the advancing troops.

“We received a warm welcome from the cousins whom we visited and an invitation to stay until the war was over; but father only expected to remain a day or two, until the main body of troops had left, so that we girls might be unmolested.

“One evening there was a bright light, as of a fire, against the sky and a heavy smoke hung over the village. ‘It is the burning of the stacked grain,’ said mother. ‘And of our house,’ added father. We children were young and hopeful. We thought because father was old and sick that he prophesied disaster. He sighed heavily as he watched the smoke, and we said, to comfort him, ‘You will soon be well, father, and then you can go and fight the enemy;’ but the hollow cough that followed his attempt

to stand and watch the distant flames told of the disease which was soon to conquer his remaining strength.

“Father’s prediction as to the burning of our house was correct. We returned home to find it a ruin. It had been built, probably, soon after the settlement of Flatbush, with bricks either brought from Holland or manufactured on what was known as the Steinbockerie, or stone bakery, a brick-kiln in a stratum of clay within the limits of our farm. The house was tiled with Dutch tiles of Scripture scenes in its wide fireplaces, and was altogether a typical Dutch farmhouse. It was burned by order of Lord Cornwallis, because it afforded a defence behind which the American riflemen could reload and fire.

“We returned to find that we were homeless, having lost nearly all that we possessed. We lived for a time, here or there, in neighbors’ houses—neighbors who had left and not returned as soon as we, or who kindly shared with us because we had lost our all. Father was despondent, but mother was one of the most cheery and hopeful of women; nothing ever discouraged her. She went to the house of an Englishman of wealth and position who lived near and asked him for the loan of some lumber which was piled up on his premises. Then, with the promise of getting it, she engaged carpenters and finally set us young people to look for nails



in the ruins of the burnt house; and so brave and determined was this good mother that before the year closed we had a roof over our heads. That gathering of nails was rare sport for us and the young people who lived near us, for the prisoner officers used to meet there and help straighten out the nails we picked up. Of course we sympathized with them, and they, having nothing to do, being on parole, enjoyed the companionship of our young people. Mother did not look with very friendly eye upon the attentions of these young officers, but we knew that in her heart, as they were Americans, she could not forbid our innocent intercourse.

"But this is rather anticipating. When we returned home after our few days of absence it was to a scene of destruction. Everywhere disaster had followed our army. Gen. DeHeister with his Hessian troops, Lord Cornwallis with his regiments of infantry and of heavy artillery, and Lord Percy with his grenadiers were all well trained soldiers and more than a match for our own raw troops. To Gen. Greene had been entrusted the command here, but, having been taken very sick, the command devolved next on Gen. Putnam, who was not familiar with the face of the country. On every side the Americans were repulsed, and the total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was estimated at some fifteen hundred (1,500); others

place the loss at three thousand (3,000). A regiment of young men of the best families in Maryland was routed, and it is said that two hundred and fifty-nine (259) of them were killed. On the farms, in fields and woods, everywhere, men were found lying wounded or having just died. In the old Dutch church were placed the wounded and dying, and the dead were buried just outside the walls, in the old burial ground. You may notice there spaces where there are no tombstones, but the ground is filled with bones, and because they must not be disturbed no other graves are made there. You could not cross the woods in any direction but that you came upon the body of some soldier who had fallen in the retreat as they were driven to and fro between the English and the Hessians, when Gen. Sullivan was made prisoner. Oh, it was dreadful! The negroes were superstitious and would scarcely venture out into the woods for months after, believing that where so many had died the woods and fields were haunted." Grandma herself had seen a soldier leaning against the trunk of a persimmon tree that stood near the pond on the farm. She thought him resting there, but found that he was dead.

Wherever the soldiers had encamped there were exasperating scenes of willful waste; the furniture was broken and ruined; feather beds had been ripped open and

thrown in the wells; in some instances the horses of the cavalry had been turned into the best rooms and in wanton waste fed from the bureau drawers. The whole town exhibited a scene of desolation. The season that followed was a very rainy one; and that increased the want and misery. A fever broke out, a sort of camp fever, which spread rapidly and proved very fatal. Grass grew in the middle of the streets. Food was scarce. What little remained was liable at any time to be stolen. Horses were sometimes taken from the plough by pillaging soldiers, and there was no redress. The cows were driven off in spite of remonstrance. Poultry was stolen whenever caught. As the grain stacked in the fields had been burned to keep it from the enemy, flour was scarce; for every farmer was accustomed to take his own grain to the tide mills on the shore to have it ground for winter use. In every home there were great bins with divisions for separating corn meal, rye, barley and wheat, but as these stacks of grain were burned in August, that autumn found the farmers without their usual supply.

The very rails from the fences were taken out to burn in the soldiers' camp fires, so that the horses, cows and sheep which they had been enabled to keep from the foraging enemy could not be fenced in the pasture.

Grandma told of their herd of cows (all the farmers owned large

herds of cattle) being driven toward Jamaica, her mother pleading in vain to have at least one left; but it was no use to plead where *might* gave *right*. So the brave woman went to Col. Axtle, the Englishman from whom she had obtained the lumber for her house, and told him about it, representing to him that these cows were the only source of subsistence for the family. He very kindly gave her a letter and told her that if her servants could identify the cows, by that order they could be recovered. Old Cæsar and Mink found the cows and they were returned to the family. After that they were fastened near the house to prevent a repetition of the theft, and the family lived as if they were encamped on a prairie where every precaution must be taken to preserve the animals against prowling wolves.

The lumber which Col. Axtle so kindly loaned was not sufficient to finish the house; so that the upper chambers were only partially floored over; they had scarcely more than boarding for the beds to rest upon. This afforded some amusement to the young people, who were obliged to skip from beam to beam to reach the stairway, but it was not quite so pleasant for their elders. Now these people, who were suffering all these privations and discomforts, who were almost homeless, and for the time almost penniless, had been accustomed to every comfort that that age could



give. They had had a comfortable home with that overflowing abundance of food which characterized every Dutch household of a period in which everything was provided from the resources of the farm. There was no market to which they could apply when the requirements of the family were not met at home. The spinning of their own flax, the weaving of their own cloth, even the making of their own shoes, was done at home, for the shoemaker was semi-annually summoned to bring his bench and make shoes for the whole family. The grinding of their own grain and the salting of their winter provisions had been previously their dependence when the winter snows came on; of such relief they were now deprived. Want and poverty, such as they had never known before, now stared them in the face. It was only because they were inured to hardship, brave and independent, naturally industrious, and rather disposed to go without than to apply for help, that they did not succumb to the unaccustomed privations of the winter that succeeded the battle of Long Island.

If I may again allude to what Grandma used to say about the building of that house with borrowed lumber, I would like to add that it seems to me characteristic of the people that her mother would not allow her the slightest expenditure for the year following until that lumber bill had been paid; it was paid by the sale of milk, butter and

eggs to the English or Hessian officers, who swarmed through the village streets, and, being on good pay, had money for these luxuries, as at that time they were considered. As for the children of the family, their mother kept them on mush and milk, skim milk at that, no one but the father being allowed cream and fresh milk, he being feeble and out of health. It was only when they had paid the debt that they returned to their former style of living; so honest and honorable was this Dutch community.

They were themselves a law-abiding people, and the recklessness, audacity and meanness with which they were daily robbed of their property, was to them a new experience. The wanton destruction of property even when such destruction could do no possible good to the destroyers, was something very aggravating. This thievery was probably not so much the work of the English soldiers as of the mercenary troops among the Germans and Hessians.

Dr. Stiles, in his history, speaking of Kings County at this time, says: "After its occupation by the British free range had been given to the pillaging propensities of the soldiery. Farms had been laid waste, woodlands were ruthlessly cut down for fuel, buildings injured and boundaries effaced. Farmers were despoiled of their cattle, horses, swine, poultry and vegetables, and of almost every necessary article of subsistence."

Dr. Stiles excepts their grain, which, he says, "fortunately had been housed before the invasion;" but, in making this statement, he forgot to add that the grain in the north end of Flatbush in the line of the battle had been stacked in the fields by order either of Gen. Putnam or

Gen. Sullivan, and was burned, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy as provender. Therefore, those residing in that portion of the town were thus much poorer than those whose farms were not in the line of battle.

(*To be continued.*)

### MOLLIE STARKS.

**A**MONG the most attractive of Revolutionary incidents is that of General Starks' address to his troops. I will quote first from an account of the Battle of Bennington, in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for 1877.

"As midday approached the Americans were massed to receive orders. The locality was a large field, the entrance to which was by sliding bars and tall posts, peculiar to the vicinity. Starks leaped to the topmost rail and steadied himself by the tall post, and harangued his troops in the well-known sentences: 'Now, my men—yonder are the Hessians! They are bought for seven pounds ten pence a man! *Are you worth more? Prove it!* To-night the American flag floats from yonder hill, or Mollie Starks sleeps a widow.' "

I had occasion to consult Appleton's Biographical Dictionary in regard to General Starks, and there, to my dismay, saw it stated this

story was probably a myth, as his wife's name was Elizabeth. Loth to give Mollie Starks up, I inserted a query in the *Boston Saturday Evening Transcript*, and obtained an answer that her name *was Elizabeth*, daughter of Caleb Page. Later I was placed in communication with Dr. Charles Starks, of Marshfield, Mass., a great-grandson of the General. He wrote me that Elizabeth Page *was* his wife, but the General never called her but by the pet name of "*Molly*," and he *was the author* of the expression "Mollie Starks sleeps a widow."

It is a matter of congratulation that we still have Mollie Starks, and no iconoclastic hand can cut her down from the place in our affections. I put this on record, thinking possibly other searchers for truth might be disappointed and puzzled—as I was—by the item in the Biographical Dictionary.

MARY LANGFORD TAYLOR ALDEN.

D. R.

## THE COUNTRY CALLS.

THE Country calls, she loudly calls,  
"My children, come to me;  
Give me your hearts; they are the walls  
Of my security."

The Country calls, "I miss their sight,  
Who unseen dangers see.  
Where are the watchers of the night,  
My guards of liberty?"

The Country calls, "I mourn the woe  
That menaces the free,  
The terror of a mortal blow  
From foreign anarchy."

The Country calls, "I need the men  
Whose fathers fought for me;  
The might of Kings revives again  
In freedom's apathy!"

The Country calls, "I bid ye heed  
Mothers, whose feeble knee  
Upholds the State, mind that ye breed  
Haters of tyranny!"

The Country calls, "I bind the maid  
No lover have but he  
Who lifts his patriotic blade  
For my integrity!"

The Country calls, "I summon now,  
With cheers of 'three times three',  
The stalwarts of the prune and plough,  
The nation's yeomanry."

The Country calls, she calls aloud,  
"My children, come to me;  
The watchword of the land is God  
And Home and Liberty!"

MARGUERITE E. MILLER EASTER.



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## IN MEMORIAM.

MARGUERITE ELIZABETH MILLER EASTER, wife of James W. Easter, and Secretary of the Avalon Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution in Maryland, died at her home, No. 1324 McCulloh Street, on the 28th day of October, death coming to one so prepared and expectant as a happy release after a long and painful illness. She was a woman of ability and culture, possessing rare literary attainments and blessed with numberless friends who deeply mourn their loss; "but God saw fit to call her to a wider field and happier home."

Her body is lying beneath the sod  
With her face turned up from the earth, to God,  
Where her soul is now forever at rest,  
Eternally happy and perfectly blessed.

To her beautiful body we say good bye !  
But unto her soul, that shall never die,  
We only can whisper farewell, adieu !  
Till we meet again up beyond the blue.

She is living now near the good God's smile,  
Who gave her to us for a little while ;  
Her noble spirit and guileless love  
Have added new grace to the home above.

Mrs. Easter was a member of the Episcopal Church, in which faith she died.

ARTHUR MILLER EASTER.

### RESOLUTION.

The Baltimore Chapter of Avalon, Daughters of the Revolution, in the decease of Mrs. Marguerite E. Easter have lost a valuable officer and dear friend. We mourn our personal loss, and extend to the bereaved family of Mrs. Easter our heartfelt sympathy, and pray that their grief may be assuaged by the ministrations of the Blessed Comforter.

AVALON CHAPTER,  
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

November 2d, 1894.

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## MISTRESS BETTY'S PITCHER.

THE pitcher white and blue, bring from the shelf,  
And move this modern bric-a-brac aside.  
Place, faience, for this ancient piece of delf,  
That knew my great-grandfather and his bride.

Pitcher, your swelling bowl was made to hold  
A satisfying draught; and held it, too!  
Things had their uses in those days, I'm told,  
And men—was it not so, old White and Blue?

Pray make yourself at home; you have the air  
Of being quite one of the family.  
Methinks this snow-bound night suits well a pair  
Of gossips, such as we propose to be.

With candles lit and fire brightly burning,  
We'll journey back into the days of dips,  
Into the days when ladies did the churning,  
Then held assemblies, dressed in satin slips.

Again, a youthful pitcher, you will grace  
Grandmama's corner cupboard, or in state,  
With cider filled, will hold your honored place  
And flank the roast beside grandpapa's plate.

You'll hear them talk about the king, perhaps  
Of Washington; and later on the ire  
Of freemen will blaze forth, and in the gaps  
Between the growls of rage you'll hear the fire

Roar up the mighty chimney, and a shout  
From woods near by, as if the very blast  
Was revolutionary! and without  
One cherished memory of the past.

The changeless wind: O hark! dear pitcher, hark!  
It howls the same to-night as when men dared  
To fight for conscience sake!—but never lark  
That sang in field Colonial cared

Less for such things than we do now; yet, still,  
We like to hear the story when well told.  
Proceed: Were all the men of doughty will,  
Were all the women brave, in days of old?

And were they always clad in dignity—  
 As see each formal portrait in its frame—  
 And did my great grandsire in Arcady,  
 “Mistress Betty” always call my great-granddame?

And did he wear a blue brocaded coat  
 With flying skirt, and vest of peach bloom hue;  
 Three Flemish ells of lawn about his throat,  
*Ailes de pigeon* puffs, and ribboned queue?

And I should like to know, dear White and Blue,  
 About your double, that was wont to stand  
 By Mistress Betty’s salver and ne’er knew  
 The touch of any other mistress’ hand.

(Ah, I feel that you are somewhere sighing)  
 The maiden at the cottage door looks sad  
 (Pitchers, like mortals, must sometime be dying),  
 She’s very old, and so must be the lad

In lengthy hose and bulgy roundabout  
 Who talks to her beneath the thatched roof.  
 They have stood there years and years, nor grown stout  
 Or thin; most else has changed; death stands aloof

From them and you, and from the castle wall,  
 The farmer and his span, the chestnut trees,  
 The windmill and the fence that gently fall  
 To south of them. To one and all of these,

That ’tween the border of primroses wait  
 With an immovable tranquillity  
 The menace of a sometime certain fate,  
 He seems to grant a strange immunity.

Pitcher, when others sit before my fire,  
 Bethink you how, in former days, I came  
 And talked to you about my great-grandsire  
 And Mistress Betty; and then name my name

Among the dames and granddames of my race,  
 And in some kindred mind, dear White and Blue,  
 As in your corner cupboard, make a place  
 For me. Pitcher, I leave it all to you.

MARGUERITE E. MILLER EASTER.



## A VOICE FROM MARYLAND.

THERE is much unwritten history that old relics and old houses with their traditions reveal to the lover of research. Our State records are full of reminiscences of the heroic deeds of that period of Revolution when Liberty and Freedom were the cry. What more fascinating work for worthy daughters of patriotic sires than that of gathering these interesting bits of history for future ages?

There stands in Somerset County, Md., near the Pocomoke River, an old house with peaked roof and dormer windows, still intact. Its colonnade has been many times repaired, and old porches replaced by new ones, but to the curious remains a corner-stone, much plastered up, upon which is inscribed "1714." It is said the dark red bricks for the gable ends were brought from England. The land was formerly the domain of the Indian Queen Woacomocomis, and was surveyed and patented by Col. William Whittington in 1711, whose descendant, Susan Porter, married one Benjamin Langford. It has been for generations back the birth-place of many sons of the Langford family.

It was here the worthy grand-dame, Sara Archibald Smith Langford, dwelt in the stirring Revolutionary times.

Both her father, Captain Archi-

bald Smith, and her grandfather, Captain William Smith, served in the old "French War" in 1756-65. Both were taken prisoners of war. Captain Archibald was exchanged, but died in London *en route* for America, and was buried with honors in St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Captain William, his father, was a grand old patriot. He was taken to Spain as prisoner of war, and for nine weary years was kept in a dungeon. He was one of the men, however, whom time cannot wither, for on his return to America the Revolutionary War broke out, and with all the fervor of youth he enlisted in the Sixth Maryland Regiment in 1777 and served two years.

One fine morning during these trying times the British troops sailed up the Pocomoke River to the Langford home, and demanded of Mistress Sarah that she should sell her cattle and provisions to them. She peremptorily refused to sell or barter with them on any terms. So they took matters into their own hands by requesting her and her household to leave on short notice. Accordingly, she was compelled to mount a horse, place her two children in front of her, and ride twenty miles to the house of a friend. Needless to say the house and farm were pillaged. A pewter plate, which survives to this day to tell the story, was found on her re-

turn buried in the grass and soil of the doorway. It was one of the few necessary household articles left to them in the siege of suffering and privation which followed.

Inside the house stands the same old clock that ticked away the tedious hours a hundred years ago. The old wine chest, with its empty bottles; the mirror, with its tiny painting above the glass, and the corner cupboard are there bearing witness. Old shoe buckles, with their dimmed brilliants, tell the story of knickerbockers, and perhaps a dancing step; who knows? An old loom in the outhouse has seen days of greater activity, as have also the spinning wheels in the "cuddies" or "eave-closets" of the roof.

An old hair trunk, with its brass lock and tack heads, contains numerous articles of other days—patents, grants, wills, letters, and old Bibles with the record of the births, deaths and marriages of the household. An old letter, dated "July y<sup>e</sup> seventh, 1786," addressed to Miss Betty Whittington, tells her: "I must let you know that your old sweetheart has been intent upon paying his addresses to a Miss Sherwood, of Talbot County. He expected to be married in September, but she has coquetted him to all slights."

Alas for the heartaches of long ago!

Old coins are here, English and Spanish dollars, evidently used in

those days to assist the little teeth to come through. Here and there an old chair is seen, and a high post bedstead with "sacking" bottom, corded with ropes, and under it a "trundle" bed in which the little ones were packed away at night. Beside the bed stand the three steps used to elevate one's self to the mammoth feather bed.

It is draped with dainty dimity curtains, and clothed with homespun linen sheets and blankets, and, above all, a counterpane of blue and yellow (true colors!).

In the rear of the house, surrounded by huge trees of English boxwood, with their dark green foliage, is the grave of Colonel John Gunby. His ancestors intermarried with this family, and his body was brought to lie in their family burial plot. His career as a Revolutionary officer of distinction in the Sixth Maryland Regiment is among the annals of our State. Few know where this man of lofty bearing and brave deeds found a grave. No monument marks the spot. Though "Memory to his fame no trophies raised," yet the old people will tell you the story of the isolated peach tree at his head; of the sacred fruit, rarely touched by them as children; of the Revolutionary ditties sung as lullabys by their white capped granddames when "Gunby's raids" and the deeds of the "Flying Camp of Maryland" were sung in rhyme.

## GENERAL SOCIETY MEETING.

ON the afternoon of November 20th a meeting of the General Society was held at the "Waldorf" for the consideration of changes in the Constitution and By-Laws to be voted upon at the annual meeting, January 7th, 1895.

The meeting was held in the white and gold ball room, which the thoughtfulness and taste of the Entertainment Committee had made additionally attractive with palms and yellow chrysanthemums, National emblems, and the ever welcome buff and blue. When the

room was filled with fine looking, intelligent women, and the soft electric light shone over all it was a picture indeed.

The President was in the chair, the officers and members of the Executive were in their places, there were in the large assemblage Regents and members from various States full of interest for the Society's good, and each question was thoroughly discussed. Business being disposed of, there followed refreshments and a delightful social hour.

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## CELEBRATION.

THE one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the evacuation of New York City by the British was celebrated on the evening of November 24th by an allegory representing the whole of American history from the dawn of Columbus' prophetic thought to the full noonday glory of our present.

The October number of this Magazine so fully delineated this entertainment that it now only remains to state its success, and that a large and enthusiastic audience testified, by their hearty applause and the fervor with which they joined in the National hymns and folk songs, to their appreciation and enjoyment, and to the hold these things have upon the hearts of the people.

This being the last celebration

and last meeting of this year of the General Society a few words as to the work done by the Entertainment Committee will not be out of place. It has, under guidance of its efficient Chairman, proved itself a committee that any society might be proud of; its members have worked with brain and hands, and given generously of their means, and their time, that everything should be properly done, the best interests of the Society being their earnest care.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE FOR 1894.—Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Francis E. Doughty and Mrs. Charles Francis Stone.



## CELEBRATION IN COLORADO.

### SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF COLORADO.

#### *President,*

Rt. Rev. John F. Spalding, D. D.

#### *Vice-President,*

Mr. Roger Williams Woodbury.

#### *Secretary,*

Persifor Marsden Cooke, M. D.

#### *Treasurer,*

Mr. Edward Lane Raymond.

#### *Registrar,*

Mr. Thomas Henry Edsall.

#### *Chaplain,*

Rev. Franklin Spencer Spalding.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF COLORADO.

#### *Regent,*

Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil.

#### *Vice-Regent,*

Mrs. John Franklin Spalding.

#### *Secretary,*

Mrs. James Day Whitmore.

#### *Treasurer,*

Mrs. Charles Brewer Kountze.

#### *Registrar,*

Mrs. Nathaniel Peter Hill.

#### *Historian.*

Mrs. Charles Hanson Toll.

#### *Chaplain,*

Rev. Franklin Spencer Spalding.

1783

EVACUATION DAY.

1894

The Societies of the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution request the pleasure of your presence at the Joint Celebration of the One Hundred and Eleventh Anniversary of the Evacuation of New York City by the armies of Great Britain, to be held at the First Congregational Church, Monday Eve'g, November 26, 1894, at 8 o'clock.

#### *Committee.*

Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil.

Mrs. John Franklin Spalding.

Mrs. James Day Whitmore.

Mr. Ashbel King Shepard.

Mr. William Garrit Fisher.

Mr. Allan Hyre Jackson, U. S. A.

In response to the above invitation a select audience gathered to listen to, enjoy and applaud the programme, arranged to celebrate this important event in American History.

The church was very handsomely decorated, draped with large flags, and groups of small ones. The

rostrum, the pulpit, and the front of the organ loft were draped in colonial colors (buff and blue), while back of the pulpit hung the beautiful silk flag which was presented to the "Sons" by ex-Senator N. P. Hill on last Flag Day.

The front seats on the right were occupied by Major General McCook



and his staff in the splendor of full uniform. This was *the second time* General McCook has appeared in his new uniform since his promotion.

To the left the front seats were occupied by Brigadier General Brooks and staff, of the Colorado National Guard, also in full uniform.

Bishop Spalding, president of the Sons of the Revolution, presided, and Rev. Franklin S. Spalding, chaplain of the society, opened the programme of the evening with a short prayer. Mr. Edwin W. Hoff led the audience in singing two verses of "America," and, as every one joined, the effect was very fine.

Judge Decker then presented to Bishop Spalding, for the societies, two very handsome gavels, the gifts of Mrs. N. P. Hill, State Registrar for Colorado D. R.

Judge Decker deprecated the fact that American people were too busy to teach the children patriotism. If he could dictate the teaching of the children of the land, he would give them constant object lessons by hanging the walls of their homes with flags and with pictures of the fathers of this country, so that they might be led by curiosity about their surroundings to question and learn the lessons of patriotism from the stories of the lives of heroes. The gavels he presented were cut from a cherry tree at Mount Vernon, and the associations they present will serve to keep constantly in mind the

lesson that truthfulness is one of the cardinal virtues.

On behalf of both societies Bishop Spalding accepted the gifts. The wood suggested, he said, the home of the father of his country, the boy who never told a lie. The silver with which they were ornamented was pure Colorado silver (applause).

The use of the gavel was to keep order, to quell disorder and instill good government. The gavel, then, was the symbol of good order and of the best foundations for good government. The wives and mothers and sisters did their share in establishing the independence of the nation, and it was fitting that their daughters should organize and do their share now towards preserving the Republic by keeping out anarchy and disorder and establishing justice for all.

Bishop Spalding took advantage of the opportunity to welcome the younger organization, the "Daughters of the Revolution," which had just been organized.

Rev. John P. Coyle, D. D., then gave the address of the evening. Dr. Coyle began with an apology for not appearing with a manuscript. He was in the condition of some of the veterans of the Revolution—disabled.

He sketched the condition of the colonies at the time of the evacuation of New York. Washington knew that the city must be freed from the British in order to save the colonies and put new courage

into his army. Even after it was decided upon, the British used every possible excuse for delay, hoping a ship might arrive bringing them help.

He described the march of Washington's troops down Manhattan Island, and his anxiety lest his victory might slip at last, for he felt that the fate of America was about to be decided.

One of the toasts given at a banquet that followed the victory was that the "colonies might obtain their liberty and establish and maintain their union forever." Such sentiments were the fertile seeds from which grew the freedom of America. Another toast was the hope that this land should forever be a refuge from oppression. This nation should understand that it has a mission,—to stand for justice, and always as a menace to oppressors. The sentiment of England was divided in the war. The Earl of Chatham had said in Parliament that America could not be conquered, and had implied that it might not; and the English troops fought half

heartedly. Whenever the people of any part of the world escape oppression, it is because the opposing elements are divided or half hearted.

Mr. Edwin W. Hoff then sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the audience joining in the chorus. Miss Field then gave a beautiful recitation of "Paul Revere's Ride." She has a sweet and powerful voice, and her recitation was realistic and brilliant. Responding to an encore, she gave the "Spinning Song."

The programme ended with two verses of the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the audience, led by Mr. Edwin W. Hoff.

An informal reception followed and completed this most successful and delightful celebration.

Colorado, though one of the youngest of our State Societies, already bids fair to lead in many ways.

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Massachusetts and other States celebrated Evacuation Day, but have sent no official account of the same for publication.

## NEW JERSEY CELEBRATION.

THE battles of Trenton and Princeton were celebrated this year in simple but pleasant fashion by a reception given by the Executive Board of the New Jersey State Society, D. R., at the residence of the Vice-Regent Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, on January 3d. Invitations were extended to the members of the eight chapters in the State, also to the officers of the General Society and to a number of ladies interested in the objects of the Society.

The programme prepared for the occasion was very interesting and duly appreciated. It consisted of fine music, violin and vocal solos, a recitation, "The Rising in 1776," and an address, "Our Use as a Society," by Miss Adaline Wheelock Sterling, which we are glad to be able to publish. The exercises closed with the hymn "America," after which tea was served and an hour or two spent in social enjoyment. Trenton and Princeton were duly celebrated and the secondary object of the gathering also accomplished—the bringing together of the members of the different chapters in social intercourse.

### OUR USE AS A SOCIETY.

#### *Daughters of the Revolution and Honored Guests :*

We meet to-day to commemorate a Christmas by no means altogether merry, and a New Year which was rather unhappy to our British kinsmen some one hundred and eight-

een years ago. We bring to grateful remembrance to-day Trenton and Princeton, battles fought on Jersey soil, victories won when hearts were already waxing faint; when doubt and dissension were already creeping into the councils of the infant nation; when a British general was boasting that a corporal's guard would be sufficient to sweep the Jerseys clear of rebels, of ragged, shoeless, starving men, a very travesty of soldiery. But these same half-starved, half-frozen men forced their way through ice and biting sleet and made the Hessians dance to a Christmas tune as discordant as it was unexpected, and while they were about it, did a little sweeping on their own account and set the pace for two regiments of British grenadiers one January day on the Princeton road.

But there is no necessity to rehearse the story. Every Daughter of the Revolution is familiar with the facts of the day she celebrates, and in this respect the historian's office is a sinecure. Nor is there any need of words of mine to rouse the patriotism of my hearers, and as little need to urge honor and reverence for the memory of those heroes who a century and more ago fought the glorious fight for freedom on the soil of our State.

But I would speak of other points which concern us as loyal members of our society. Here among ourselves, conscious of oneness of pur-



pose, animated by patriotic impulse, it would seem an idle question to ask what is our use as a society, for what purpose have we allied ourselves? To us, I say, this seems an idle question. But outside this enchanted circle lies a cold, unfeeling world to which some of us have gone in the true missionary spirit to gather stray lambs of Revolutionary descent into the true fold. And what has been our experience; should we compare notes, might it not read something in this fashion?

"Oh, yes, I can be a Daughter of the Revolution, but I'd rather be a Colonial Dame, they are so much more exclusive. And if I did join any society I'd rather join the American Daughters, they are so much more stylish. What is the use of the society anyway? I don't see any good of women forming such societies." Have you ever heard anything like this? I have, often. Perhaps as a matter of help and suggestion let us fancy that we have such a recalcitrant lady before us; let us take up her objections and questions and answer them categorically.

"Madam, all respect for Colonial Dames, all honor due long ancestry and reflected glory of distinguished merit. But may we not justly rank service to country somewhat higher than service to king; does not the one rather represent self-sacrificing principle and the other loyalty without personal cost? No disparagement to the heroes who fought in the Colonial wars. Washing-

ton's courage was as great when he followed Braddock as when he guided his men across the Delaware—the physical courage that is—but in that night of storm and peril he had added to bravery the sublime principle of love of country for which principle no sacrifice was too great, no deed too daring.

"Then you prefer our sisters of the American Revolution because they are more stylish? We hope they have higher claims to your regard than that; we rank them otherwise, we really have nothing against them except the *bar collateral*.

"But now you come down to the root of the matter—what is the use of the Society? We answer, first, foremost, and every time—to keep alive a memory, to preserve a principle, born amid the smoke of Lexington, reared in the want of Valley Forge, and grown to triumphant majority on Evacuation Day,—liberty, the principle which has assured us home and country."

Never did America need more her patriotic sons and daughters than to-day. Our country has grown too fast, the material prosperity of the land has increased beyond all proportion we have become careless, it has been a mad rush for place and power and in the scramble principle has often gone to the wall.

To quote from the missionary hymn, "from every tribe and nation" numbers have swarmed to us, to prove full oft that "only man is

vile." These immigrants have come to find a home ready made, to enjoy privileges they never earned, and to administer a government whose principles they scarcely understand or appreciate. They have taken the best we have to give—we are not grudging; we have thrown open wide the door of the tent and the camel's body has followed the camel's head to the direful crowding of the rashly hospitable inmates. Do you find here no suggestion of the use of our society and of those of kindred purpose?

And these new comers after all teach us a lesson; our shame be it that we need such. Here under the flag which proclaims universal freedom they preserve the memories, the faiths, the traditions of their native land, forgetting what a harsh mother she has been. If these can keep alive memories overshadowed by remembrances of military despotism and religious oppression, why should not we hold in grateful recollection the stainless record of those who builded our nation?

Shall we teach the children of our land the patriotism of William Tell, who, by the way, never existed outside legend, and forget Nathan Hale dying with the regret he had but one life to give his country? Shall we recount the miseries of the retreat from Moscow and not point out the blood-stained path at Valley Forge? Shall we place King John's barons sealing the Magna Charta with their sword

hilts on a higher pedestal than those men in Independence Hall ready to seal with their blood that sublime proclamation of human freedom?

Let us reverence the old, let us honor every step, every advance made in the path of liberty, but let us claim for our forefathers the greatest glory of all—the crystallization of the principle of the equality of man.

And lastly, what is the good of women forming a patriotic society? Well, I shall not walk in forbidden precincts nor introduce a topic which is under a ban—woman suffrage—when I say it is a clear case of woman's rights. This is woman's day, my sisters, and our country is woman's Paradise; not such a Paradise, however, as the primeval woman shared on equal terms with the serpent and on *unequal* terms with him of whose rib she is popularly supposed to have formed a component part.

What have the records of the past to say on the woman question? We turn over the pages of history and read that woman's patriotism did its share in those troublous times of Revolution to right great wrongs and to help on the cause of freedom. We have it on no less authority than that of John Adams that "Those were times which tried women's souls as well as men's." We read not only of the statesmen, the leaders, the soldiers of the Revolution, but of the women of the Revolution as well; of Mary



Washington, of Hannah Israel, of Lydia Darrah, of Emily Geiger, of Moll Pitcher, and of the hundreds who kept the spinning-wheel whirring to supply the soldier's needs, who melted their best pewter plates into bullets, who reared their sons to take the father's place should a British ball lay him low. And in all the long record of those times there is no charge of treachery or cowardice against a woman's name, though an Arnold and a Lee were both found wanting. If a woman's patriotism was worth so much in those days of limited opportunities, is it any less valuable, are its powers decreased in these days of woman's advancement? For woman is a factor which cannot be left out of any social problem. It was long her accorded privilege to do, under masculine direction, the world's charitable work, but that is only one of the many things she does now on her own account and does very well. That she counts in the body politic is instanced by the appeal recently made by masculine reformers for her aid in a difficult piece of municipal house cleaning. The world is moving on, responsibilities are coming to women such as our ancestors never dreamed of, such as many of us scarce imagined two score years ago. The country is advancing its claim upon its women and they must be ready to answer the call. They can no longer take their knowledge second hand and their opinions ready formed; there is work for them to do and to

accomplish it wisely and well they must know the story of the nation that they may serve its needs. Theirs was no mean part in times past, and surely no less worthy role will be theirs in times to come.

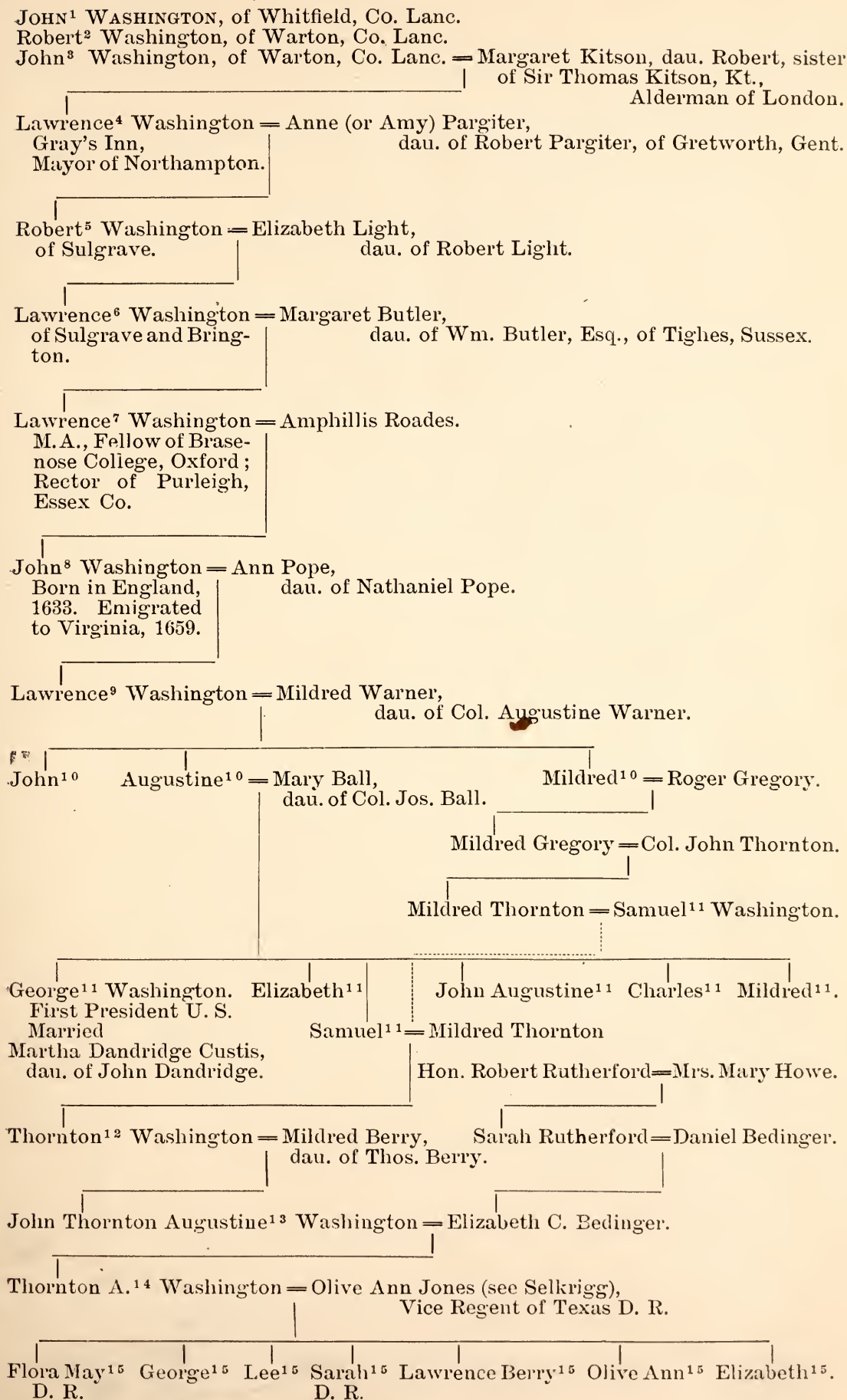
Is there here not a reason—none better in fact—for the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, a society whose first principles are to keep alive the traditions of the founders of our nation, to preserve unsullied the principles for which our fathers fought? Do we not find right here an opportunity for patriotism; is it not given us to inspire minds with the lessons first taught in '76 and to rouse dormant souls to love and pride of country?

We have not formed a society for fashion or parade—our ancestors were often very unfashionable folk—nor do we, as some invidious critics have alleged, meet merely to talk about these same ancestors and to invent *märchen* concerning their deeds; still less are we banded together for any purpose strong-minded, and, therefore, in the eyes of many, altogether unwomanly. But we are *propaganda fide*, and the faith we would propagate is love of country, strong and faithful; devotion to her interests; the preservation of the nation whose foundation our fathers laid deep and true; and the glory of the flag—the flag with its white of truth, its blue of fidelity, its red of love—and God's stars shining o'er all.

ADALINE WHEELOCK STERLING.



# WASHINGTON PEDIGREE OF NORTHAMPTON AND VIRGINIA.



## WASHINGTON.

COL. JOHN<sup>5</sup> WASHINGTON, the emigrant, and ancestor in America of George Washington, the first President of the United States, was a lineal descendant of the Washingtons of Sulgrave and Brington, being the *fifth* generation in descent from Lawrence Washington, of Northampton and Gray's Inn, Mayor of Northampton and grantee of the Manor of Sulgrave under King Henry the VIII., early in the sixteenth century; and his wife Anne, daughter of Robert Partiger, of Gretworth, Gentleman; and the *eighth* in descent from John Washington, of Whitfield, Lancaster County, England.

Col. John Washington, with his wife and one child, emigrated to America in 1659, bought and settled upon lands on Pope's and Bridges' Creeks, near their junction with the Potomac, in what is now Westmoreland County, Virginia.

The site of the old family residence is near the banks of Pope's Creek and not, as is generally believed, on Bridges' Creek. The old family vault and burying-ground is on Bridges' Creek, about a mile in a northerly direction from the residence.\* The two creeks are about a mile apart at their mouths.

Col. John Washington's first wife and his children by her died and were buried on his plantation. In his will he refers to them and requests to be buried "on his planta-

tion by the side of his wife and two children." All available testimony goes to show that John Washington was a man of high character and influence in the community in which he lived.

In recognition of his public services and private virtues the parish in which he lived was called "Washington Parish," and is still known by his name.

In 1660 he was united in marriage with Anne Pope, dau. Nath'l Pope (whose ancestors gave the name to Pope's Creek), by whom he had three children: two sons and a daughter. (See letter of Gen. Washington, dated May 2, 1792, to Sir Francis Hard.)

His children by Anne Pope were:

- i. John<sup>9</sup> Washington.
2. ii. Lawrence<sup>9</sup> Washington.
- iii. Anne<sup>9</sup> Washington; mar. Maj. Francis Wright.

2. Lawrence<sup>9</sup> Washington; married, about 1690, Mildred Warner, daughter of Col. Augustine Warner. He died 1697 and was interred at Bridge's Creek.

They had:

- i. John<sup>10</sup> Washington, born about 1692; married Catherine Whiting and had Warner, Henry and three daughters.
3. ii. Augustine<sup>10</sup> Washington, b. 1694.
- iii. Mildred<sup>10</sup> Washington, b. 1696; married Roger Gregory.

Roger and Mildred<sup>10</sup> (Washing-

\* U. S. Coast Survey Chart.

ton) Gregory had three children: Frances<sup>11</sup>, born 1716, married Col. Francis Thornton. Mildred<sup>11</sup>, born 1718, mar. Col. John Thornton. Elizabeth, born 1720, married Reuben Thornton. (Gen. Washington's letter, May 2, 1792.) Col. John Thornton was appointed a captain in the Third Regiment (Va. Line), Feb. 12, 1776; was promoted to major, Mar. 20, 1777, and in the same year to lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 on the Invasion of Virginia by Cornwallis, he commanded a regiment of militia by order of General Lafayette. Col. John and Mildred (Gregory) Thornton had Mildred Thornton, who married (as his second wife) Samuel<sup>11</sup> Washington. After the death of Samuel Washington she married Col. Henry Willis.

3. Augustine<sup>10</sup> Washington, born 1694, married, 1st April, 1715, Jane Butler, dau. of Caleb Butler. She died 24th Nov., 1728. He married 2d, Mary Ball, dau. of Col. Joseph Ball, 6th March, 1731. He died April 12th, 1743.

By his first wife:

i. Butler<sup>11</sup> Washington, born 1716, d. y. .

ii. Lawrence<sup>11</sup> Washington, born 1718.

iii. Augustine<sup>11</sup> Washington, born 1720.

iv. Jane<sup>11</sup> Washington, born 1722, died Jan. 17th, 1735.

By second wife:

\* v. George<sup>11</sup> Washington, born Feb. 11, O. S., 22, N. S., 1732. He was the illustrious soldier and

statesman, and founder of American Liberty and Independence. First President of the United States. He married, 6th Jan. 1759, in New Kent Co., Va., Martha (Dandridge) Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, and dau. of John Dandridge, born May 1732. He died s. p., 14th Dec., 1799.

vi. Elizabeth<sup>11</sup> Washington, born June 20th, 1733, married Fielding Lewis.

4. vii. Samuel<sup>11</sup> Washington, born 16th Nov., 1734.

viii. John Augustine<sup>11</sup> Washington, born 13th Jan., 1736.

ix. Charles<sup>11</sup> Washington, born 1st May, 1738.

x. Mildred<sup>11</sup> Washington, born June 21st, 1739, died 1740.

4. Samuel<sup>11</sup> Washington, born 16th Nov., 1734, at Wakefield, Westmoreland Co., Virginia; removed from Chotauck, King George Co., to Frederick, afterwards Berkeley Co., 1768-70. He died at "Harewood," his family seat, in the Fall of 1781.

He married, 2d, Mildred Thornton, dau. of Col. John and Mildred (Gregory) Thornton, of Spottsylvania County, Virginia. She was born, 1718.

He had:

5. i. Thornton<sup>12</sup> Washington, born in King George Co., 1760.

ii. John Perrin<sup>12</sup> Washington, born in King George Co., 1762.

The Address and Resolutions of the patriots of the Northern Neck (Washington Parish, Westmoreland Co.), Virginia, in 1765, immediately



after the passage of the Stamp Act, were drawn up by Richard Henry Lee, whose name appears first upon the list. It has one hundred and fifteen signatures. The fifth is that of Samuel<sup>11</sup> Washington, the oldest full brother of General Washington, who was at that time about twenty-one years old.

5. Thornton<sup>12</sup> Washington, born in King George Co., 1760, married, 1st, Mildred Berry, only child of Thomas Berry, about 1782. They had :

6. i. John Thornton Augustine<sup>13</sup> Washington, born May 20th, 1783, in Berkeley (afterwards Jefferson Co.).

ii. Thomas<sup>13</sup> Washington, d. y. "Thornton<sup>12</sup> Washington served as an ensign under his uncle, General Washington ; was with him at Morristown, N. J., in 1777, and was sent by him entrusted with important public business and afterwards rejoined the army."

6. John Thornton Augustine<sup>13</sup> Washington, born in King George's Co. 1760, mar. Sept. 24th, 1810. Elizabeth Conrad Bedinger, daughter of Major Daniel Bedinger, Jefferson Co., Va. Her father ran away and joined the Revolutionary army at the age of sixteen ; was taken prisoner at Brandywine ; was in British prisons in Philadelphia ; exchanged in 1778 ; rejoined the army, and served to the end of the war. This commission as lieutenant, signed by General Washington, is in possession of his grandson, Rev. Henry Bedinger, of Va.

Daniel Bedinger married Sarah Rutherford, dau. of Hon. Robert Rutherford, in 1791. Hon. Robert Rutherford married Mrs. Mary Howe (widow of a brother of Lord Admiral Howe), and was one of the members of the Diocesan Convention, Berkely Parish, Va., which met in May preceding the Declaration of Independence. He represented his district in Congress when that body met in Philadelphia, and enjoyed the confidential friendship of General Washington during the early days of the Republic. Hon. Robert Rutherford was of Scotch descent, and a near relative of Sir Walter Scott.

The above history is condensed and collected from authorities, quoted in the "Genealogical History of the Washington Family in America," compiled by Col. Thornton Augustine Washington in 1891, a complimentary notice of which work may be found in the N. E. Gen. and Hist. Register, January, 1893, also Magazine of American History and others.

John T. A. Washington and Elizabeth (Bedinger) Washington had :

Col. Thornton<sup>14</sup> Augustine Washington was born at "Berry Hill," Jefferson Co., Va., January 22d, 1826 ; married Olive Ann Jones, of San' Antonia, Texas, in 1860.

He graduated from West Point in June, 1849, and served continuously on extreme frontier duty, also four or five years on regimental staff, and at U. S. Military



Academy. He resigned from the army in 1861. Was acting adjutant general and chief of staff of General Robert E. Lee in his organization of the Southern Atlantic States. He was detached from Gen. Lees' staff on special service to the Trans-Miss. Department and operated in a wholly independent capacity until the close of the war. Col. Thornton A. Washington selected from a collection of Washingtonia in his possession a letter to his great grandfather, Col. Samuel Washington, from Gen. Washington, while at Morristown, N. J., which was presented by his daughter Sarah Washington to the Texas Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. An article, on the "Four Swords of Gen. Washington" was contributed by him to the N. Eng. Gen. and Hist. Register for January, 1894. His interest in the history of his country, and deeds of his ancestors, was all absorbing. He was a worthy representative of a distinguished family. He died in Washington, D. C., July 10th, 1894.

His wife is Vice-Regent of D. R. Texas.

They had:

Flora<sup>15</sup> May Washington, D. R.

George<sup>15</sup> T. Washington.

Lee<sup>15</sup> Washington.

Sarah<sup>15</sup> Washington, D. R.

Lawrence<sup>15</sup> Berry Washington.

Olive<sup>15</sup> Ann Washington.

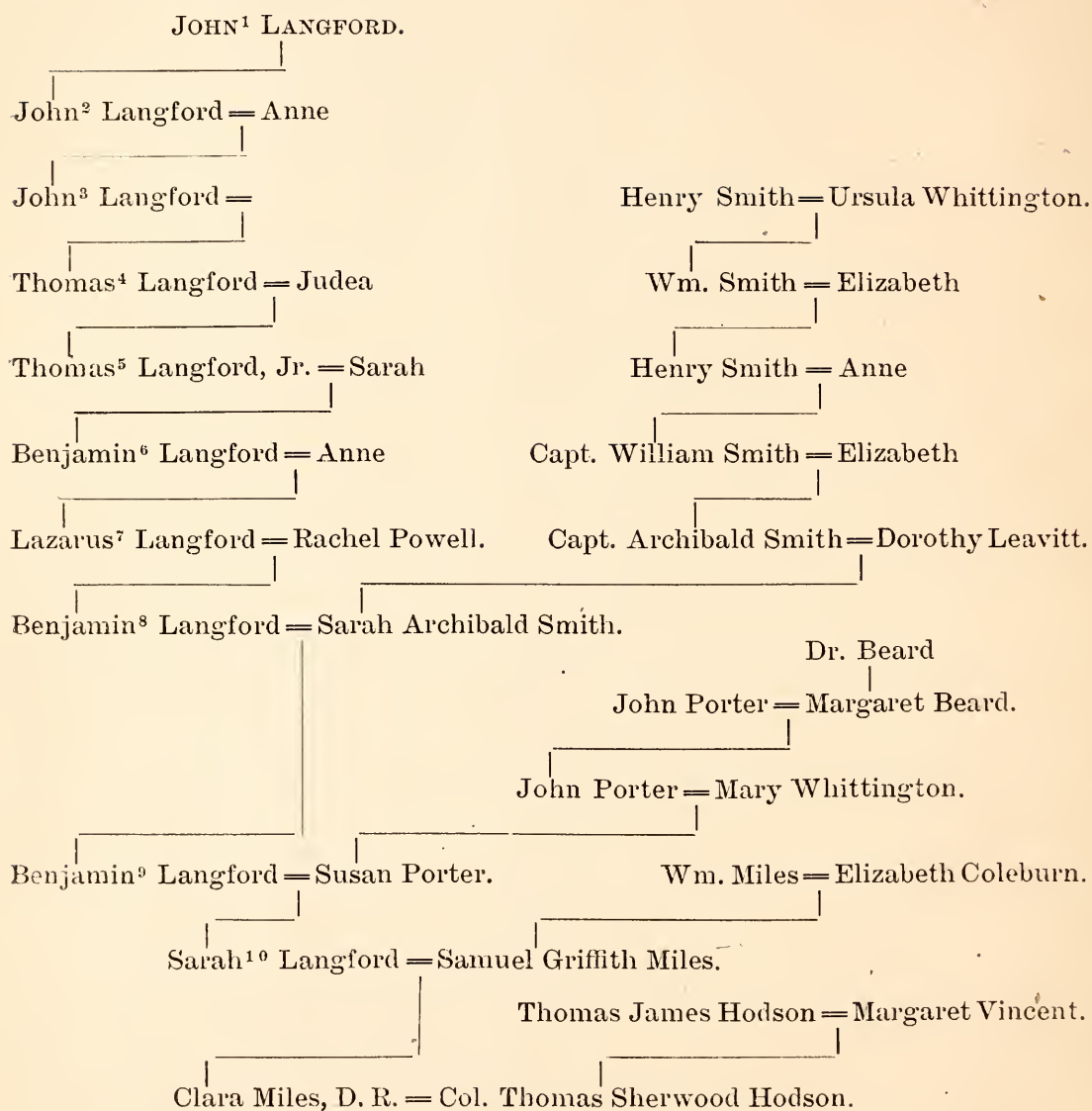
Elizabeth<sup>15</sup> Washington.

When this Washington pedigree was sent me for revision, appreciating that the ancestry of Washington was of interest to us *all*, I ventured to furnish the pedigree back of the emigrant ancestor to the first Washington known. I knew that the subject had received much attention in the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, and I therefore wrote to the editor, Mr. John Ward Dean, asking him where I could find the *proven* line. He referred me to the Register, Vol. 43, page 379, and succeeding numbers. It is probably not known very generally that Mr. Henry F. Waters, A. M., now residing in England, has been for many years searching and copying wills. These are printed in the Register ("Genealogical Gleanings in England"), and have been of great help to families in tracing their English ancestry. He has bestowed much time on the Washington family, and the result can be found in Vol. 43. Here we find a map of the country, wills and deeds, and finally a tabular pedigree giving many other branches. This brought out some criticism, but he has proved his position in the following numbers. It will be seen that the pedigree of Washington printed in Lossing's History of Mary and Martha Washington is wrong.

MARY LANGFORD TAYLOR ALDEN,  
Genealogist.

## LANGFORD.

## SMITH.



## LANGFORD GENEALOGY.

JOHN<sup>1</sup> LANGFORD came to Maryland with the first Lord Baltimore, 1634. He was made High Sheriff and Coroner of Kent County; was designated as "John Langford, Gent., cousin and friend of Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore," who granted him 1,600 acres of land on Langford's Bay in consideration of "Good and faithful services unto

him performed" (1649). He was commissioned in 1641 Surveyor-General during his natural life; was member of Privy Council and Assembly from 1642 to 1650. He was the author of a work, "Refutation of the Fall of Babylon," a reply to Leonard Strong on the oath that was required of all who desired to remain in the province

and enjoy religious liberty, published in London, 1655.

His son, John<sup>2</sup> Langford, came with his wife, Anne, to Somerset County, Md., in 1677. He patented "Chance" on the southeast side of Nanticoke River, May 10th, 1688.

Their only son, John<sup>3</sup> Langford, inherited "Chance" and conveyed it to his son Thomas<sup>4</sup>, April 13th, 1731. Thomas<sup>4</sup>, whose wife was named Judea, devised to his son Thomas<sup>5</sup> his plantation, "Chance," "to him and his heirs from generation to generation," and to his grandson, Benjamin<sup>6</sup>, a "red heifer cow with short horns." The wife of Thomas<sup>5</sup> was named Sarah.

Benjamin<sup>6</sup> married Anne, and lived at "Purchase," part of "Chance," in a house built 1714. He was active in establishing the Church of England in Somerset County; his name appears frequently in the annals of a church built there in 1629.

His son, Lazarus<sup>7</sup>, married Rachel Powell, February 2d, 1757. Died May 6th, 1778. They had Benjamin<sup>8</sup>, David<sup>8</sup>, Jesse<sup>8</sup>, Robert<sup>8</sup>, Killiam<sup>8</sup>, Palmer<sup>8</sup> and Elizabeth<sup>8</sup>.

Benjamin<sup>8</sup>, born September 12th, 1758, married Sarah Archibald<sup>6</sup> Smith, in the year 1782. They had Lazarus<sup>9</sup>, Henry<sup>9</sup>, Mary<sup>9</sup>, Elizabeth<sup>9</sup>, Henrietta<sup>9</sup>, Sarah<sup>9</sup> and Benjamin<sup>9</sup>.

Benjamin<sup>9</sup>, born November 17th, 1797, married, January 24th, 1822, Susan Porter, a descendant of Robert Bruce de Pollok or Polk—

through James and Nancy Knox Polk. She was twice a cousin of President James Knox Polk, and a woman of fine character and remarkable memory.

Benjamin<sup>9</sup> Langford held nearly every position of trust in his county and served fourteen sessions in the Maryland Senate and House of Delegates. In his political speeches he would often delight his hearers by repeating stirring Revolutionary rhymes taught him by his mother, whose father had died in the service of the Colonies. His children were Henry Smith<sup>10</sup>, Julia<sup>10</sup>, Benjamin Franklin<sup>10</sup>, Sarah Anne<sup>10</sup>, John Lewis<sup>10</sup>, Charles<sup>10</sup>, Susan<sup>10</sup>, Mary Martha<sup>10</sup>, and Cornelia Josephine<sup>10</sup>.

Sarah Anne<sup>10</sup> married Samuel Griffith Miles. He was a descendant of Henry Miles, of "White Oak," and Lady Rebecca Revell, granddaughter of Randall Revell, who was commissioned in 1664 by Cecilius Calvert to grant the lands of Somerset County.

Their daughter, Clara<sup>11</sup>, married Col. Thomas S. Hodson, February 10th, 1880. She is a member of the Maryland State Society Daughters of the Revolution.

### SMITH GENEALOGY.

HENRY<sup>1</sup> SMITH, in company with his two brothers, Archibald and Thomas, of Accomac County, Va., were among the first settlers of Maryland.

In 1659, as "Free-men," they signed a petition to His Majesty



the King, asking for Protestant Governors and religious liberty. In 1663, when Somerset County, Md., was formed out of a portion of Accomac County, Henry surveyed and received large tracts of land; he married Ursula Whittington, and had:

William<sup>2</sup>, who was born on "ye twentieth day of June, 1676," married Elizabeth, and had Henry<sup>3</sup>, who married Anne, and in his will (probated in 1761) devises to his son William<sup>4</sup> the homestead patented by his grandsire, Baldridge; other children of this couple were Henry<sup>4</sup>, Sarah<sup>4</sup>.

William<sup>4</sup> married Elizabeth about 1738. In 1760 he lived in Old York, Maine, and traded with the

West Indies. He served with the Colonists in the old French War, was taken to Spain as prisoner of war and kept there in a dungeon nine years. On his return to Somerset County, Md., he enlisted in the 6th Maryland Regiment, February 10th, 1777, and served two years.

His son, Archibald<sup>5</sup>, also served in the French War as captain, and was taken prisoner of war. He was exchanged, but died in London *en route* for America and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard. He married Dorothy Leavitt, of Old York, Maine, and had:

Sarah<sup>6</sup> Archibald, who came to Maryland when thirteen years of age; she married Benjamin<sup>8</sup> Langford, in 1782.

## GILBERT THORNTON.

GILBERT THORNTON.

Thomas Thornton.

Timothy Thornton.

Ebenezer Thornton = Elizabeth Gilbert.

Gilbert Thornton = Keziah Kitchell.

Catherine Thornton = Jonathan Eccles.

Nancy Clark Eccles = John Chas. West.

Catherine Eccles West = John Alexander Green.  
D. R. D. R.

Annie Green = Nicholas Weekes.  
D. R.

GILBERT THORNTON was born in Boston, Mass., on the twenty-third

day of May, 1732; lived in Morris County, New Jersey, and died in Camden, South Carolina, October 8th, 1802.

He served in the capacity of private soldier in the Eastern Battalion, Morris County, New Jersey Militia; also as a private in the New Jersey Continental Line during the Revolutionary War.

The Eastern Battalion was commanded by Col. Jacob Ford, Jr., and Lieut.-Col. Ellis Cook.

For reference see the records in the office of the Adjutant General of New Jersey.

Mrs. J. T. WOODHULL,  
State Historian, D. R.,  
Texas.

# ANCESTRAL REGISTER, D. R.

(Continued.)

WILEY, SARA KING (Miss), great-great-granddaughter of John Wiley of N. Y. (1755—), Lieut. in 1st Battalion, N. Y. Independents, Jan., 1776; Commissary of Purchases for the New York Line, 1781.

CLARK, ANNA MORGAN TANNER (Mrs. S. J. D. Clark), great-granddaughter of James Morgan (1757—), Ensign 2d Middlesex Co. Regt.; Capt. of State Troops, New Jersey. **688950**

HARRIS, BESSIE A. (Miss), great-granddaughter of Gilbert Harris, N. Y. (1729—), Private, Maj. Thomas Armstrong's Charlotte Co. Militia, N. Y.

WOOD, JULIA M. HASTINGS (Mrs. Abiel Wood), great-granddaughter of John Hastings, Mass. (1738—), member of Governor's Council of Mass., before and during the Revolution.

HOOKE, LILLIE JOSEPHINE (Miss), great-granddaughter of Nodiah Hooker (1737-1823), Capt. in 2d Conn., Mar. to Dec., 1775; Capt. in Wolcott's Conn. State Regt., Dec., 1775, to Nov., 1776; served subsequently as Col. of Conn. State Militia.

THAYER, ELIZABETH BROOKS CHATFIELD (Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer), great-granddaughter of William C. Whitney, Conn., Private, wounded and received a pension; also:—

great-granddaughter of David Brooks, Conn., Private in Col.

Wolcott's Conn. Regt., 1777 to 1780.

BEAM, MARY EAMES (Mrs. Henry Beam), great-granddaughter of Moses Hall, Mass. (1750—), Sergt. in Capt. Isaac Hall's Co., Col. Thomas Gardner's Regt. in the Lexington Alarm, 1775.

WEBSTER, M. E. CHAPMAN (Mrs. Stephen A. Webster), granddaughter of Constant Chapman (1761—), Sergt. in Col. Zebulon Butler's 4th Conn., 1781.

PERKINS, JULIA PUTNAM (Mrs. William O'Neal Perkins), great-great-granddaughter of Israel Putnam, Conn. (1718-1790), Lieut. Col., Lexington Alarm, 1775; Col. of 3d Conn., 1st May, 1775; Major-Gen'l of Continental Army, 19th June, 1775; retired, June, 1783; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of John Sevier, N. C., Col. of North Carolina Militia, 1777 to close of war; Brig. Gen. of U. S. Army, 1798.

FRENCH, SARAH L. (Miss), great-great-granddaughter of Jeremiah Selkrigg, Conn., Private in Lexington Alarm and Bunker Hill battles, 1775; Private in Capt. Amos Beacher's Co., Col. Fisher Gay's Regt., 1775; Fifer, and Drum-Major in 1779; in service in 1781; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of Christopher Webb, Conn. (1755—), Private in Capt. John Douglass' Co., July 17th, 1775; Sergt. in Capt. Eben Lathrop's Co., Col.

John Latimer's Regt. of Militia, 1777; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of Stephen French (1760—), Soldier of Virginia and Kentucky; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of James Henry (1731-1805), member of Virginia Continental Congress, 1780-81, and Judge of the General Court of Virginia, 1788.

WRIGHT, MARY R. MOORE (widow of J. Hood Wright), great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Moore, N. J. (1735—), Sergt., Capt. Hoppock's Co., 3d Regt., Hunterdon, N. J.; also with Hunt's Team Brigade, N. J.

ROBINSON, BERTHA NORRIS (Miss), great-great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Moore, N. J. (1735—).

MARKLE, MARY ROBINSON (Mrs. John Markle), great-great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Moore, N. J.

POWER, A. ROMANA RASINES (Mrs. T. E. D. Power), great-granddaughter of James Ferris, N. Y., Chairman Westchester Co. Committee, 1774; taken prisoner by the British in 1776, and confined in the old Sugar House, N. Y.

INNESS, JULIA GOODRICH SMITH (Mrs. George Inness, Jr.), great-granddaughter of Oliver Ellsworth, Conn. (1748-1807), member of Conn. Assembly, 1775; member of Continental Congress, 1778; member of Governor's Council, 1780-1784; Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court, 1796.

DAYTON, LAURA AUGUSTA NEWMAN (Mrs. Charles W. Dayton), great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Webb, Conn. (1733—),

Sergt. in Capt. Charles Smith's Co., 9th Conn. Militia, 1776 to 1777; Ensign in Capt. Reuben Scofield's Co., Conn. Militia, 1780 to 1781; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of David Sanford, N. Y. Associator, Suffolk Co., N. Y., 1775; also:—

great-granddaughter of Lewis Sanford, Suffolk Co., N. Y. Associator, 1775.

O'ROURKE, MARY E. RICE (Mrs. Charles A. O'Rourke), great-great-granddaughter of Goyn (or Gauen) McCoy, N. J., Capt. of 1st Battalion, Somerset Co., N. J. State Troops.

MCWILLIAM, MARY WHEATON (widow of John S. McWilliam), great-granddaughter of Joseph Jackson, N. Y. (—1778), killed at Cherry Valley massacre, 10th Nov., 1778; also:—

great-granddaughter of 2d Lieut. Joseph Wheaton, Capt. James Willett's Co., Cape May, N. J. Militia; killed at Ticonderoga, July, 1777.

EATON, VASHTI GATES (Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton), great-granddaughter of Asa Church, Mass. (1750-1809), Minute-man from Rutland, Mass., 1775; enlisted 5th March, 1777, in Capt. Wheeler's Co., Col. Nixon's Regt., for the war; served as Quarter-master during his term of service.

WHITTINGHAM, CAROLINE A. DURYEE (Mrs. William Henry Whittingham), great-great-granddaughter of Joseph Woodward, N. J.; imprisoned and died on the British Prison Ship "Jersey."



PIERCE, ANNA REDINGTON (Mrs. James F. Pierce), granddaughter of Jacob Redington, N. Y. (1759—), Private in Capt. King's Co., Col. Whiting's 17th Albany, N. Y. Regt.

DAVIDSON, CATHARINE SCHUREMAN (Mrs. Robert J. Davidson), great-great-granddaughter of John Schureman, N. J. (1729-1795), Member of Committee of Correspondence, 1775; Member of Provincial Congress of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, May, 1775; Member of Committee of Safety to exercise the powers of Congress during its recess from 17th August to 20th September; also:—

great-granddaughter of James Schureman of New Brunswick, N. J. (1756-1824), 2d Lieut. in Capt. Taylor's Co., Col. John Neilson's Battalion of Minute-men, 10th Jan., 1776; Capt. of a Volunteer Militia Co. in the Battle of Long Island; Member of Congress from 1786 to 1799; U. S. Senator from 1799 to 1801.

CLASS, MARY E. KELLEY (Mrs. Franklin N. Class), great-granddaughter of Dennis Garrison, N. Y., Private in Capt. Combs' Co., Col. Hammond's Westchester Regt.; served as Sergt. in 1780.

ALLEN, MARION BERFORD (Mrs. Louis J. Allen), great-great-granddaughter of William Crolius (1700—), 2d Lieut., 9th Co., Capt. Geo. Janeway's N. Y. Regt.

HARRISON, ETHEL GRACE ALLEN (Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison), great-great-great-granddaughter of William Crolius, N. Y. (1700—), 2d

Lieut. 9th Co., Capt. Geo. Janeway's N. Y. Regt.

FESSENDEN, LAURA CANFIELD S. DAYTON (Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden), great-granddaughter of Andrew Adams, Conn. (—1797), Major 17th Regt., Conn. Militia, May, 1777; Lieut.-Col., 1779; Col. of same Regt., Jan., 1780; Member of Continental Congress, 1777-82; Member Conn. Council of Safety; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of John Canfield, Conn., Adjutant 2d Regt. Continental Dragoons, Col. Elisha Sheldon, 1776; Brig.-Maj., Gen. Oliver Wolcott's Detachment, Conn. Militia, at Saratoga.

STEERS, LUCRETIA V. B. (Miss), great-great-granddaughter of Frederick Beebe (1753-1832), Private in Capt. Baldwin's Co., Col. Elmore's Regt., N. Y. State Troops, June, 1775, served six months; also served in Capt. Roswell Beebe's Co., same Regt.; Sergt., Capt. Marven's Co., with troops under command of Washington, June, 1776, served six months; served nine months under Gen. Philip Schuyler, March, 1777, at White Plains.

JAMES, LULU WOODBURY (Miss), great-great-granddaughter of Amos James, Conn., Quarter-master in 4th Conn.

ANDERSON, KATE BARTON WILLIAMSON (widow of Col. Smith Anderson), great-granddaughter of Jedediah Williamson, N. Y., Private in Capt. Smith's Co., Col. Hays' N. Y. Regt.

KETCHUM, ANGELICA SCHUYLER ANDERSON (Mrs. Edgar Ketchum), great-great-granddaughter of Josiah Hornblower, N. J. (1729—), Speaker of Lower House, Provincial Congress, N. J.; member of Upper House, 1781–1784; member of Continental Congress, 1785.

VAN IDERSTINE, ADELINE C. PRATT (Mrs. F. A. Van Iderstine), great-granddaughter of Phineas Cadwell (1757–1857), Corporal in Capt. Merrell's Co., 18th Regt. Conn. Militia, 1776.

BROWN, MARY MITCHELL (Mrs. John Henry Brown), great-granddaughter of Lieut. Ebenezer Avery, Conn. (1732–1781), killed at Fort Griswold, Conn., 6th Sept., 1781; also:—

great-granddaughter of Thomas Leeds, Conn., Private in Capt. James Eldridge's Conn. Line, 1777–1781.

CRAWFORD, MARY COWAN CALDWELL (Mrs. John C. Crawford), great-granddaughter of Samuel McDowell (1735—), member of Virginia Convention, 1775–76; Col. of a Va. Regt. of Militia from Augusta Co.; also, served with Gen. Nathaniel Green in N. C.

TOWNSEND, EMMA BROWN MILLER (Mrs. James Hill Townsend), great-granddaughter of Isaac Brown, N. Y. (1758—), Corporal in 1st South Regt., Westchester Co., N. Y. Militia; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of Jonas Arsor, N. Y. (1744–1834), 2d Lieut., 28th Aug., 1776, Upper Philipsburgh Co., 1st South Regt., West-

chester Co., Col. Drake's Regt.; served as Capt., 16th June, 1778.

CRAIGHEAD, LURA HARRIS (Mrs. Erwin Craighead), great-great-granddaughter of Col. Richard Callaway (—1780), of Virginia; signer of Transylvania Declaration of Independence, 23d May, 1775; Justice of the Peace, 1776; member of Virginia House of Burgesses from Kentucky Co., Va., 1777; re-elected, 1779; one of the defenders of Boonesborough in the Du Quesne Siege, 1778; killed by Indians in ambush, March, 1780; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of John Holder (—1800), Ensign, 2d Va. Reg't., 27th Nov., 1775; Lieut., 1st Feb., 1776; Lieut., April, 1777, in 5th Co., Col. Alex. Spotswood's 2d Va. Reg't.; Capt. of a company stationed at Boonesborough, 1779; served in the Bowman expedition against Chillicothe; was in service in 1782; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of Jesse Williams (1750–1839), Capt. in Maryland and Virginia; record of service from 1776 to 1781; also:— great-great-granddaughter of Robert Martin, Private in the Revolutionary War, from Prince Edward Co., Va.; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of Richard Kennon, member of Provincial Congress from Chatham Co., N. C., 20th Aug., 1775.

MARY C. MARTIN-CASEY,  
*Registrar-General.*

(*To be continued.*)



## THE D. R. SCRAP BOOK.

BY MARY C. MARTIN CASEY.

### A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Assistant Secretary General, Daughters of the Revolution, is a fortunate possessor of a reminder of the later days of the Revolution. Her ancestor, Asa Church, who had served the greater part of the war in various Massachusetts regiments, was, at the time this record was written, Quarter-Master Sergeant in Col. Smith's Massachusetts Regiment; and, as such, kept a record of the requisitions upon the Quarter-Master's Department. This record fills seventy-one pages of an ordinary blank book; the neat ruling, and small, neat handwriting, show Mr. Church to have been a careful officer. His signature graces every page.

The record runs from 1st July, 1782, to 7th June, 1783. The British had been driven from Massachusetts, and the days of fighting were almost over, even in the South, where the latest battles were fought, and comfort had come—at least for this one regiment. Rarely was there not a bountiful supply of "bread," "beef," "onions," "soup," "candles," "vinegar," and "whiskey" or "rum." Occasionally the spirits were lacking. "No rum" on 1st July. Brief statement, with a world of meaning in it. The camp fires were dull that night—as

silent and as glum as the sentries pacing their posts.

In other things the record sometimes shows a lack. In this place is specified a want of "candles;" in that, a want of "vinegar;" but in the substantials there seems to have been no shortage. And thus go the seventy-one pages of statistics.

It may be of interest to add the names of the officers which have been preserved in this priceless relic:

Col. Smith, Major Sparr, Quarter-Master Miller, Dr. Crane, Capt. Daniels, Capt. Pillsbury, Capt. R. Smith, Capt. E. Smith, Capt. Heywood, Capt. Chambers, Capt. Wattles, Capt. Pike, Capt. Clay, Lieut. Miller, and Quarter-Master Sergeant Asa Crane.

### ANECDOTE OF HON. WILLIAM EDMOND, CONNECTICUT,

GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF MRS. FRANCIS E. DOUGHTY, VICE-REGENT OF CONTINENTAL CHAPTER, NEW YORK CITY.

During the early part of the Revolution William Edmond was a student of Yale College. In the spring of the year when he was graduated he went as a volunteer against the British, who, under Tryon, had made an incursion into Danbury. The British, having set fire to the town, attempted to return by way of Ridgefield. The Americans overtook them at the north end of the village, and a



smart skirmish ensued. Mr. Edmond was severely wounded in the leg above the knee and left in a field. He was unable to leave the ground, and there seemed no hope of relief. To shelter himself from the cold, bleak wind which came with the night, he crawled into a small ravine which had been formed by a current of water, but which was then dry. Notwithstanding the great pain from his wound, it was with the utmost difficulty, because of the drowsiness produced by cold and the loss of blood, that he could keep himself awake. He exerted himself to the utmost, knowing that sleep under such circumstances would be certain death. As soon as light dawned in the morning he discovered a man looking for plunder. Mr. Edmond raised himself and called out for help. The man, alarmed at the unexpected apparition, started to run, when Edmond, aiming his gun at the fleeing wretch, called to him to halt, or he would be shot dead. This produced the desired effect, and Mr. Edmond was assisted to a neighboring house. He was here a short time only when an officer with a file of soldiers came to remove their wounded companions. In relating this incident, Judge Edmond said he could never survive the journey in a wagon over a rough road; he so informed the officer. When the other wounded soldiers were removed from the house, the officer proceeded towards the bed upon which Mr. Edmond was lying,

stating that he must obey orders. Edmond once more had recourse to his trusty musket, ordered the sergeant to keep his distance or he would be a dead man. No one who ever encountered the eye of Judge Edmond, even in old age, would be inclined to advance under such circumstances. The officer, muttering an oath, left the room.

Our hero's suffering from this wound must have been very great and of long duration, and can be best understood by relating the following incident, which illustrates the very embodiment of the Spirit of '76. Soon after the engagement spoken of above, a French surgeon, examining the wound, injured a tendon. Then a council of surgeons was called, and it was decided that the wounded leg must be amputated. The surgeons left the house to attend church, expecting to perform the operation the next morning. Mr. Edmond resolved not to submit, as he thought that after such a loss life would be a burden. Obtaining possession of their surgical instruments, he scraped a large quantity of lint, and, with a determination and patience which few men possess to an equal degree, he cut into the wound until he discovered the ball lodged between the bones. Becoming faint, he quickly applied the lint, bound up the wound, and awaited the return of the surgeons. Their astonishment can well be imagined when they returned and found what the daring man had done. The frag-

ments of bone and the ball were soon extracted, and the ball carried away as a trophy of a soldier's courage. Mr. Edmond never recovered from a lameness caused by the in-

jured tendon. He held many positions of honor and trust in Connecticut, became a member of Congress, and rose to the dignity of Judge of the Superior Court.

(To be continued.)

## EDITOR'S NOTES.

### EDITORIAL STAFF.

Mrs. A. M. Steers—

*General Manager.*

Mrs. F. A. Ingraham—

*Society Information.*

Mrs. M. C. M. Casey—

*Ancestral Notes and Register.*

Mrs. M. L. T. Alden—

*Genealogy and Family History.*

Mrs. M. E. D. Beattie—

*Literary Reviews.*

Mrs. F. J. Hildt—*Advertising.*

Miss A. W. Sterling—*Business.*

Miss L. V. Steers—*Finance.*

Address—D. R. MAGAZINE,

64 Madison Avenue,

New York City.

LOST MANUSCRIPT. — Inquiries have been made concerning matter claimed to have been sent for publication in this magazine and never used.

The management beg that manuscript of genealogy, family history, old letters, society reports, etc., etc., intended for publication, will be addressed to the editor of this magazine, and hereby request that if any manuscripts or other matter have not been published or otherwise acknowledged by the editor, the senders will kindly notify the management at once concerning the same.—*Ed.*

### STATE SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS:

Your attention is called to the following:

Have reports, genealogical matter, old letters or manuscripts, and all matter intended for publication, sent at least one month in advance.

See that only one side of the paper is written on; that the writing is legible and not crowded; that the manuscript is punctuated and paragraphed; that names of persons and places, dates and statements, are perfectly correct and properly placed, and give a careful supervision to the whole before forwarding.

Attention to these small matters will greatly aid the management.

It is important that every member of this Society should take and carefully read its official organ, *this magazine*, which contains all information about Society business and affairs, without a knowledge of which one cannot be an intelligent member, or properly fulfill the duties of an officer.

Every possible care is taken that the genealogical and historical matter we publish be absolutely correct, and it may be relied upon.—*Ed.*

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION—GENERAL SOCIETY.

*Founder General*—MRS. FLORA ADAMS DARLING.

---

*President*—MRS. EDWARD PAULET STEERS, 2076 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

*Vice-President*—MRS. LOUISE FRANCES ROWE.

*Secretary General*—MRS. D. PHENIX INGRAHAM, 2052 Madison Ave., N. Y.

*Assistant Secretary*—MRS. BRADLEY L. EATON.

*Treasurer General*—MISS LUCRETIA V. STEERS.

*Registrar General*—MRS. MARY C. MARTIN-CASEY.

*Assistant Registrar*—MRS. H. S. BEATTIE.

*Historian General*—MRS. LOUIS D. GALLISON.

*Librarian General*—MRS. LOUISE SCOFIELD DAVIS.

*Chaplain General*—REV. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D.D.

MRS. CHARLES F. WITHINGTON,

Assistant Registrar for New England Records in Massachusetts.

### *Executive Committee, 1895.*

MRS. DE VOLNEY EVERETT,

MRS. EDGAR KETCHUM,

MRS. SMITH ANDERSON,

MRS. CHARLES W. DAYTON,

MRS. GEORGE INNESS, JR.,

MRS. CHARLES F. ROE,

MRS. JOHN F. BERRY,

MRS. SETH C. HUNSDON,

MRS. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX,

MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY,

MRS. FRANCIS E. DOUGHTY,

MRS. JOHN U. BROOKMAN,

MRS. ABRAHAM STEERS,

MRS. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

### *Advisory Board.*

HON. CHARLES W. DAYTON, RT. REV. WM. STEVENS PERRY, D.D.,

HON. GEORGE L. INGRAHAM, DR. GUSTAVUS SCOTT FRANKLIN,

HON. CHARLES H. TRUAX, HON. ASHBEL P. FITCH,

MR. WILLIAM LEE, MR. LOUIS J. ALLEN.

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GENERAL SOCIETY ROOMS—64 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y. CITY.

## QUARTERLY REPORT OF SECRETARY GENERAL.

I BEG leave to report the general satisfaction of the General Officers and Board with the work and advancement of the Society during the last quarter of the year. The Society has grown to grand proportions, and its success is now a matter of record.

A State Society of the "D. R." lately organized in Colorado under most able and efficient officers, with kind advice and assistance from the Colorado Sons of the Revolution, has already a membership to be proud of and promises unlimited success in the future.



Our Chaplain General, Rev. George R. Van De Water, has prepared and presented a short church service and collect for the Daughters of the Revolution, to be used by the Society when such service is needed, and the same was gratefully accepted by the Board.

The following appointments are announced:

Mrs. Frederic J. Swift, State Treasurer for New York.

Mrs. John Mills Moxnell, Chapter Regent of Leadville, Colorado.

Mrs. James Benton Grant, State Librarian for Colorado.

Mrs. Townsend C. Van Pelt, Chapter Regent for New Utrecht, Long Island.

Mrs. Spier Whitaker, State Regent for North Carolina.

All meetings have been held regularly and the usual events celebrated.

The annual meeting was held on January 7th, and was of unusual interest and importance on account of proposed amendments and additions to By-Laws of the Society. A large attendance testified to the interest and "fellowship" of the members. Reports from General Officers and State Societies were read and on motion approved and ordered on file. We are pleased to state that all recorded great interest and advancement in "D. R." matters.

A large vote was cast—(proxy votes could not be counted for amendments to the Constitution)—and so much time was necessarily

consumed by the tellers in counting the votes, the audience adjourned to the "Society Rooms" and enjoyed a pleasant social hour. Refreshments were provided by the Entertainment Committee. The rooms were decorated with National flags and the colors of the Society—buff and blue. The tables were beautiful with flowers and bright with lights from candles held by candelabras, one pair having been brought from France in the time of the first Napoleon, ornamented with the dragon and the bee (his emblems), loaned for this occasion by the owner, Miss Phillips. Many pleasant friendships were formed and renewed. The tellers announced the election of the regular ticket for members of the Executive Board for 1895, and that the amendment to the Constitution, Article IV, and the amendment and additions to the By-Laws had been carried by a majority vote. The tellers' report was approved and ordered on file. On resolution, the change in the initiation fee to five dollars, will not take effect before ninety days (April 8th). All applications up to that date will only require the usual fee of one dollar.

It is the desire and intention of the Board that the present year shall excel all others in the welfare and prosperity of the Society.

F. ADELAIDE INGRAHAM,  
*Secretary General.*

January 9th, 1895.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION—GENERAL SOCIETY.

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*Chaplain General*—REV. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D.D.

MRS. CHARLES F. WITHINGTON,

Assistant Registrar for New England Records in Massachusetts.

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## CORRECTION.

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The Amendment to the By-Laws, Section I, increasing the initiation fee to five dollars, was *not* carried as announced at the Annual Meeting January 7th, 1895—the amendment not receiving the necessary two-thirds vote.

F. ADELAIDE INGRAHAM,

*Secretary General.*

NOTE.—See Teller's Report, Page 57.

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It is the desire and intention of the Board that the present year shall excel all others in the welfare and prosperity of the Society.

F. ADELAIDE INGRAHAM,  
*Secretary General.*

January 9th, 1895.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL.

*Madame President and Daughters of the Revolution:*

Again we stand at the opening of a new year, and it is with greetings and congratulations that I announce the prosperity and success of the year just ended, during which time we have doubled our membership. The Society is represented in thirty-six States of the Union, with thirteen State Regents—besides over a score of Chapter Regents where State societies are not yet organized—all working enthusiastically, with the result above stated.

The anniversaries of the famous events of our Revolution have been celebrated by the General Society and States as they individually demanded, the General Society celebrating, as usual, February 22d, "Washington's Birthday," by a Reception given by Mrs. Chas. F. Stone at her residence, Audubon Park, New York City; April 19th, the "Battle of Lexington," with a Luncheon at the Hotel Waldorf, and November 25th, the "Evacuation of New York by the British," with a historical Allegory in Picture, Music and Song, at Chickering Hall, New York City.

The Society in general have been called together once at a preliminary meeting at the Hotel Waldorf, on November 20, 1894, to arrange for amendments and additions to Constitution and By-Laws

of this Society, to be voted for at the meeting to-day. The interest and standing of the Society are greater and better than ever before.

We Daughters are the pioneers of a great and glorious cause, and each individual member should feel her ability to help the Society to attain the desired end, not to be *one* of the great societies, but to be *the* Society of the country for patriotic women. Great care and research is taken by the Committee on Admission "that every voucher is accurate in detail and verified beyond the shadow of a doubt." Such records compel respect even from those outside of the Society, and should be the honest pride of all the members thereof. What shall we do in the New Year before us? The paths are untrodden, and it rests with ourselves. Shall the success of the past year be only equalled, or, oh, Daughters of the Revolution, shall we not surpass the record of to-day?

F. ADELAIDE INGRAHAM,  
*Secretary General.*

New York, Jan. 7, 1895.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

*Madame President, Ladies of the Executive Board, and Daughters of the Revolution:*

In view of the exhaustiveness of my monthly reports, which show the real character of the office of

Registrar General, I may be pardoned if in this, my annual report, I adopt a reflective and suggestive mood.

There may be those who fancy that we are associated together for no other purpose than to act as so many animated fashion plates. If our assemblies are responsible for the fancy, I certainly should not try to eradicate it by a return to the homespun of our ancestors. So, while we may not prevent a notion born of a lack of understanding of our object, or a lack of appreciation of our efforts to attain that object, we should satisfy ourselves that our work shall take away all color from this idle notion.

And what is our work? Surely not to write history. Abler hands will be prepared for that. Certainly not to make history. The sword of Washington did that. Then to collect records and documents? This would be merely shifting them from garret to cabinet. Not on these, but on broader lines should our work be laid—that the motives, the plans, the details, even to the minutest, should be searched out and brought into one grand realization of the Revolution—its cause, its progress, its result.

The history of the Revolution is written, you say. Yes; so is the history of Greece. But for whom written? For the *dilettante*, not for the people. A history of grand things—great battles, great heroes,

great cities, great deeds, to be admired at a distance, but all marked “Hands off.” The soul of the people is not touched, their sympathies are not reached, their feelings are not awakened—history fails. Hence our opportunity.

It is within the memory of many of our “Daughters” when the study of history was reserved for the college or the university. It was out of place in the school—impracticable, useless. To-day the tots can tell their alien parents of Washington and Cornwallis, Bunker Hill and Yorktown, Harlem Heights and Evacuation Day, and of the Stars and Stripes. What a stride was this? And yet only the beginning.

Note another change. Once it was when Bunker Hill was the centre on which our history turned. All historic roads led from Boston, and ended at Yorktown. The breastworks stretched along the coast. Now, Golden Hill and Alamance, Mecklenburg and Boonesborough, Franklin and Transylvania have broadened and deepened the Revolution. Skulking savage and brawny backwoodsman, equally with gaudy redcoat and shivering continental, are sharing the defeats and glories of the struggle.

Note still another change. Once it was that Puritan and Cavalier, sinking their Cromwells and their Stuarts, marched shoulder to shoulder, and sent the British scurrying to Halifax. Now, the daring pioneer, breathing the purer air be-



yond the great border on the West, formed the rearguard in the great struggle, and made fruitful the victory of the vanguard. Then, Washington and Greene, the Clintons, Lafayette, Marion, drove the British with their hirelings beyond the seas. Now they share with Clark and Boone, Sevier and Floyd and Callaway, who drove the British with their savages beyond the Lakes. The hilt of the sword rested at Yorktown—not until these later days has it appeared that the point pierced Vincennes!

What part must we take? Our country's history is yet to be written, not for the scholar, but for the people. New outlines have already been sketched—lines which even the children are beginning to understand. And now, we must step in. The spirit which actuated our worthy sires did not vanish at Federal Hall. It has come to us. It is here to inspire us with Love of "Liberty, Home and Country." It is here to urge us to hunt out every jot and tittle of the doings of the actors in that great struggle. Who more suited than we to make the search? Who more competent than we to suggest the groupings of the details? Who can more truthfully ascribe the motives of the actors? We are bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh, their blood is in our veins. These should answer the question.

MARY C. MARTIN-CASEY,  
*Registrar General, D. R.*

#### REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN-GENERAL.

*Madame President,*

*Daughters of the Revolution:*

Washington's Birthday, 1894, was celebrated by a luncheon given by Mrs. Charles Francis Stone, of Audubon Park, New York City.

Her home, an old fashioned mansion, is near where General Washington made his headquarters during a part of the Revolutionary War. Rev. Mr. Brugler, of Port Chester, N. Y., opened the exercises with prayer, and after the singing of "America," Mrs. Steers made a brief address of welcome to the fine assemblage of Daughters gathered to do honor to the day.

Next followed an original poem for the occasion, written by Mrs. James Trimble, of Montclair, New Jersey, and read by that lady.

Miss Neibuhr rendered several delightful solos.

The address of the day was given by Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, of New York, and after singing the "Star Spangled Banner," the Society adjourned to the dining room, where the substantial things of life were discussed.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington was celebrated by a subscription luncheon given in the ball room at the Waldorf. One hundred and six Daughters participated in the celebration. The table was in the form of a horse shoe, and decorated as usual in buff and blue—the General Society officers



being seated in the center. A unique centerpiece made of nougat represented the old North Church in Boston, of historical fame, where hung the lanterns "aloft in the belfry arch."

The menus, which were very original and appropriate, were tied with buff and blue ribbons, and each, as a souvenir, had attached to it a miniature gold lantern.

The president made a brief address of welcome. Mrs. John W. French recited "Paul Revere's Ride." Mrs. George Inness, Jr., gave a paper upon "The First Battle of the Revolution." Her words were eloquent and enthusiastic, and she was warmly applauded. Dr. Van De Water was called and responded in his usual happy manner.

The third General Society Celebration — Evacuation Day — was commemorated at Chickering Hall. It took shape as an allegory of "America." The affair was under the charge of Mr. Pratt, assisted by the Euterpe Musical Society, with Mr. Lee as baritone, an orchestra and a military band.

The pictures were secondary to the music, and the programme was opened by the picture of Columbus. Most of the pictures were well known. The first part of the programme ended with the close of the Revolutionary War; the second part was devoted to the Civil War and peace, and many well known views of the World's Fair. The entertainment was under the

personal efficient charge of Mrs. George Inness, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

It becomes my sad duty each year to chronicle the havoc the hand of death makes in our ranks. Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Historian for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the gifted authoress, Mrs. J. Washington Easter, Secretary of Avalon Chapter, in Baltimore, Maryland, who was celebrated as a poetess, and Mrs. Alexander Mackie, of New York City, have died within the past year. We hold them in loving memory, and their works will long bear record that their lives have not been lived in vain.

1894 has become history and active work for 1895 is before us.

"Lives of great men all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And, departing, leave behind us,  
Foot prints in the sands of time."

The admonition, "Act, ACT in the *living* present!" is one that should appeal to all that is good in this band of Daughters of the Revolution.

KATHERINE B. GALLISON.

#### REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL.

##### *Madame President and Daughters of the Revolution :*

It is with great interest and pleasure I send my annual report to the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. There are now 107 volumes, mostly donated during the past year, members having sent old and valuable

books and some of their own publication, both poems and prose.

It is becoming interesting to arrange and catalogue them in regular order. Space has been provided for them in the Society Rooms, where at any time the members have the privilege of reading and examining them.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE S. DAVIS,  
*Librarian General.*

New York, Jan 7, 1895.

#### REPORT OF STATE REGENT OF NEW JERSEY.

MANCHESTER, OCEAN Co, N. J.,  
DECEMBER 31st, 1894.

*To the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution.*

MADAME PRESIDENT: In reviewing the Society's work in New Jersey during the past year, it is with pride that I relate what has been accomplished.

The Battles of Trenton and Princeton were commemorated, January 3d, 1894, by a luncheon given at the Country Club, Orange, which proved a great success.

Monthly and quarterly meetings of officers and State members have been regularly held. A special meeting was called for the election of corresponding and recording secretaries. Mrs. Robert Ward tendered her resignation of the office of State Secretary, which was accepted with much regret. Earlier

in the year Mrs. Charles B. Yardley was appointed vice-regent, which office was accepted by her.

East Orange Chapter held an interesting meeting for debate.

Summit celebrated the anniversaries of several battles, and on Decoration Day, at the request of the Town Committee, received the G. A. R.'s who were visiting that charming town.

On the 28th of June last the General and State Societies united in the celebration of the 116th Anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, at Tennent Church, under the leadership of our able chairman, Mrs. George Inness, Jr.

A chapter has been formed at Fairview, taking for its name "1776 Chapter," and a few days later Englewood was enlisted under the chapter name of "Liberty Pole." There are now eight chapters fully organized in the State of New Jersey.

On the 6th of October, at the New Jersey Board meeting held that day, the resignation by Miss Sara King Wiley of her position as Regent of East Orange Chapter was tendered, owing to ill-health, and was accepted with very great regret.

Our membership roll now numbers 125, with many recruits awaiting their election.

Respectfully submitted,

ADELINE WHITEMORE TORREY,  
*State Regent.*

New York, Jan. 7, 1895.

REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS  
STATE SOCIETY.

MY DEAR MRS. INGRAHAM: It gives me pleasure to report the condition of the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of the Revolution as being most promising for the future.

The first annual meeting since our incorporation under the State Laws of Massachusetts as "The Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts," was held December 17th, when the following officers were elected:

*Regent*, Mrs. William Lee;  
*Secretary*, Mrs. George F. Daniels;  
*Treasurer*, Mrs. Leslie C. Wead;  
*Registrar*, Mrs. Frank M. Goss;  
*Librarian*, Mrs. George F. Choate.

*State Council.*

Miss Emily F. Pope, Miss Clara B. Adams, Miss Miriam W. Stedman, Mrs. E. S. W. Cundy, Mrs. Geo. C. Bosson, Mrs. Chas. F. Withington, Mrs. Henry E. Raymond, Mrs. Daniel B. Stedman, Jr. The secretary read her report, showing the increase in membership and interest to have exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

Commencing with twenty-six members, the Society has grown until at the close of the year the membership includes one hundred and five Daughters. The State Council held numerous meetings, and the steady growth of the Society is evidence of the unity and co operation existing.

During the year meetings of the

State Society have been held to commemorate the Battles of Concord and Lexington, the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Surrender at Yorktown, the Boston Tea Party. At all these meetings the attendance has been large and enthusiastic.

The treasurer's report showed the financial condition to be prosperous.

The registrar's report of the growth of the Society was most satisfactory.

The regent read a very interesting extract from Fiske's History of the attempted imposition of the "Tea Tax," and the prominent position taken by the Boston citizens in refusing to accept the tea.

Very cordially yours,

SUSAN LIVINGSTON STEDMAN,

*Mass. State Secretary, D. R.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF LONG ISLAND  
STATE REGENT.

*Madame President and Daughters  
of the Revolution:*

During the past year Long Island Society has held in all thirteen meetings, six of the Executive Board and seven regular ones, besides one special on May 10th. About eighteen new members have been added to the roll. A very few resignations have been received; all on account of change of residence, and none because of difference of opinion, or internal dissensions. There have been fewer papers, literary or patriotic for entertainments, at the meetings because of



important business matters requiring discussion, which has always been intelligent and active, but never acrimonious.

We refer with pardonable pride to our one large public celebration in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn, on May 10th, date of the capture of Fort Tinconderoga, and in commemoration of the Long Island battles, which latter occur in August when all celebrants are scattered, and absent from Brooklyn.

Eloquent speakers, Rev. L. Abbott, Rev. S. Eliot, General Barnes and Mr. Lyman Reddington, made patriotic addresses. Brilliant musicians gave us of the best time and tune. Our honored President with many of her staff lent us their sympathetic presence, and our sisters from New Jersey with their husbands added lustre to the large assemblage of the Sons and Daughters of Long Island. All came in gala dress to do honor to the occasion; the decorations of American flags—some new and some of ancient days with bunting and flowers in the buff and the blue—were most effective. A fine oil portrait of George Washington beamed upon the descendants of the loyal and true, completing as brilliant and appropriate a celebration of patriotic events as our Society has anywhere given. It was in fact a crisis in our career, a culminating point of success, and while it depleted our treasury, we felt amply repaid by the expressed gratification of our guests, and the

great impetus given to the work of the Society. New applications are constantly coming in. The first local Chapter under the State Officers is in process of organization, the following appointments having been made from among the members of the original Brooklyn Chapter—Mrs. T. C. Van Pelt, Regent; Mrs. J. F. Berry, Secretary; Mrs. Adolphus R. Bennett, Treasurer, and Mrs. W. P. Schenck, Registrar.

The Executive Board has worked hard for months on a Special Constitution and By-Laws to meet the requirements of Long Island. And as it nears completion, in a satisfactory form, we may feel that the past year has been a crucial one, and, God granting us health and strength for the coming, we have good reason to feel that '95 may prove brilliant in our annals, as it will bring to a close the term of service for the present State officers, I believe they all will lend their best energies to placing Long Island Society on the highest plane to be attained in the General Society of which we here, are all sister members—the Daughters of the Revolution.

At the time of Long Island Annual Meeting our Secretary reported only one resignation acted upon, and no deaths. Long Island State Society continues to meet at the house of the Regent, for our treasury has never yet been able to support rent for rooms; but we hope for better things with our in-

creasing membership and a fair adjustment of initiation fees.

Respectfully submitted,  
ESTHER HOWARD KING,  
*Regent of Long Island.*

#### REPORT OF RELIC COMMITTEE.

##### *Madame President and Daughters of the Revolution:*

In presenting this report from the Committee on Relics, of the Daughters of the Revolution, I am happy to state that a place has been secured for their exhibit in the Society Rooms, 64 Madison avenue, New York City, which place is considered as safe from fire and spoliation as the great majority of our own homes.

During the past year many articles of interest have been added to the number already collected; some of them date back to the Colonial period, many of Revolutionary record, and a few historical ones; all of which have descended from the ancestors of the Adams, Mersereau, Clinton, Ferris, Ditmars, Schuyler, Schureman and Van Rensselaer families, well known as having rendered valuable service during the War of the Revolution.

During the intervening time since my report at the last Annual Meeting of the General Society, I have found it very difficult to interest the Daughters in this committee, and also found an unwillingness to loan any family relic they may possess to the General Society collection. Some give as a reason the place being too unsafe from fire and

burglary; others prefer keeping them in their own distinctive Chapters. This partly explains why such slow progress has been made in obtaining anything like the collection we ought to possess after three years' existence as a society of this character.

I am very desirous, and hope, that during the ensuing year more interest will be taken among the members in the matter of collecting and loaning their relics, letters, manuscripts, etc., to the General Society collection, and that such large additions will be made as will render it necessary to increase the space now occupied.

Respectfully submitted,  
LOUISE FRANCES ROWE,  
*Chairman of the  
Committee on Relics.*

January 7, 1895.

#### REPORT OF THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY FOR 1894.

##### *Madame President and Daughters of the Revolution:*

It is with pleasure I make the report for 1894 of the Entertainment Committee, General Society. D. R.

The General Society has celebrated during the past year:

*Washington's Birthday*, by a delightful reception, given by Mrs. Charles Stone, at her home in Audubon Park, where she most beautifully entertained the whole Society, and papers suitable to the day were delivered.



*The Lexington Alarm*, April 19th, was remembered by a luncheon at the Waldorf, which was well attended and passed off pleasantly.

*Independence Day*, July 4th, is not usually publicly noticed by the Society at large, as most of our members are then out of town, but we trust every loyal Daughter and true American citizen does not forget to at least fly the Stars and Stripes and wear the badge on that day.

*A Social Tea*, given again at the Waldorf, on November 20th, was a pleasant preparation for *this meeting*, and also for our grand entertainment to celebrate Evacuation Day, which event was commemorated at Chickering Hall, Saturday evening, November 24th, by the really instructive and inspiring allegory, "America," composed and arranged by Silas G. Pratt especially for our service on that occasion.

We are glad to state that though the expenses of this Entertainment Committee have been unusually heavy, we, like all our predecessors, have been able to arrange for every item, so that in the history of the Society no debt for any pay entertainment has ever been incurred by this committee for the General Society to meet, nor has it ever been obliged to ask for a loan from the General Treasury.

We once more ask your attendance at our "*Tea Board*" in the society rooms after the adjourn-

ment of this meeting, and respectfully submit the foregoing as our report for the year just closed.

JULIA G. INNESS,

*Chairman.*

January 7, 1895.

#### REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

*Madame President, Ladies of the Executive Committee, and Daughters of the Revolution:*

Your committee, appointed to propose a ticket for members of the Executive Committee for the present year, respectfully present the following names for your ballots, and trust your votes will prove the wisdom of the Nominating Committee:

Mrs. De Volney Everett, Mrs. Edgar Ketchum, Mrs. Smith Anderson, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. Seth C. Hunsdon, Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, Mrs. John U. Brookman, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler.

MARY C. MARTIN-CASEY,

*(Chairman.)*

January 7, 1895.

#### ANNUAL REPORT AVALON CHAPTER.

The Baltimore "Chapter of Avalon" Daughters of the Revolution, organized last winter, and are glad to report a flourishing condition.

We have had several intermedi-



ate meetings in addition to the special commemorative ones of "Washington's Birthday," "The Battle of Lexington," and the 4th of July.

Original papers read by different members have been most interesting and instructive. "The life and character of George Washington," "The friendship of the French, and especially the services of the Marquis de La Fayette during the Revolution," "The condition of the Colonies immediately preceding the Revolution," "The causes which led to the Declaration of Independence from the Mother Country," and "The first Battle of Lexington" are some of the subjects which have been written about.

On the 4th of July the "Avalon" enjoyed a lawn party at "Ventura," the summer home of the Regent, Mrs. Thomas Hill. A paper was read upon "The final decision to declare war against England, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence." A handsome flag was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. T. S. Hodson, and a *fac-simile* of the original Declaration was shown by a naval officer, Mr. Geo. W. Roche, a member of our Advisory Board.

In September the Regent and as many of the members as could go, made a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon were most hospitably received by the superintendent, and fully enjoyed inspecting everything of interest to be seen there.

Historical papers were read at the last meeting in December, followed

by a social reunion and "Afternoon Tea." A portion of the members of this (Avalon) Chapter dressed seven dozen dolls for the free distribution of Christmas gifts among the poor, the clothing all made to take off and put on. This Chapter also sent to its oldest member—a *real daughter*, not granddaughter—a generous Christmas donation, as she is poor.

All who belong to "Avalon Chapter" contribute to make it both enjoyable and profitable.

H. S. W. HILL,  
*Regent.*

Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1895.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLONIAL CHAPTER, D. R.

In submitting this, my annual report, it is highly gratifying to be able to announce the rapid growth of this Chapter.

Within the past year our membership has been increased by one-third, and there is at present a number of applicants for admission. Monthly meetings are held at the Society rooms, and are well attended. The greatest goodwill exists between the members, and these reunions are most enjoyable. After the business of the day is concluded, there is usually a literary and musical programme; yet the main object of our organization, that of keeping alive the memories of our ancestors, is held steadily in view.

The Chapter is entirely free from debt, with several hundred dollars

in bank drawing interest. Besides this, there is a charity fund for the relief of impoverished female descendants of Revolutionary patriots. And it has already been the pleasure and privilege of the Committee, who were appointed to take charge of this branch of the Chapter work, to assist several most worthy applicants. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place on the 10th of December, and resulted as follows :

*Regent*—Mrs. Abraham Steers.

*Vice-Regent*—Mrs. De Volney Everett.

*Rec.Secretary*—Mrs. W. W. Read.

*Cor. Secretary*—Miss L. N. James.

*Treasurer*—Mrs. W. G. Slade.

*Registrar*—Mrs. R. R. Smith.

*Historian*—Miss M. B. Daniels.

HELEN B. READ,  
*Recording Secretary.*

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF HUGUENOT CHAPTER, D. R.

*Madame President, Daughters of  
the Revolution :*

Huguenot Chapter of New Rochelle, N. Y., opens its fourth year with an increased membership that is most gratifying to those who have given their time and labor to achieve its success.

Ten regular meetings have been held during the past year, with a steadily increasing number of members present to prove their interest in the welfare of the Chapter.

We have been called upon to sympathize with our esteemed Chaplain, the Rev. Chas. E. Lindsley,

in the great loss he has sustained through the death of his wife.

We start the new year with renewed hopes for the success, not only of our particular Chapter, but of the Society at large, under whose care and government alone can the healthful growth of each individual Chapter be assured.

ROSE OGDEN HUNSDON,  
*Secretary Huguenot Chapter.*  
January 7, 1895.

#### REPORT OF CONTINENTAL CHAPTER.

*Madame President, Daughters of  
the Revolution :*

I take great pleasure in reporting the growth of, and continued interest in, the Continental Chapter. Many new members have been admitted, and many more are awaiting admission.

Our Treasurer's report is most satisfactory. The annual election of officers took place January 2nd ; Mrs. Francis Doughty, Vice-Regent ; Mrs. Francis Furnald, Treasurer ; Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Secretary, all unanimously elected. Mrs. Chas. Francis Roe, our Regent, has now returned to town, and notwithstanding her deep afflictions has manifested a warm and characteristically generous interest in this Chapter that makes it an assured success. Under her able management many plans are being formed both for work and social intercourse.

KATHERINE LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER,  
*Secretary.*

New York, Jan. 7, 1895.



## ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, MRS. EDWARD PAULET STEERS.

*Daughters of the Revolution :*

LADIES : Summing up the most excellent reports that you have today listened to, I opine that we may well feel pride and gratification in the abundant evidence shown of the growth and prosperity of this Society. Its growth is not—cannot be—rapid. It has in it no element of that nature ; it is essentially slow, steady, careful, but solid and irreproachable.

The Committee on Investigation and Admission has virtually remained the same from the beginning, and with the same Chairman—Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax. Any paper that passes the Rubicon of the Registrar General and that Committee may be considered safely landed. These ladies work with unwearied patience to aid each applicant, giving time and means to the endeavor, and are as truly glad when a difficult paper is proved as, perhaps, the applicant herself, and proportionately sorry, when, after months of unwearied search through hundreds of volumes, often unindexed, the case becomes hopeless, and the money is returned with a kind and sympathetic letter.

In this connection let me mention a very pertinent fact. Counting the cost of the application papers and other printed matter sent to each person desiring admission ; the postage on that and var-

ious letters that require to be answered ; the engraved card of membership, the badge and paper orders, you may easily see that an initiation fee of one dollar does not cover the actual cost ; and remember, ladies, it is only the bare expense of stationery and postage that is accounted ; time and expense going to and fro on this business is not considered, nor are postage bills paid for any other than the Secretary and Treasurer General's work ; and yet with all the care and economy that can be used, and the expenditure of much private means, the initiation fees, as they now stand, are inadequate to cover the necessary expenditure.

I would have you consider the work of the Secretary General. Besides the endless writing of letters, replying to inquiries, the sending of papers and circulars, of certificates of admission, orders for badges and for paper, remember that each meeting and celebration means the folding, preparing, addressing and mailing of many hundred notices ; you think it much to do this once in a season for a reception, ball or tea, and then probably, you have a paid assistant, while our Secretary General does all this nearly every month in the season, and sometimes twice in the same month, her only object being pure patriotism and love of the cause.



The Treasurer General's report has, in round figures, given you a realizing sense of the growth and importance of this Society, and the care, thought and labor that are given to its financial interests. The Society is *entirely free from debt*, and has a fund in the Savings Bank. That fund is, I trust, the nucleus of a Society building, where we can have a library, a museum, and meeting rooms suitable for such an organization. Seeing thus, that by careful and wise management, our small dues have been garnered into such a fund as gives promise of a noble future, is it not an incentive to add to them in every possible way?

All this has been done without lessening the celebrations, either in number or character. No expense or care is ever spared in these matters. Everything that represents our Society should be of the best, and as perfect as we can make it. That the public treasury has not been more freely drawn upon for celebrations is mainly due to the Entertainment Committee. Its Chairman, Mrs. Inness, proposed a measure which was heartily endorsed by every member of her committee, namely, that at any pay entertainment, such as that at Chickering Hall, or a luncheon, every arrangement should be made in good form, regardless of the returns, and the deficit, if such there was, would be made up by the

Committee dividing it equally between themselves. Do you know any other society with such a Committee? And I can truthfully say that every committee is equally excellent in its own especial work.

The Expediency Committee, with Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Chairman, comes to the front nobly with its reserve forces when required—happily very seldom. The House Committee, of which Mrs. Casey was Chairman, has, during the past year, made our Tuesdays at the rooms bright and pleasant, administering both counsel and tea. Thus could I go on through the long list of Officers, Committees, Regents and all, working generously for the general good, and happily above the need or desire to seek through its channels personal aggrandisement, or to ignobly use it for the fostering of personal ambition.

I have said enough to show you how good and healthful is our growth, and that we carefully avoid the shoals and shallows of rapid measures, that mean only the bubbling froth of numerical strength—too often evanescent. A society that has doubled its membership in the last year, has a permanent fund drawing interest, is free from debt and has at least one life membership, may consider proudly the fact that it is only an infant of three years, and entertain well founded hopes for a brilliant future.

TELLERS' REPORT.

The following, having received a majority of the votes cast, have been elected members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year :

Mrs. De Volney Everett, Mrs. Edgar Ketchum, Mrs. Smith Anderson, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. Seth C. Hunsdon, Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, Mrs. John U. Brookman, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler.

The following is the vote on the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws :

Amendment to Constitution, Art. IV. By adding after the word "thereof"—who shall while holding office reside in the city of New York or adjacent thereto—yeas, 83—nays, 23.

Amendment to By-Laws, Sec. 1. The initiation fee shall be five dollars, instead of one dollar—yeas, 106—nays, 77.

Addition to By-Laws, Sec. 1. No person shall be entitled to vote at the annual election who is in arrears for dues—yeas, 146—nays, 68.

Addition to By-Laws, Sec. 1. Members cannot belong to more than one Chapter of this Society at the same time—yeas, 123—nays, 61.

Addition to By-Laws, Sec. 1. Election to Chapter membership

shall be by ballot only—yeas, 128—nays, 31.

Addition to By-Laws. When the General Society Rooms are used for meetings by Local Chapters a nominal rent shall be paid for the same—yeas, 127—nays, 31.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE W. STERLING,  
ETTA BROSE BROWN,  
MARY PHILLIPS,

*Tellers.*

January 7, 1895.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Since my last quarterly report, the Revolutionary services of the following named Officers, Soldiers and Statesmen have been verified, and the names of many of their descendants added to our Membership Roll.

Sanford Richardson, Conn.

Jabez Tarr, Rockport, Essex Co., Mass.

Corporal Edward Goodell, Pomfret, Conn.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Johnson, Newbury, Vt.

Sergt. John Dean, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Abner Stone, Framingham, Mass.

Ensign Josiah Clark, Hartford, Conn.

Sergt. Solomon Wyman, Danvers, Mass.

Charles Sturtevant, Rochester, Mass.

Charles Sturtevant, Jr., Rochester, Mass.

Dr. Lewis Sweeting, Rehoboth, Mass.

- Robert McMurray, Salem, N. Y.  
 Lieut.-Col. James Hammond,  
 Westchester Co., N. Y.  
 Quarter-Master Frederick King,  
 Morristown, N. J.  
 Capt. John Ensign, Fall Village,  
 Conn.  
 Corporal Jonah Howe, Paxton,  
 Mass.  
 Studley Sampson, Duxbury,  
 Mass.  
 Capt. Hezekiah Hutchins, Hamp-  
 stead, N. H.  
 Matthew Cary, Whitaker, Hali-  
 fax Co., N. C.  
 Capt. Oliver Lyman, Charlotte,  
 Vt.  
 Rev. Samuel McClintock, Green-  
 land, N. H.  
 Sergt. Dennis Garrison, West-  
 chester Co., N. Y.  
 Capt. James Upshaw, Essex Co.,  
 Va.  
 George Warth, Winchester, Va.  
 Hezekiah Parmelee, Gildford,  
 Conn.  
 Lieut. William Gardner, Kings-  
 ton, R. I.  
 Col. John Hathorn, Orange Co.,  
 N. Y.  
 Corporal Elisha Hoit, Groton,  
 Mass.  
 John Moulton, Hampton, N. H.  
 Elijah Kidder, Goffstown, N. H.  
 Ensign Archibald Fletcher, Bed-  
 ford Co., Penn.  
 Dr. William Burnett, Newark,  
 N. J.  
 Joseph Foster, Windham Co.,  
 Conn.  
 Col. William Shute, Salem Co.,  
 N. J.
- Col. Isaac Preston, Fairfield,  
 N. J.  
 Lieut. Constant Peck, Deerfield,  
 N. J.  
 Joseph Davis, Newbury, Mass.  
 Col. Matthew Thornton, New  
 Hampshire. Signer of the Declara-  
 tion of Independence.  
 Lieut.-Col. Hugh Maxwell, Bed-  
 ford, Mass.  
 Fortunatus Howe, Marlboro,  
 Mass.  
 Quarter-Master Asa Church, Hub-  
 bardtown, Mass.  
 Corporal Daniel King, Palmer,  
 Mass.  
 Capt. John Belknap, Orange Co.,  
 N. Y.  
 Lieut. John Jones, Fairfield,  
 Conn.  
 Capt. Thomas Hunt, Watertown,  
 Mass.  
 Capt. William Thompson, Mid-  
 dleboro, Mass.  
 Capt. Samuel Cunningham,  
 Petersborough, N. H.  
 Ensign Reuben Morse, Dublin,  
 N. H.  
 Solomon Blanchard, Dresden,  
 Maine.  
 Daniel Bertram, Fairfield, Conn.  
 William Branch, Preston, Conn.  
 Capt. Daniel Phoenix, New York  
 City, N. Y.  
 Judge Theodorus Polhemus,  
 Kings Co., N. Y.  
 Ensign Peter Vandervoort, Kings  
 Co., N. Y.  
 Rev. Martinus Schoonmaker,  
 Harlem, N. Y.  
 Richard Berrian, Newtown,  
 Kings Co., N. Y.



William Lamont, Hillsdale, N. Y.

Capt. Thomas Fenn, Watertown, Conn.

Capt. Richard Sinclair, Nottingham, N. H.

John Alden, Needham, Mass.

Sergt. George McComber, Taunton, Mass.

Capt. Stephen Goodwin, Goshen, Conn.

Josiah Fletcher, Westford, Mass.

Capt. Joseph Vail, Litchfield, Conn.

Samuel Dean, Stamford, Conn.

Capt. James Gilmore, New Hampshire.

Lieut. Casparus Pruyn, Albany Co., N. Y.

Quarter-Master Christopher Lansing, Albany Co., N. Y.

Wendel Lawrentz, Baltimore, Md.

Henry Lovejoy, Concord, N. H.

Joseph Abbot, Concord, N. H.

Joseph Ramsdell, Hanover Co., Mass.

Lieut. John Hazelton (or Hazeltine), Sutton, Mass.

Stephen Hazelton (or Hazeltine), Sutton, Mass.

Col. Samuel Whiting, Stratford, Conn.

Matthew Turner, New London, Conn.

Joshua Chase, Nottingham, N. H.

Capt. Benjamin McCullough, Sussex Co., N. J.

William Hooper, North Carolina, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Archibald Maclaine, Statesman, Wilmington, N. C.

Capt. William Creery, Wilmington, Del.

Capt. Benjamin Blaney, Malden, Mass.

Capt. William McCalla, Bucks Co., Penn.

Isaac Dodd, Essex Co., N. J.

Gustavus Scott, Statesman, Maryland.

Samuel Love, Statesman, Maryland.

Judge Charles Jones, Maryland.

Capt. Garrett Lydecker, Bergen Co., N. J.

Col. Henry Champion, Westchester, Conn.

Jethro Batchelder, Loudon, N. H.

John Fellows, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Lieut. Col. Elijah Clark, Gloucester Co., N. J.

Capt. Joseph Elliott, Windham Co., Conn.

Col. Ebenezer Avery, Groton, Conn.

Lieut. David Pixley, Stockbridge, Mass.

Benjamin Beadle, Colchester, Conn.

Capt. Samuel Whittemore, Cambridge, Mass.

John or Jonathan McCumber, Vermont.

Moses Foster, Belair, Md.

Lieut. John Ross Key, Frederick Co., Md.

Elijah Blake, Winchester, Conn.

Brig-Gen. John Frost, Cumberland Co., Mass., (now Maine).

Rev. John Carnes, Boston, Mass.

Lieut.-Col. Levan Powell, Bedford Springs, Va.

Isaac Brownson, New Milford, Conn.

Col. Robert Culbertson, Cumberland Co., Penn.

John Adams Stoll, Philadelphia, Penn.

Capt. John Thacher, Stratford, Conn.

Capt. Henry Bedinger, Va.

Alexander Craig, Penn.

Capt. Christopher Robinson, South Kingston, R. I.

Sergt. Fortunatus Prescott, Warwick, Mass.

Ebenezer Prescott, Sterling, Mass.

Isaac Cotheal, Woodbridge, N.J.

Samuel Payson, Dorchester, Mass.

George Ross, Lancaster, Penn.;  
Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Jacob Woolley, Essex Co., N. J.

Ensign John Myer, Spring Valley, N. Y.

Abraham Polhamus, New York.

Lieut. Christopher Lauman, Penn.

Corporal Andrew Mace, Hampton, N. H.

David Sanford, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

Lewis Sanford, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

Lieut. Joseph Wheaton, New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY C. MARTIN-CASEY,  
*Registrar General, D. R.*

#### NEW JERSEY STATE MEETING AND ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Society was held at Orange on January eighth. The

State Board and Officers for the ensuing year were unanimously elected:

*Regent*: Miss Adeline W. Torrey; *Vice-Regent*: Mrs. Charles B. Yardley; *Recording Secretary*: Miss Gail A. Treat; *Corresponding Secretary*: Mrs. George Emery Adams; *Treasurer*: Mrs. George H. Hodenpyl; *Registrar*: Mrs. Georgia Beers Crater; *Historian*: Miss Adaline W. Sterling; *Chaplain*: Rev. Alexander Mann; *Trustees*: Mrs. William Torrey Baird; Miss Florence Rand; Miss Duryee and Mrs. Everett T. Tomlinson.

GAIL A. TREAT,  
*Recording Secretary.*

#### TEXAS STATE SOCIETY.

The following circular gives evidence of the good work being done in Texas by the Daughters of the Revolution:

"A gold medal will be awarded by the State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, to any student sixteen years of age or under, in the public or private schools of the State of Texas, for the best original essay on the life and services of Gen. Henry Lee ("Light Horse Harry") in the Revolution of 1776.

Papers will be received until June 1, 1895, addressed to "State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, 105 San Pedro avenue, San Antonio, Texas."

MRS. JAS. H. FRENCH,  
*State Regent, D. R.*

MEETING OF THE NEW YORK  
STATE OFFICERS.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A meeting of the officers of the New York State Society "Daughters of the Revolution" was held on the morning of January 15th, 1895. Regular routine work was attended to and time fixed for stated meetings.

Officers and State Board are :

Mrs. Edward P. Steers, *Regent*.

Mrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham, *Sec'y*.

Mrs. Frederic J. Swift, *Treasurer*.

Mrs. M. C. Martin-Casey, *Registrar*.

Mrs. Charles L. Alden, *Historian*.

Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Miss Mary A. Phillips, Mrs. Charles F. Stone, Mrs. H. B. Conrad, Miss P. Caroline Swords, Mrs. John H. Washburn, Mrs. Lawrence E. Van Etten, Mrs. Joseph T. Dammann, Miss Virginia S. Sterling.

Treasurers of Chapters, also members in N. Y. State where no Chapter as yet exists, will pay annual dues to Mrs. Frederic J. Swift, State Treasurer.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

MARY E. D. BEATTIE.

AMERICAN AUTHORS: a hand-book of American Literature from Early Colonial to Living Writers, by Mildred Rutherford. The Franklin Printing and Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga. \$2.00.—To prepare a hand-book of American authors, in view of the fact stated by the author of this work that in the South alone there are over 3,500 writers, is not by any means an easy task. It would be impossible for one person to please the friends of all American authors, but Miss Rutherford had evidently made a great effort to be fair and just in her estimate of them. The quotation from Plato on the title page indicates the spirit that pervades the book: "It is a commendation of a good hunts-

man to find game in a wide world, but it is no imputation if he hath not caught it all." Being a Southern lady, the author has had an opportunity to become familiar with many writers of merit in the South of whom we of the North have never even heard. But in her effort to preserve the reputation of Southern authors she has not neglected those of other parts of the country. The book is a valuable contribution to American literature and will be especially useful as a text-book. Under the name of each author mentioned there is a biographical sketch and a list of his or her works. Interwoven with the sketches is much historical information. The research necessary to



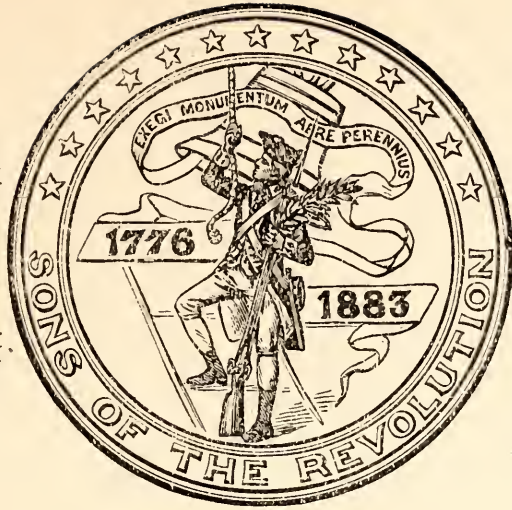
enable the student to answer the questions under "Historical Reviews," and those under the heading "Monthly Reviews" will be a delight to the voluntary seeker for knowledge of history and literature, and an education to anyone.

IN OLD NEW YORK, by Thomas A. Janvier. Harper Brothers, New York. \$1.75.—New Yorkers of to-day will enjoy the curious and interesting information concerning the city of years ago as well as of to-day contained in this book. Mr. Janvier is well known as an author; his stories have attracted many readers, and he has spent much time in sympathetic study of the subject treated of in this book. All who are interested in the evolution of New York will find "In Old New York" intensely interesting and very instructive. Beginning with 1609, it follows the stages of the city's growth up to the present time. The casual reader will be delighted with the appropriate and beautiful illustrations accompanying the text, while the student will find in the maps an invaluable guide in tracing the development of the city. The perfect *rappor*t of the author with his subject has enabled him to present it in a way that captivates from the beginning, and the book is sure to find a warm welcome and many readers in New York City.

THE CENTURY BOOK FOR YOUNG AMERICANS, by Elbridge S. Brooks. The Century Publishing Co., New York. \$1.50.—While this book is written especially for children it will interest old and young alike. It describes a visit of a party of bright young people to Washington under the chaperonage of an intelligent uncle, and by visits to the different departments of the Government and places of historical interest, learn what every American should know in regard to the government of the country: the functions of the President, the different members of his cabinet, and the routine of the departments under their supervision; the powers of the Senate, House of Representatives and Supreme Court. How, State, Municipal and Town governments are conducted, and the duties and responsibilities of American citizens generally. The subject is treated in conversational style and will prove especially attractive to the young. It is handsomely illustrated with pictures of people and places that have made America famous, and it would be well for the future of this country if the book could be placed in the hands of every child in the United States.

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Books, magazines and publications for review or notice, and all communications, may be sent to the address of this magazine, 64 Madison Avenue.



## SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

### NOTES.

THE New York Sons of the Revolution are moving in the matter of securing a house to be used as a general office and headquarters for their own members. At the annual meeting, December 3d, at Fraunces' Tavern, the following officers were elected:

*President*, Frederick Samuel Tallmadge; *vice-president*, Wm. Gaston Hamilton; *secretary*, Thos. E. Vermilye Smith; *assistant secretary*, Edward Trenchard; *treasurer*, Arthur Melvin Hatch.

The Long Island Association of the Sons of the Revolution met at the Brooklyn Club, Pierrepont, corner Clinton street, in Brooklyn, December 10th, at 8 o'clock, to commemorate the Battle of Long Island, 1777. Subscriptions were raised for a tablet commemorating the lines of defence at the Battle of Long Island. This association has 200 members.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in Baltimore, has offered the John Hopkins University, for competition, a large silver medal, to be awarded by the faculty for the best essay on "The Principles Fought For in the War of the American Revolution."

The Minnesota Sons of the Revolution offer high school pupils a silver and a bronze medal. Their previous (last year) contest was very successful, and they are hard at work helping the teachers of Minnesota to turn out patriotic as well as intelligent pupils. The "proclamation," with the seal of the Society, looks almost as fine as a Government bond. The offer is made by Secretary Hurd, of St. Paul.

The North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution held its first annual meeting at Raleigh, November 15, 1894. The present officers were re-elected.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the District of Columbia, was held at Wormley's Hotel, Fifteenth and H streets, northwest, on Monday evening, December 3, 1894.

The Sons of the Revolution, of Louisville, Ky., have issued their year book. It is an interesting publication, containing sketches of the ancestors of the members.

In the death of Dr. William J. Hawkins, November 2, 1894, the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution lost the senior member of its board of managers. The board of managers adopted appropriate resolutions of respect and of sympathy for the family of the deceased.

Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. The Sixth Annual Service was held at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Sunday, December 16, to observe the anniversary of the commencement of the encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge in 1777.

At a meeting of the Sons of the Revolution, in Baltimore, October 29th, the following were elected members: Robert Brooke Albertson, William Edward Wall, Frederick Henry Smith, Albert Small, Livingston B. Stedman and John Marbury Nelson.

The Society of Sons of the Revolution, in Massachusetts, has in preparation a membership roll to be issued in 1895. Those desiring to send changes or corrections to the Registrar, should address 18 Somerset street, Boston.

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**DAYTON, OHIO.**

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## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

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### IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The engraved plate for the new large **Certificate of Membership** in the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution is almost completed. The subscriptions are registered according to the date of their reception.

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### COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

COLLEGIATE AND SPECIAL COURSES OF STUDY.

CAROLINE M. GERRISH PRINCIPAL.

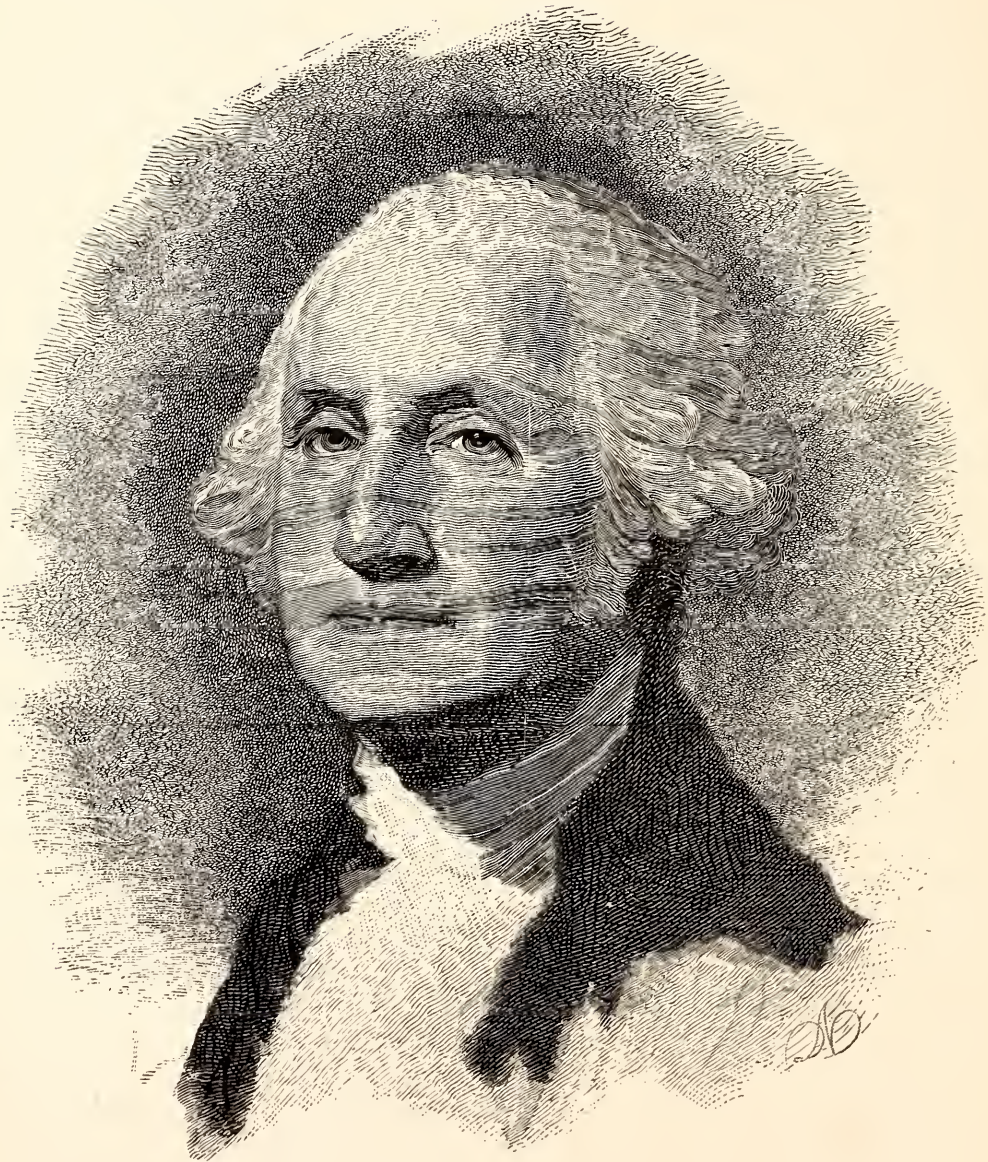
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

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**THE DATES OF ISSUE OF THIS MAGAZINE HAVE BEEN CHANGED TO FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST AND NOVEMBER.**







STUART'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

(From The Century Book for Young Americans, by permission of the Publishers.)

# MAGAZINE

OF THE

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

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VOL. III.

MAY, 1895.

No. 2.

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### SILENT WITNESSES.

BY EMMA MERSEREAU NEWTON.

AUTHOR OF "AN ICONOCLASTIC EPISODE," "A BREATH OF HEAVEN," "A PHANTOM PICTURE," "A BIT OF BUNTING," "A WINTER IN FLORIDA," ETC.

(Continued.)

IT was a clever idea on the part of English statesmen to endeavor to shift a share of the Mother Country's burden of debt on to the colonies. A regard for their own interests and popularity impelled these legislators to avoid imposing too exorbitant taxes upon their immediate constituents; and it must have been a distinct satisfaction to the wily lawmakers to be able to count on increasing the home revenue, by imposing duties that were to be paid in colonial ports. They took it for granted that the arbitrary measure was without redress, since the subordinate class of subjects were supposed to be dependent on the will of Great Britain; and, no doubt, they applauded their own diplomacy in providing that the penalty for violating the revenue laws might be recovered in the admiralty courts. The astuteness of their calculations is easily

recognizable, when one calls to mind the fact that the judges of these courts were subject solely to the King, and "decided the causes brought before them without the intervention of a jury."

No cable transmitted the obnoxious message across the Atlantic; but the slow sailing vessels of the period were all too swift in bringing the alarming intelligence that a system of taxation was to be inaugurated, which if not vigorously resisted would sap the source of income in every household. The significance of the edict became the great topic of conversation; and it is easy to imagine the indignation with which the worthy burghers of the *Province* of New York stamped the snow from their cow-hide boots, or rubbed their ears with home-made knit mittens as they discussed the subject on streets radiating from the Battery.



Among those who violently opposed the infringing of the rights of freemen were two gentlemen from Staten Island; and when the wintry blasts from the Bay forced them to seek less exposed quarters, together they moved towards an inn which stood at the junction of Broad and Pearl streets. It was a building two and a half stories high, with a pitched roof, and a half-moon window on the Pearl street side. This was the swell hotel of the period—the popular Fraunce's tavern, which subsequent events made famous. Mine host smiled urbanely on the incoming guests, for they were men of influence in the colony, one being a descendant of that Harmen Gorisse, designated by Queen Anne as "*Our Loving* subject" in the patent of land chronicled in the initial chapter of this record; and the other a prominent lawyer in Wall street, son of the Hon. Joshua Mersereau, and Mary Corsen, who was the daughter of Col. Corsen of the Holland company on Staten Island. "The stock from which Mr. Mersereau sprung, as one who knew him might well imagine, was of the choicest. It was French by birth and Huguenot in religion, purified and energized by that fiery persecution which so long and so sternly visited such as dared in work and word protest against a corrupt and despotic church." The first of his race to seek a home in the New World were the widow and children of an officer of high rank in the

French army, who had boldly ventured to defend his faith at the imminent risk of his life; and though nearly two centuries have elapsed since that thrilling episode, the blood of the Mersereaus has lost naught of bravery when it flows through the veins of the namesake forming the subject of this sketch. He is a man of commanding presence, with a keen blue eye that indicates shrewdness, courage, intelligence and humor, with a dangerous gleam when angered. Mr. Joshua Mersereau and Mr. Harmonius Garrison were friends, who lived within a neighborly distance of each other on Staten Island; so, after discussing the proposed action of the English Parliament in all its bearings, they fell to chatting about personal affairs, as they sat in front of a capacious fireplace in a corner room on the second floor. The cheery crackle of the wood fire gives a sense of snugness and comfort to the large apartment; and an appetizing odor, which is beginning to pervade the house, has a mellowing influence on the irate friends.

"I ordered potatoes served with our dinner," remarks Mr. Mersereau almost blandly.

"Potatoes?" returns Mr. Garrison, rubbing his hands in high delight at the prospect of enjoying the unusual luxury.

"Shall you try planting them to any extent this year?" asks the first speaker.

Mr. Garrison leaned back in his chair, and put the tips of his fingers

together as he gazed into the fire reflectively. After giving the question some very serious consideration, at length he said :

“ Yes ; I think I will— they seem to be growing in favor as an article of diet.”

“ Growing in favor ! ” exclaimed Mr. Mersereau, “ I should say they are. Why, ten years ago, when I took home a bushel for winter use, everybody wondered what I would do with so many ; and now quite a number of our people have them on their tables at least three times a week, during the fall and winter. My family are very fond of them ; but it is not so long ago since the first one in the colony was regarded as a great curiosity.”

“ 1720, just eight years before I was born,” responds Mr. Mersereau, who is an excellent hand at remembering dates.

“ Your father must be a good deal broken down by your mother’s

death ? ” remarked Mr. Garrison a trifle irrelevantly.

“ Yes ; I fear it will not be long before he follows her.”

“ Did her demise affect the settling up of the Corsen and Beek estates ? ”

“ Not materially. I suppose you have heard the decision of the Court ? ”

“ No ; what was it ? ”

Mr. Mersereau put his hand in an inside pocket and drew forth some papers, which he placed on a round mahogany table covered with red leather. After extracting a document from among them he pushed it across the table saying :

“ There you have the history in full. While you are reading it I will write a message and send a darkey over to our solicitor’s office to beg Smith to join us at dinner.”

Mr. Garrison nodded, and unfolding the paper began to read :

“ At a Court of Chancery held for the Province of New York at Fort George in the City of New York on Tuesday the Twenty-first Day of January One Thousand Seven hundred and sixty-four in the fourth year of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth.

#### Present

The Honourable Cadwallader Golden Esquire His Majesty’s Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America Chancellor of the same Province——

This cause coming on the Fourteenth day of January last as also this present Day to be heard and debated before the Honourable the Chancellor of this Province the Substance of the Complainants’ Bill appeared to be that John Beek the Defendants’ Testator was in his Life



time and in the time of his death indebted to the Complainants' intestate by a penal Bill in Twenty pounds Eighteen Shillings a Mortgage on Certain Lands in Three hundred and thirty pounds, by a Bond in fifty-four pounds Ten Shillings, by a Mortgage on Certain Chattels in Eighty-six pounds Ten Shillings, and for money paid at said Beek's Bequest, by Complainants' Intestate to satisfy the Debt and Costs accrued on a Bond to Anne Birford in Twenty pounds Eleven Shillings and Twopence. That the Complainants' Intestate was also Security for the said John Beek by Bond in the several sums and to the Several persons following to Jannetie Cadmus in One hundred and fifty pounds to Helmas Frovlandt in One hundred pounds and to Oliver Taylor in Sixty pounds. That the said John Beek made his Will and appointed the Defendants his Executors and thereby devised all his Real and personal Estate and all his Debts due to him to his Executors. To hold to them their Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns forever upon the Special Trust and Confidence that they should as soon as conveniently might be sell dispose and Convert into money all his Estate Real and personal and Recover all his Debts and from the same in the first place pay all the Debts he should owe to any person or persons at the time of his Death and the residue should apply as in the Will is specified and directed. That the said John Beek afterwards died leaving his said will and the said several Deeds Bonds and Securities in full force and that the Defendants proved his Will and took upon themselves the Burthen of the Execution thereof and into their possession the Testator's whole Estate real and personal.

That the said Daniel Corsen died Intestate and Letters of Administration were in due form of Law comme\*—the Complainant Therefore that the Defendants\*—account for the personal Estate of their Testator and\*—pay the Complainant the several sums due\*—and owing by virtue of the several mortgages and Securities and also satisfy the respective obliges what the Intestate stood bound and engaged for and with their Testator. And in default thereof that the Defendants might be Compelled to join in the S\*—the mortgaged premises and that the monies\*—therefrom might be applied as well to the payment\*—Debts due to the Complainant as to those for wh\*—Intestate was their Testators Security. And that the\*—might be Compelled to deliver up to the Comp\*—the Mortgage Premises and all the Deeds and wri\*—relating thereto and that the Defendant and all C\*—under their Testator might be foreclosed all benefits\*—equity of Redemption in and to the Mortgaged Prem\*—Is the scope of the Complainants Bill whereto the

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\* The words left out, or broken off, in this instrument are where the original paper has suffered from the depredation of rats.—[AUTHOR.]



Council for the Defendants alleged that the Defendants say they know not what is due to the Complainant, that they believe the first mentioned mortgage was not given for a sum Certain but for all moneys paid or to be paid by the Complainants' intestate for the\*—Testator's use. That they believe the Deed\*—Mortgage was only given to Cover their Testators\*—from an Execution. That they had heard that the Intestate was engaged as Security for their Testator to Van Horne and Cadmus in the Bill named, and the Defendant Joshua Mersereau admitted that he had heard the Intestate stood further engaged for his Testator to Taylor also named in the Bill. That they had not any more or other personal Estate whereof the Testator was possessed than was particularly specified in the Schedule Number one—annexed to their answer which remained undisposed of except the few articles accounted for in their answer. That they are willing and desirous, and do offer to pay Deliver and apply all the Estate of their Testator remaining in their Hands after deducting the Expenses of his funeral mentioned in their Schedule Number two also mentioned in their answer as this Court should direct being indemnified therefor especially as the Defendants feared the same would not be sufficient to Satisfy all the Debts which their Testator owed. Whereupon and upon reading the Will of the said John Beek, and the said two Schedules No. 1 and No. 2, referred to by the Defendants in their answer. And the Exhibits on their Deeds offered by the Complainant marked Exhibit A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and Exhibit H, and also the process taken in the Cause and what was alledged by the Council on both sides. His Honor the Chancellor declared and Doth adjudge and Decree that there is justly due to the Complainant as administratrix of the said Intestate Daniel Corsen from the said Joseph Rolph and Joshua Mersereau Executors of the said John Beek as well as for the monies lent by\*—Daniel Corsen to the said John Beek and paid\*—said Daniel Corsen for the use of the said John Be\*—and at his Bequest as also for the other sums of m\*— for which the said Daniel Corsen became bound with\*—and as security for the said John Beek and which\*— in proof to have been actually since discharged by\*—Complainant out of Intestate's Estate including Inter\*—for the sum of One thousand three hundred a\*—Seventy Seven pounds five shillings and three farthings Current Money of New York which sum together\*—Complainant's Costs of Suit to be taxed should and\*—to be paid by the said Defendants to the Complain\* out of their Testators Estate if the same will so\*—Extend. And for this purpose this Court doth further\*—and Decree that the Defendants who under the Will\*—Testator are vested with the Equity of Redemption of\*—Mortgaged Premises in Trust for the payment of his\*—Do Join the Complainant in a

sale and Conveyance\*—of the Testator's real Estate (which is included in the\*—mentioned mortgage to the said Daniel Corsen) in Fee Simple and the Sale of his personal Estate which is granted to the said Daniel by the second above mentioned mortgage. That both the one and the other shall be disposed of at Publick Vendue within the\*—months under the Joint Care and direction of th\*—Complainant and the Defendants to the highest\*—they giving timely Notice by Previous Advertisement in the *New York Gazette* or *Mercury* of the Hour and place of Sale. And this Court doth further Order and adjudge that if the moneys to arise from such sale shall not exceed the said Sum (one thousand three hundred and Seventy-Seven pounds five shillings and three farthings and the Complainant's Costs of Suit to be taxed the whole thereof shall be paid to the Complainant towards Satisfaction of her said Debt and Costs. The Defendants, however, retaining thereout their Testator's funeral expenses, amounting according to the Schedules exhibited by them to Seven pounds two shillings and ten pence together with their necessary Disbursements in proving the Will and the Costs they have been put to in their Defence in this Cause to be allowed and Certified by one of the Masters of this Court. But if it should happen that the proceeds of the Estate of the said John Beek shall amount to more than the Complainant's said Debt and Costs then the Surplus shall be had and received by the Defendants to be applied by them as the Law directs. And this Court Doth further Order and Decree that such Sale and Conveyance of the Estate of the said John Beek shall be a good and Effectual bar of all benefit and Equity of Redemption against the Heirs and Devisees of the said John Beek and all Claiming under him them or either of them."

A few months later this document bore on the margin the following note:

"Richmond County, 25th Sept., 1764.—I, Abraham Spier, Administrator intituled forceive the Estate of Daniel Corsen & Mary Corsen deceased do acknowledge to have received the sum of one thousand one hundred and eighty-one pounds six shillings and three pence lawful money of New York from Joseph Rolph and Joshua Mersereau Junr, Executors Devisees and Trustees of John Beek deceased, in full Discharge of the Decree of the Court of Chancery and of all the Demands whatsoever. And I do release them their Executors & Administrators\*—whatsoever. Given under my Hand and Seal the Day—\*"

|  |   |                         |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| A month later Messrs. Rolph and Mersereau were closely scanning a bill of costs from their solicitor, William Smith, which began with the following item : | <p>"21 July, 1761, Solicitor's Retaining Fee" . . . 5 0</p> <p>and closed with :</p> <p>"I do tax the within bill at twenty-six pounds twelve shillings</p> | <p>S. P.</p> <p>5 0</p> |
|--|---|-------------------------|



together with eleven shillings for taxing the costs and taking their answer.

[SIGNED] HENRY HOLLAND, M.C."

The bill is on paper having a royal water-mark; and after it was receipted, Mr. Mersereau filed it away among some other bills, one of which reads:

NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1759.

MR. MERCEREAY.

Bot of Jno. Cox.

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| 2 barels of Sugar | 1—3—14/21/ |
|                   | 2—0—6/19/  |
|                   | £8—14—6    |

Another bears, among others, charges for goods bought of Gilbert Forbes in Jan., 1764, of:

|                    |        |     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
|                    | s.     | p.  |
| 1 Anvil . . . .    | £10—3— | 10½ |
| Two Hammers . .    | 13—    | 4½  |
| 1 Smith's Vice . . | 1—     | 9—2 |

Still another relates, in a bill bought of Campbell & Gault, that

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 pair of White Thread  |        |
| Hose cost . . . .       | £ —9—6 |
| 3 doz. Deathhead But-   |        |
| tons . . . . .          | 4—0    |
| 1 pair of Purple Gloves | 2—4    |
| 2½ yds. of Cotton Den-  |        |
| nin . . . . .           | 15—2½  |
| 5 sticks of Twist . .   | 4—0    |

Is it any wonder that our forefathers dreaded the imposing of duties on articles of merchandise?

Necessities were already higher than they could well afford to pay. "Could it be just," it was asked, "that the burdens of the colonists should be made heavy that those

of the mother country might be made light?"

The early emigrants had borne all the expenses of removal to the new country; and except in the single instance of the settlement of Georgia, the territory had been purchased, and expense of protection from savages had for a long time been defrayed by individual enterprise. Was it fair that those who had been forced through oppression and tyranny to become aliens in a savage land, should suffer additional privation and hardship, to render the beds of their luxurious oppressors still softer? Was it not absolutely dangerous to acquiesce in permitting a body in which they were not allowed representation, and over whom they had no control, to impose duties and levy taxes? These men lived over three thousand miles distant, and could not be competent judges of their resources and situation. Moreover, selfish interests prompted them to play the Pharaoh act over again, and force the colonists to "make bricks without straw."

It was while pondering these important questions with a sense of injury, that a letter was placed in Mr. Mersereau's hand. It had been brought by courier, and bore the inscription:

"To

MR. JOSHUA MERSEREAU

on

With speed.

Staten Island."

(To be continued.)



## HOME LIFE DURING THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

BY GERTRUDE LEFFERTS VANDERBILT.

(Concluded.)

Dr. Stiles continues: "Their houses were also plundered of every article which the cupidity of a lawless soldiery deemed worthy of possession, and much furniture was wantonly destroyed. At the close of the year's campaign, De Heister, the Hessian general who had command of the troops from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, returned to Europe with a shipload of plundered property. In 1777 the farmers had cultivated but little more than a bare sufficiency for their own subsistence, and even that was frequently stolen or destroyed." I have quoted thus from Dr. Stiles because it so exactly corroborates what Grandmother used to tell us.

We have already alluded to the fever which broke out in the autumn of 1776. It was known as the camp fever because it was the result of the very rainy season and the effluvia rising from the filthy condition of the Hessian and British encampment. It proved very fatal, and many of the most respectable and influential persons in the town fell victims to it. Many families were consequently plunged in great sorrow and the whole town was in mourning, for all the people were, more or less, connected or related to each other. There seemed a very heavy cloud brooding over them, for the loss of the

battle, owing largely to the sickness of Gen. Greene, seemed but a precursor of what must follow, and they had no reason to think that the country would be the gainer by their losses. Everything seemed hopeless. It is no wonder that they were depressed.

We may now pause a moment to show how unjust a historian may be who, to add variety to his pages, gives the public a one-sided view of matters which, if published at all, should have been accompanied by explanations which would place things in a very different light. Before giving the quotation from Stiles' history, to which I refer, I would premise by saying that, to make the supply of food at this time still more inadequate to the wants of their families, there were regiments billeted upon the people in opposition to their express wishes. Many of these soldiers were of the very roughest class. For a regiment of Waldeckers no compensation was ever given, and even where Congress promised the sum of two dollars (\$2) per week for a grown man's board, there was very little prospect at that time that it would be paid, for the Continental money, which was a legal tender, was so much depreciated.

Yet, under these circumstances, Dr. Stiles gives what he is pleased to call a "humorous sketch," writ-

ten by one who was billeted upon a family in Flatbush in the midst of all their sorrow, poverty and distress. With all these years between, it is impossible now to identify the family upon whom this man was billeted, but we feel sorry for them, exposed as was the privacy of their home life to his coarse ridicule. He admits that he was a very unwelcome guest because they had barely sufficient for themselves. He admits that their house and beds were clean, but he has no scruples in holding up the family, into whose private home life he had entered, to ridicule. He goes on to say how very poor they were, how little they had to eat, and how very poor it all was. Bread and stale butter was all they could get for breakfast. They had boiled beef and clams for dinner, with vegetables, and sometimes mush and milk. He does not say that they shared with him the little they had in their poverty, with very small prospect of compensation, and even if all was paid that was promised it was only two dollars (\$2) per week. If I am not mistaken it was not in the power of the farmers to resist the billet, and yet he sneers at their quiet acceptance of the inevitable. What did he expect them to do? He also tries to make merry on the subject of their religion. The head of the family asked a blessing at each meal, which he seems to regard as something very funny under the circumstances.

Although Dr. Stiles has given us

an invaluable record of the history of the Revolution in this county, I can only wonder what he finds "humorous" in this sketch which he publishes in his book. It seems to me just the reverse. I find it very pathetic and touching. Here is a family reduced, probably, from abundance to want, the exigency brought about by war and carnage. Their trust in God is left to them, but, somehow, this strong fellow, who, against their wish, lives upon them, finds it a cause for ridicule, and Dr. Stiles calls it "humorous."

He also speaks of it as a picture which may represent the living of the Dutch families on Long Island at that time. Yes, it is a representation of the want that made itself felt in the scanty food of those who lived where the battle was fought. It shows what they had patiently to endure. It is as much a picture of those homes under ordinary circumstances as the likeness of a very sick person would resemble the same one in ordinary health. We, as Americans, love justice, but it seems to me that sketch is gross injustice.

There were, at this time, about four hundred (400) prisoners billeted in the southern towns of Kings County. The quartering of officers and billeting of troops was a serious annoyance to the people. The first notice generally given to a family was the presence of the soldier with the announcement that he had a billet which gave him the right to board with them. The



British officers usually took one or more of the best rooms, without any reference to the comfort of the family upon whom they were quartered, and the soldiers made themselves at home in the kitchen, appropriating to their own use whatever they needed.

Grandma used to tell us of a Waldeck regiment (I think it was), commanded by Col. De Horn, coming toward evening and taking possession. They obliged her father, who was an invalid, to get up and give them the bed on which he lay. There was no use to argue the matter; what could a sick man, his wife, weakened by her want of proper food, and their young daughters—what could these do under the circumstances but vacate the premises? Fortunately these soldiers received marching orders, and left before they had used the property of which they had so abruptly taken possession.

So insecure was all property that many persons who had valuables which could be hidden, concealed them before the landing of the British by burying them in fields and gardens. Some persons insist that much of this hidden treasure was never recovered, but we do not agree with this assertion. It is more than probable, it is almost certain, that, as the places of concealment were marked, the owners uncovered their property as soon as it was considered safe to do so.

Grandma used to say that their family tankard, the spoons, and

such pieces of silver tea service as every Dutch matron at that time possessed, were boxed up and hidden under the kitchen hearthstone. But Mink, old Cæsar's son, made some remark in Dutch to his father about the apparent unevenness of the stones, and when he had betaken himself to his own quarters some more secure place of concealment was found.

Grandma also used to tell us of a neighbor who concealed some gold coins in a ball shaped pin-cushion such as the Dutch huysvrouws were accustomed to hang at their sides. A party of English soldiers playfully cut with their swords the ribbon which attached the ball to her waist, and began with it a game of ball. As the ball sometimes bounced almost into the flames of the open fireplace the game was more amusing to them than to her.

The British troops after landing had four lines of approach in their route to reach Brooklyn and New York. The first extended along the southern border of what is now Greenwood Cemetery. The second was the Flatbush pass, over the Flatbush turnpike. The third was the Bedford pass, at the intersection of the old Clove road. The fourth was the Jamaica pass, along the old Jamaica turnpike.

Historians say that Gen. Sullivan made a great mistake in neglecting to defend this last mentioned pass, and that it was through that mistake the battle was lost.



The strength of the American forces has been estimated as about five thousand (5,000), while the British had three times that number. The struggle was a terrible one. Gen. Sullivan, in command, was taken prisoner by some Hessians of the regiment of Knyphausen. Soon after, Gen. Stirling surrendered, and before evening fully half of the patriot army were dead, wounded or prisoners. The place of the most severe contest was the slope between Flatbush Avenue and what is now Atlantic Street, east of the junction of these two streets and extending eastward toward Bedford. The raw and inexperienced troops of the patriot army fought bravely, but could not withstand the overwhelming numbers which confronted them.

What has been known as the battle of Long Island was a series of heroic skirmishes and unavailing efforts to withstand a superior force, and to hold positions which their lack of military training and the incapacity of their brave, but inexperienced, officers rendered it impossible for them to accomplish.

On the evening of the 29th of August, Gen. Washington withdrew his forces from Long Island, and with wonderful skill brought them in safety to New York. They were favored by the intense darkness of the night and the heavy fog which brooded over the river. The fate of the nation seemed to hang upon the sustained courage and determination of this noble man. God

had raised him up to be the Saviour of his country, and he was sustained by the everlasting arms beneath him until the independence of this beautiful land had been achieved.

Much has been said about the number of Tories in Kings County during the war. There was more to develop and to cause an expression of disloyalty here than in more distant counties, but we believe that the extent of this feeling has been greatly exaggerated. That it existed we do not doubt; but where, here or there, a few men sought the protection of the English government, thousands of others gave up their homes and lost their lives for our country. It is so unnatural to appeal to a foreign invader rather than to a fireside friend that where such a preference was expressed it attracted attention in proportion to its enormity.

Patriotism, like the sunshine, brooded over the land and brought forth the white flowers of love and peace and liberty; but there are historians who dig in low places and find poisonous exhalations, to which they call attention while we are admiring the lilies. Yes, both come from the same soil, and you must be a faithful historian. But you are not a faithful historian where you exaggerate. The patriots were many, the tories were few; you may count one by one the tories; the patriots were innumerable. Had you been an artist your perspective would not have been

correct, if as a historian you give prominence to these few tories at the expense of the many patriots. There were noble men and noble women in those days, and they were true to their country.

We children used to laugh at Grandma's story of her attack upon an artilleryman. To avoid the muddy road, a heavy artillery wagon was driven over the paved sidewalk in front of the house. She was determined that the artilleryman following should not do the same. Armed with a broomstick she rushed out to frighten the horses, and succeeded so well that a heavy piece of artillery was overturned in front of the door. It was hard to quell the storm she had raised among the soldiers who accompanied the train, but the ridicule that followed long after among the Hessian officers when they heard that the young girl had attacked a Waldecker with a broomstick, was still harder to bear.

Large sums of money were loaned by the inhabitants of Kings County for the advancement of the American cause. It was a very hazardous undertaking for the patriotic men who engaged in the enterprise, for the penalty on discovery would have been death; but not a single person who aided was discovered, although it has been stated that two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) in specie had been loaned and carried out of the

British lines. Some of this was loaned to the government by persons living in Flatbush, but it is impossible to say how much. Dr. Strong gives the names of two persons, one of whom advanced five hundred pounds (£500), and another, two thousand two hundred pounds (£2,200).

This statement scarcely seems in accordance with the extreme poverty of the people, but it may be easily explained by the fact that these loans were made near the close of the war, when the people had had for a time a good market for the sale of the produce of farm and dairy to the British officers, with whom gold was abundant and who "spread gold and dissipation," says one speaking of this time, with equal liberality.

Looking back to those days and remembering the noble lives that were lost in those battles, we feel that a great price was paid for our independence; but who of us will not with quickened patriotism exclaim "it is fully worth the price that we paid for it."

"Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light;  
Protect us by thy might,  
Great God, our King."

— And the Muse of History, does she frown upon our simple recital? Nay, life is many sided; she consents to give these records of home life a place among her archives; and so we offer them.



## TEA IN THE REVOLUTION.

BY MARY L. T. ALDEN.

TEA was brought to Europe by the Dutch East India Company. It first appeared in Holland. Then in England in 1650. In 1660 it was a rare luxury in coffee houses. Samuel Pepys—in his famous Diary—says, under date of September 26, 1661: "I sent for a cup of tea (Chinese drink), which I had never drunk before." In 1667 the English East India Company, formed in 1600, sent first order direct for tea. Among other articles in 1767, imported into the Colonies—upon which a duty was laid—was tea, the furnishing of which for England and her Colonies was a monopoly of the East India Company.

We now turn to the Colonies. Ever since the French War—the taking of Louisbourg—the Colonists had begun to realize that they were no longer children but grown to manhood, having their rights as British subjects. To compel Great Britain to be just towards her American Colonies in the matter of enforced taxation in the form of duties on importations, imposed by English navigation laws, the merchants of the Colonies entered into agreement not to import anything from Great Britain while such oppressive laws existed.

The consequence was, British manufacturers and shipping merchants felt the loss of American trade severely. The Parliament

had declared their right to tax the Colonists without their consent; the latter took the position that "taxation without representation was tyranny, and must be resisted." The quarrel had grown hotter and hotter; some of the duties were removed under pressure, but several articles, amongst them tea, were still burdened by duties in 1773. Merchants in Boston, New York, Providence, Philadelphia, Annapolis and other places, agreed not to import tea; and there were combinations against its use in various places.

The mistresses of three hundred families in Boston subscribed to a league (February 9, 1770), binding themselves not to drink any tea until the revenue act should be repealed. Three days afterwards the young maidens followed the example of the matrons, and multitudes signed the following document: "We, the daughters of those patriots who have appeared, and do now appear, for the public interest—and in that principally regard their posterity—as such, do with pleasure engage with them in denying ourselves the drinking of foreign tea, in hopes to frustrate a plan which tends to deprive a whole community of all that is valuable in life." Violators were severely handled.

A Boston merchant, Theophilus Lillie, of Tory tendencies, continued to sell tea openly, which ex-



cited popular indignation. A company of half-grown boys placed an effigy near his door, with a finger upon it pointing at his store. While a man was endeavoring to remove it he was pelted with dirt and stones. Running into the store, he seized a gun and discharged its contents into the crowd. A boy named Snyder was killed, and a lad, Samuel Gore, was wounded. The affair produced intense excitement, not only in Boston but among the Colonies. The funeral of Snyder was a most impressive pageant. His coffin, inscribed "Innocence itself is not safe," was borne to Liberty Tree, where an immense concourse was assembled, who then followed the remains to the grave. Six of Snyder's schoolmates bore the coffin, and nearly five hundred schoolboys led the procession. The bells of Boston were tolled, and so also were those of the neighboring towns.

The English East India Company felt the loss of their American customers for tea (of which they had the monopoly) most severely, and offered to pay the Government an export duty, and more than the three pence a pound exacted in America, if they might deliver it free of duty. The Government considered itself in duty bound to enforce its laws—just or unjust—instead of conciliating the Americans by compliance. It allowed the East India Company to take their tea to America on their own account, free of export duty. As

this arrangement would enable the Americans to procure their tea as cheaply as if it were duty free, the Ministry supposed they would submit. But there was a principle which the Colonists would not yield, however small the tax; if levied without their consent they regarded it as oppressive.

When news reached America that tea ships were loading for Colonial ports the patriots took measures for preventing the unloading of their cargoes here. The Philadelphians moved first in the matter. At a public meeting, October 2, 1773, in eight resolutions, the people protested against taxation by Parliament, and denounced as an enemy to his country whoever should aid or abet unloading, receiving or sending the tea. A town meeting was held at Boston, November 5, 1773, at which John Hancock presided, which adopted Philadelphia's resolutions, with a supplement concerning remissness in observing non-importation and non-consumption agreements, but insisting on a strict compliance with them in the future. They refused to allow any cargo of tea to be landed in their ports.

Two ships, laden with tea, were moored at a wharf in Boston, and the royal governor and his friends attempted to have their cargoes landed in defiance of the popular will. An immense indignation meeting of the citizens was held in Old South meeting house, and at twilight on a cold moonlit evening,

December 16, 1773, about sixty men, disguised as Indians, rushed by preconcert to the wharf, boarded the vessels, tore open the hatches, and cast three hundred and forty chests into the harbor. The citizens of Boston offered to pay for the tea, but Government punished them by closing their port the next year against all commerce and navigation.

After the destruction of tea in Boston Harbor the most extravagant stories were told in England of the barbarism of the Colonists. The King was actually made to believe that there was in Boston a committee of prominent citizens for tarring and feathering the officers of the Crown. The press succeeded by these stories in arousing such a storm of indignation, that for a moment it seemed as if Americans had not a friend in England. The Boston Port Bill shut up the Port of Boston and removed the seat of government to Salem. Lord North introduced the bill into Parliament, March 14, 1774. Even Barre and Conway gave their approval of it, and the Bostonians took their portraits out of Faneuil Hall. Burke denounced the bill as punishing the innocent with the guilty, but by an almost unanimous vote it became a law, March 31, 1774.

At Philadelphia a tea vessel was stopped, December 25, 1773, four miles below that city, information having been received of the destruction of tea in Boston. Another, driven by stress of weather to the

West Indies, did not arrive at New York for several months. When it arrived, April 21, 1774, at Sandy Hook, the pilots, under instruction from the City Committee, refused to bring her up; and a committee of vigilance soon took possession of her. When the captain was brought to town he was ordered to take back his tea and cargo. The consignees refused to interfere. Meanwhile, another ship, commanded by a New York captain, was allowed to enter the harbor on the assurance he had no tea on board. A report soon spread that he had tea on board, and the captain was compelled to acknowledge he had eighteen chests belonging to private parties and not the East India Company. The indignant people poured the tea into the harbor, and the captain of the East India ship—with grand parade, and band of music playing “God save the King,” the city bells ringing, the colors flying from liberty poles—was escorted to the Custom House, to pilot boat, and then to vessel at the Hook, and, directed by the Vigilant Committee, he started for England.

When the news reached Boston of the passage of the Port Bill the Committee of Correspondence invited eight towns, May 12, 1774, Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Newton, Cambridge, Charleston, Lynn and Lexington, to join them. Samuel Adams was chosen chairman. They denounced the Boston Port Bill as cruel and unjust.



These delegates were told that if Boston would pay for the tea the bill would not be enforced; but their neighbors would not hear of this, and promised to give their "suffering brethren every measure of relief." Supplies were sent from all the Colonies to their "suffering brethren in Boston" on February 25, 1775.

From the *Providence Gazette* to the inhabitants of the town of Providence:

After calling attention to a former notice of the Articles of Agreement of the General Congress, remind all people not to purchase or use any East India tea whatever from and after the first day of March, and we hope there will not be found any violator of this strict agreement.

We, therefore, most earnestly desire all persons in the town, a most strict adherence to this important regulation; that they do not purchase, use, or suffer to be purchased or used by any person for or under them, any India tea after the first of March next; and that they would give information to us of the names of all such who shall sell, buy, use, or suffer to be sold, bought or used, any India tea after the said time, that they may be published in the *Gazette*, and that they may be known and universally condemned as the enemies of American liberty, and that all dealings with them be broken off.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES ANGELL.

My correspondent adds,

The FIRST "BOYCOTT" in AMERICA,  
By MR. HENRY R. CHACE.

Mr. Carter (publisher of the *Providence Gazette*):

"The following is sent you for publication, being an exact relation of the proceedings on Thursday last relative to the destruction of a quantity of tea in the town.

"On Thursday last, about twelve o'clock at noon, the town crier gave the following notice through the town:

"At five of the clock this afternoon a quantity of tea will be burnt in the market place. All true friends of their country, lovers of freedom, and haters of shackles, and handcuffs, are hereby invited to testify their disposition, by bringing in, and casting into the fire a needless herb, which for a long time has been highly detrimental to our liberty, interest and health."

"About five in the afternoon a great number of the inhabitants assembled at the place, where there was brought in about three hundred pounds weight of tea, by the firm contenders for true interests of America. A large fire was kindled and the tea cast into it. A tar barrel had in it Lord North's speech; Rivington's and Mills' and Hicks' newspapers, and divers other ingredients, entered into the composition. There appeared great cheerfulness in committing to destruction so pernicious an article. Many



worthy women, from a conviction of the evil tendency of continuing the habit of tea drinking, made free-will offerings of their respective stocks of the hurtful trash. On the occasion the bells were tolled, but it is referred to the learned whether the tolling or ringing would have been most proper. Whilst the tea was burning a spirited son of liberty went along the streets with his brush and lamp-black, and obliterated or unpainted the word 'tea' on the shop signs." \* \* \* \* \*

April 3, 1775. The Provincial Assembly of New York met for the last time, and the Committee of sixty was organized to reinforce the American Association. Warmly supported by the Sons of Liberty, they took the lead in political matters. By their recommendation the people in the several counties chose representatives for a Provincial Congress, which body first convened May 22, 1775. The Committee of one hundred was chosen May 5, 1775.

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### COPY OF NOTICE SENT BY THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

[The original is a printed notice, only the signature of the Secretary and the name of the recipient being written; though over a hundred years old it is in a most perfect state of preservation.—Ed.]

NEW YORK, March 17th, 1787.

*Sir:*

It not being convenient to assemble the Members of the Cincinnati before the time advertised for the general meeting on the 27th instant, Major-General Baron Steuben, as President of the Society begs leave to inform you of the death of Captain-Lieutenant Clinton, and to request you will, in common with the rest of our Brethren, wear a Mourning-Crape on the left arm for the space of twenty-one days from the 20th Instant.

I have the honor to be,  
With the highest respect,  
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT PEMBERTON, Secy.

Capt. ISAAC GUION.

## GENERAL SOCIETY CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

THE afternoon of April nineteenth, found the Daughters of the Revolution assembled in goodly numbers at the Waldorf, to celebrate the first battle of the war of the Revolution. The whole atmosphere was instinct with the spirit of patriotism and wherever the eye turned, the continental colors, buff and blue, met the gaze. Luncheon was served in the white and gold ball room, where the table was arranged in horse-shoe form with a supplementary table extending in the center of the room. Big bowls of yellow daffodils were placed at intervals on the tables and on either side of these were laid Revolutionary swords with knots of buff and blue ribbons adorning their hilts. The menu was a dainty affair printed in gold on a blue card, and on the front cover was fastened a souvenir, a miniature reproduction in silver, of a flint-lock musket of Revolutionary times, with the legend "1776" on the stock.

The President-General, Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, presided, and greeted those present, in the following words:

Daughters of the Revolution, Friends and Guests: I am happy, on behalf of the officers of the General Society as well as on my own part, to bid you a cordial welcome on this occasion. Speech-making falls naturally at a later period of

the day but you will permit me to express my delight that the Daughters of the Revolution have gathered in such goodly numbers to commemorate what is essentially Patriots' Day, the anniversary of an event fraught with so much consequence to the then embryo nation. Who shall say that patriotism is dead, when such an assembly as this gives the answer no? The Rev. Mr. Brugler, chaplain of the Continental Chapter, of New York City, will ask a blessing on our feast, and then we will with a hearty accord join in singing "America," which will complete the grace before meat.

After these preliminary ceremonies the company devoted itself to the luncheon proper. When coffee was served, the President arose and paid this graceful tribute to Mrs. George Inness, Jr., chairman of the entertainment committee:

Ladies, before announcing the first toast, let me speak of an absent member, deeply beloved and appreciated by all who knew her, one who has been so active in our Society affairs, as chairman of the entertainment committee, Mrs. George Inness, Jr., who has materially contributed to our pleasure and to the success of our functions in times past, even giving assistance to this present entertainment. The design of the souvenir which

adorns the menu was made for her from an old flint lock Revolutionary musket, and copied in silver by her direction for this occasion. Though on the sea to-day, farther and farther from home with every passing hour, we are sure that her heart and sympathy are with us. Will you all rise and wish with me for Mrs. Inness, health, happiness and safe return?

I now give you our first toast, to which the Rev. Mr. Brugler will respond, "The Lexington Alarm."

Mrs. Steers then introduced the Rev. Mr. Brugler, who made an eloquent response, which we greatly regret being unable to chronicle, as it was delivered with only the help of a few notes. Hearty applause testified to its worth and appreciation.

Before proceeding to announce the second toast, Mrs. Steers, in a few words remembered the absent, saying:

Before giving the next toast, I would ask your thought for our absent sisters, whether at home or abroad; whether keeping the day in celebration elsewhere, or honoring it with silent thought. Patriot daughters as are we, let us remember the absent and say, "God bless them all."

I now give you as the last toast of the day: "The First Battle of the Revolution;" the battle which made possible the motto we so proudly wear, "Liberty, Home and Country."

I now introduce to you Miss

Adaline W. Sterling, who will respond to this toast:

MISS STERLING'S ADDRESS.

Madam President, Daughters, Honored Guests: I esteem it no small privilege as well as a pleasure to respond to the toast, "The First Battle of the Revolution," and to voice in ever so faint degree the patriotic sentiments of this fair gathering of daughters of Revolutionary sires. We have met in joyous fashion to commemorate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the first battle of the Revolution, and yet, in very truth, we celebrate a skirmish rather than a battle—a defeat instead of a victory. But we homage with fitting reverence the day which saw the first outpouring of patriot blood—blood which was to become the seed of a great and united nation.

Viewed in the light of comparison, the Lexington affair appears only as the resistance made by a handful of provincials without regular leadership or organization, yet in its wide-reaching results it well may rank among the great conflicts of the world; in truth, it may well claim kinship with the patriotism at Thermopylæ and Sempach. Though there was no Leonidas to hold the pass, no Arnold von Winkelried to make a way for his comrades by gathering into his own breast the hostile spears, still there was in this colonial skirmish daring as great, heroism as sublime. Poets have sung the deeds of that April night, historians have repeated the



tale, the fairest terms of prose and verse have been expended in praise of those gallant Middlesex farmers; I can add nothing more to the pæans of historian and bard.

But I ask you as a mere act of refreshing the memory to go back with me over some of the events which rendered necessary and possible that "midnight ride of Paul Revere."

The prime cause, roughly stated, was "the root of all evil"—money, or rather the lack of it, that commodity being sadly wanting in the royal English treasury. This deficiency the British government proposed to remedy in part by taxing the colonies. As one question inevitably leads to another, we ask whence the deficit in the national finances, and the reply comes—from the long series of continental wars, from bounties and pensions to royal favorites, the price England had to pay for her unfortunate predilection for importing her rulers.

When bonnie King Jamie shambled over the Scottish border to raise in his feeble hand the sceptre just fallen from the grasp of the greatest of the Tudors, the possibilities of colonization in the New World were first attracting serious attention. Though the king granted charters to two companies, his immediate interests lay in alternately wheedling and bullying supplies from his parliament, in posing on the one hand as a staunch Protestant, aiding his son-in-law, the

Winter King, in that dreary prologue of the Thirty Years' War, with unlimited *advice*, while on the other hand playing a game of matchmaking with the Spanish ambassador and hinting at a leaning toward the Catholic faith. The first of the Stuarts was an expensive luxury and the second came equally high. Though Commons drew the purse strings tighter and tighter, still the nation's hoard grew less. And when the revulsion against Puritanism came and the nation in a burst of delirious loyalty recalled that graceless but graceful Charles II., how dear it paid for that particular whistle!

In importing Dutch William to take the throne the second James so summarily vacated, the English got, to be sure, Protestantism of a warranted brand; they secured for themselves many important rights and privileges, but they entailed as well upon the nation a quarrel none of its affair much less of its seeking. The wars upon which England now entered concerned the possessions of the Prince of Orange which the new-made King of England prosecuted with the increased means at hand, and which he left as a legacy to the next sovereign. Before many years another change of dynasty, and this time Germany furnished a Hanoverian profligate to be *Dei Gratia*, King and Defender of the Faith. With the Georges came an endless train of followers, long of pedigree and lean of purse, with

an unlimited capacity for absorbing positions and titles which bore with them salaries and perquisites. Thus the nation enjoyed the blessings of war abroad and stealing at home, and saw its statesmen become purchasable commodities, saw its very clergy turn a kindly ear toward bribes.

Meanwhile the colonies had fought their way in the primeval forest, subduing the savage wilderness and the more savage red man, diligently working out their own salvation, finding that salvation often in yielding their charters to the crown. The character of the colonists had changed from the idle vagabonds who made the first voyage to Virginia to pick up gold under the forest trees; religious persecutions, political disabilities had sent to the New World men of stamina. Such men developed the resources of their neighborhoods and built up a respectable commerce. When the powers across the sea decreed a new game of war and shuffled the colonists up in the general pack, they did their duty loyally and fought to more purpose than the trained regiments of the English army. As the colonies increased in wealth and importance the mother country began to take a *step-motherly* interest in her transatlantic children. This interest betrayed itself in singular fashion,—the Americans must not engage in commerce on their own account, they must not compete with the manufacturers of the mother coun-

try, they must not send their colonial produce to England except in English vessels manned by English crews; though their military officers were English in their traditions of warfare and undeniably able soldiers they were ranked by the merest stripling who bore the king's commission; the colonial gentleman was sneered at in London drawing rooms as a half savage, or insolently tolerated because of supposed wealth. Born of the same stock, an impassable gulf stretched between the Englishman of America and the Englishman of the British Isles.

Suddenly there arose in the mind of the English ministry that the colonies had been cherished and protected and that for this same protection there was a bill to pay. Hence a system of taxation without the privilege to the taxed of having any voice in the matter; English trade regulations had crippled American commerce and decreased her resources and she was to perform the old Egyptian task of bricks without straw. I will not weary you with a repetition of what is familiar to us all; we know how the Massachusetts Colony met these impositions, how a dish of tea was brewed in Boston Harbor too strong for even Britannia's drinking; how remonstrance and argument were used; how patience was strained to the utmost before the appeal was made to arms.

The crisis has arrived; from the



belfry of the North Church the signal lanterns have flashed; with breakneck speed the messenger has borne the tidings of the enemy's approach to "every Middlesex village and farm." It is long past midnight in Lexington town, in that quiet village lights have shown for a brief space from the houses near the common, while within muskets have been loaded and freshly primed. A hurried leave-taking, the lights are extinguished and forms glide through the darkness watching and waiting for the red coats on their mission of destruction. The dawn is just breaking in the east, the first gleam of day falls athwart the brown fields as the steady tread of armed men is heard along the Boston road.

Silently the minute men take their places; the order is given, "Do not fire unless you are first fired on. But if they want a war it may as well begin here." Scarcely believing his eyes Pitcairn sees fifty men prepared to dispute the passage of His Majesty's troops. "Disperse ye rebels!" shouts the doughty major, but the minute men hold their position. A shot from the officer's pistol followed by a volley from the soldiers, and patriot blood stains the sod of Lexington Green. An irregular exchange of shots, seven men stretched lifeless on the ground, ten more wounded, and the British column, having scarcely halted, sweeps on toward Concord.

It was a brief affair; in ten minutes Lexington had given the signal for uprising; the shot which rang out in the gray dawn penetrated to every patriot home and farm; the plow, the forge, the shop were left and men hastened to arm in the sacred name of Liberty. There was no recall, the hour had struck, and the colonies entered upon the struggle for national life.

We, who are gathered here to-day to commemorate this event, do we realize the blood, the tears, the sacrifice which have given us a nation? Can we honor too highly that devoted band gathered in the night watches to make the first stand for freedom? Can we read the tale without a thrill of pride that we are of their race, that of some of us they are the ancestors? Do we appreciate that it is our privilege to maintain the principle for which the first blood of the Revolution was shed? No need to ask the question, the answer is here in this assembly.

In these closing days of the nineteenth century, the world rushes along with winged feet, life is one mad scramble for wealth, place and power; men generally are too busy for sentiment, and pride and love of country are too often empty terms. But in the midst of the discord rises one note of pure, clear harmony—the tone of patriotism which the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution have raised, a note which floats through the land calling forth hidden and unsuspected



echoes until blending in a mighty diapason the melody ascends in homage and praise "to the Power that has made and preserved us a Nation."

Prolonged applause followed this address, at the close of which the audience rose, and with hearty good-will sang "The Star-Spangled banner," thus bringing to a close

the formal exercises. An hour was spent in conversation among the officers and members from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and Maryland. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the celebration compared most favorably with that of the preceding year, and that the occasion was thoroughly enjoyable.

## COLORADO CELEBRATIONS.

TO the Historian of the Daughters of the Revolution belongs the recording of public celebrations; our Society is still so young that there is not, as yet, much to record.

We have, however, made the most of our opportunities. The 25th of November, the 111th anniversary of the final evacuation of New York by the British, we celebrated with due patriotic zeal, and, as we did so, were filled with remorse at the thought of the 110 anniversaries, (more or less) of the same event which we have passed with indifference. It was a joint celebration of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution and both societies were well represented.

As a full account of this celebration was published in the February issue of our magazine, further details here are unnecessary.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The following address was de-

livered at the first annual meeting (in January 1895) of Colorado State Society Daughters of the Revolution by Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil, State Regent.

It is with great pleasure I now address the Colorado Society Daughters of the Revolution for the first time. In numbers we are small, but in estimating the ability, energy and patriotism that you as individuals represent, there is no doubt in my mind that we possess the necessary strength, force and influence to accomplish as much as has been done in other States.

In endeavoring to enlist recruits in this modern army for fostering patriotism I have met with the objection that every hour in the day is filled with engagements, and it would be impossible to find time to join anything more. I am satisfied that it would be better to learn of the past of our own country, of the struggle for liberty and the hardships endured by our ancestors, rather than to give all

one's time to the study of art, history and language of foreign countries and scientific whist.

Children do not inherit patriotism, therefore it should be taught them. To the love of "Home" which they are born with, should be associated loyalty to "Country" and a knowledge of the privileges that "Liberty" accords.

How can a mother instill this when ignorant of the history of our glorious country? Many a modern mother's knowledge of American history begins with George Washington's hatchet and cherry tree in connection with February twenty second, and this date and incident is used to inculcate truthfulness in her children. There is some story about July Fourth—but if she ever read it she has forgotten it; she only knows she dreads the day, and if her Tom and Mary escape without being powder burned she is thankful and she wishes there never had been a "Fourth." She went to Mt. Vernon on her wedding journey and had her photograph taken while there with Tom, Sen., and that is one historical spot she knows. As for battles and names of generals, well, she never tries to remember them.

The grown people may be too old and busy and the children too young to study in books of the making of a nation by men and women, with daily sacrifice by the latter and loss of life by the former. Let us begin with the children and use the Kindergarten

method. When we celebrate anniversaries of battles, we must have the children with us and they will learn through addresses, readings and recitations of the 19th of April, the beginning of our struggle for freedom from the tyranny of crowned heads. In this same way they can learn that the Fourth of July represents more than fire crackers and burbeens for we can tell them of the framing and adoption of a constitution that now holds us together as Americans and Freemen.

When Evacuation Day comes and they listen to a recital of the final departure of the British troops from this country, there will be three days at least in the year they will be familiar with in connection with the war of the Revolution. Their receptive minds will enable them to have a good understanding of what their great-great-great-grandparents have given them as an inheritance, namely, a grand free country, these United States.

Money and lands may take wings and fly away, but the glorious deeds of Revolutionary ancestors live after them. To trace descent from the royal line of foreign countries will not admit one to the society of D. R., though it may be to some women a matter of pride.

We hear *rumors* of war, class against class, labor against capital. Writers and speakers call upon the women of this country to help prevent this. How can they? I an-



swer, by education. Let us talk, sing and teach patriotism. Let us organize movements to prevent our American institutions from being weakened and destroyed.

Let us thrill with loyalty when we read and recount the acts of our brave ancestors.

Let us have for our watchwords, "Liberty, Home and Country."

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#### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by a reception at the house of one of our state officers, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Hill. Each member of our Society invited one guest, and the Sons of the Revolution, also with an invited friend each, made altogether a company of nearly two hundred. In the large music room of Mrs. Hill's house this number was easily accommodated for the enjoyment of the program. Our chaplain, Rev. Franklin Spencer Spalding, opened the exercises with a most interesting and appropriate address. Miss Beemer followed with a recitation giving some episodes in the life of Washington, and giving us, as personal anecdotes of great men do, a more vivid idea of the personality of the man. He was pictured to us, not as the commander on the battle-field, brave and unflinching; but as the hero of the ball room, courtly and elegant, any attentions or courtesies from whom would confer lasting honor upon their recipient, but wearing his honors so modestly that the

picture is not spoiled by any trace of egotism.

After some delightful vocal music we listened to an address by Bishop Warren. It was most scholarly and eloquent, and no short summary, such as could be given here, would do it any justice. Then came instrumental music, and this was followed by an essay by Mrs. E. B. Hendrie, one of our number. It was full of thought and interest, and we hope to obtain a full copy of it for our Historical Register. "America," sung by the audience, completed the program.

After the exercises were finished, an informal tea was served, and the guests were also regaled with delicious egg-nog of the truly old-fashioned variety, served in a large colonial punch bowl.

We all spent a delightful afternoon, and separated, rejoicing that the Father of our Country, unlike less favored mortals, can go on having birthdays indefinitely as long as his memory endures.

K. W. TOLL,

*State Historian.*

DENVER, Colorado.

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#### BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

The blue and buff of the "old continentals" draped the pleasant home of the State Regent, Mrs. John L. McNeil, when the Colorado Society of the Daughters of the Revolution met there on April 19.

The regular meeting was transformed into a delightful reception



by the skillful magic of the hostess. It was the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and there was a picture of the battle and a map of the vicinity, as well as a portrait of Washington, all beautifully draped. Mrs. Edwin Hoff and Miss Tritch sang and Mrs. Dickinson and Miss Hill read poems, all of a patriotic nature.

The literary event of the day was a paper called "Lexingtonia," by Mrs. Frederick Vaile. Mrs. Vaile lived in Lexington for a long time, and her descriptions of the vicinity, the relics, the old meeting house, the Jonas Clark house and other historical buildings, all identified upon the map, were most delightful to her hearers, who, though descendants of revolutionary heroes, live so remote from the scenes of those days.

Just as the paper was completed Mrs. McNeil gave a signal, and, to

the astonishment of the guests, the High School Cadets, clad in uniform, marched through the house, playing the military tattoo on their drums. The programme was prepared by the Entertainment Committee.

Just before the party adjourned to the dining room a telegram was received from Mrs. Edward P. Steers, of New York City, President of the General Society, sending congratulations and greetings to the Colorado Society.

The table was decked in the national colors, and a stately eagle watched solemnly over the scene.

Ex-Senator Hill has presented the "Daughters" with twenty-two copies of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington, handsomely framed in oak, for presentation to the East Denver schools. A public presentation will be made on some day in the near future.

### NEW JERSEY CELEBRATION.

"**Y**E New Jersey Society of the Daughters of the Revolution will give a Martha Washington Tea, in Union Hall, in ye towne of Orange, on ye Birth Daye of George Washington, ye twenty-second daye of February.

From ye hour of three to five in ye afternoon."

In response to the above invitation, a goodly number of the Daughters of the Revolution assembled at "Union Hall in ye

towne of Orange," to do homage to the memory of the Father of His Country. The affair was the inspiration of Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Regent of the Montclair Chapter, and to her and the members of the chapter a most enjoyable entertainment was mainly due.

A number of guests were present, among them the President and Secretary of the General Society, D. R. A Revolutionary aspect was given to the gathering by the pow-

dered hair, brocaded dresses and quaint patches worn by a number of the Daughters. It seemed almost as if the stately Martha Washington, attended by a score or so of the fair dames who used to grace the first presidential receptions, had returned from the Shades to do honor to this occasion.

The State Regent, Miss A. W. Torrey, presided at the literary exercises, and seated with her on the platform were the officers of the State Board. The programme was well suited to the occasion, and patriotism was of course the underlying theme of poem, address and music, a sentiment which met with the hearty applause of the audience. Miss Adaline W. Sterling, State Historian, gave an interesting address on "Washington, the Man," which we publish in full. Miss Sara Root Adams read a poem written for the occasion by Miss Belle Ward, entitled "Martha Washington." Then the Misses Treat brought the programme to a close by a charming rendition of "Auld Lang Syne," arranged as a part song.

A reception followed the exercises, tea was served, and an hour spent in social intercourse.

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#### WASHINGTON, THE MAN.

The nineteenth century mind in its boasted intelligence, its vaunted freedom from superstition, looks with a sort of contemptuous pity upon the primitive races

who, in the dawn of history, offered sacrifices to the Manes of their ancestors and who even clothed the founders of a state with the robe of semi-deity. Yet in one instance, at least, this same practical nineteenth century American mind has followed the hereditary promptings of racial instinct by investing in a sort of mythical haze the personality and character of the man whose birthday we daughters of Revolutionary sires celebrate to-day.

We scoff at myths, forsooth, yet we have not escaped their subtle spell; under the witching charm we have divested this particular hero of all human traits we have chiselled him, as it were, in faultless marble, and have placed him on a pedestal in magnificent loneliness. Or perhaps on the other hand we have overlaid him with tradition, we have made him the model of filial piety, probity, heroism and statesmanship; we have wound him about and about with every conceivable virtue, swathing him in fables until he presents as little human aspect as does the mummified form of Rameses II.

What do we really know about the "Father of his Country?" To paraphrase the Bard of Avon, we might ask: "Who was George Washington? What was he that all the nation adores him?" Well, we all know the story of the cherry tree and the little hatchet which has afforded an unfailing source of humor to every American humorist, professional or amateur; we are



versed in the unbroken colt incident; we have appreciated at second-hand the lecture which the youthful George gave his schoolmates on the sin of fighting; and we have read with moistened eyes of the midshipman's commission and the mother's tears which turned the lad from a career of prospective naval glory and reserved him, under Providence, to be the saviour and builder of a nation. Alas! that it should be so, that trusting human nature should be so deceived; but these tales of our childhood, from which our elders drew so many and appropriate lessons, are but fables indeed. Historical criticism has withered that cherry tree and sent the hatchet into oblivion. All these charming anecdotes are the invention pure and simple of an itinerant parson who, while he was in the business of fabrication, fitted himself out with the title of "rector of Mount Vernon parish," both office and charge existing only in the weird fancy of his abnormally active brain. Almost the only other point on which popular estimate of the man rests is based upon John Marshall's resolution introduced into the House of Representatives after Washington's death, which declared him truthfully, though with somewhat turgid rhetoric, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Despite this declaration a recent historian has aptly said that "General Washington is known to us, and President Wash-

ington; but George Washington is an unknown man."

We must admit that this is true, and why is it true? Primarily, perhaps, because Washington was one of the silent men of history, one of the great few who wrote his deeds with his sword rather than with his pen, one who effaced the individual in the official, one whose dispatches told simply of the event but of no personal share in the accomplishment, and lastly one who though intense by nature yet possessed marvelous power of control, was chary of friendships, and attracted and wanted no Boswell. Let us in the brief time at our disposal this afternoon break through the web of tradition and, imbuing ourselves with the spirit of the past, let us seek to catch a glimpse of the true man, certain that though we may not find another Siegmund the Volsung we shall as assuredly not find the consummate prig of the First Reader. Rather shall our search be rewarded by the acquaintance of a high-spirited, quick-tempered, generous, shrewd, kindly man, none the less heroic because not endowed with all the qualities necessary for off-hand canonization.

On Feb. 22, 1732, in the plain wooden mansion of a certain Virginia plantation was born to Mary and Augustine Washington a sturdy boy. If we are to believe an ingenious genealogist, the Norns must have left Walhalla to spin the thread of life beside this colonial cradle for therein lay a



descendant of great Wotan himself, doubling up his baby fists with true Berserker spirit. But, in truth, the boy could count his pedigree with certainty to the emigrant John Washington and back of him in less certain fashion to the stalwart northern race of De Wessyngton, brave in battle, wise in council, prudent in marriage, thrifty in habit—traits which repeated themselves in their illustrious American descendant.

The world upon which the new citizen opened his eyes was a colony without cities or towns; with a population widely distributed through its limits; with no trades, and with the single industry of tobacco growing. Williamsburg, the capital, was a straggling village, redeemed from insignificance by the presence of the college buildings, and Norfolk, the one seaport, was an equally straggling village, dignified by no large buildings at all. From the banks of the rivers plantations stretched back to the mountains and on these estates life went on in somewhat patriarchal manner; slaves tilled the soil in leisurely fashion and their masters superintended their labor in equally leisurely style in the intervals of hunting, fishing and riding after the hounds. The houses varied in character in accordance with the fortunes of their owners, stately mansions contrasted with modest dwellings of one story with gable roofs. In all these was manifested luxury in varying de-

gree, alike in the one point that the splendor was a little defective; brocade and lace often showed direful rents and a brave display of silver plate was often darkened by rags stuffed in a broken window. There was plenty of everything on these plantations except ready money; and rich planter and poor planter, with cheerful improvidence, pledged their tobacco crop before it was grown, habitually exceeded their income, and faced a prospect of bankruptcy about every few generations with feelings of unruffled equanimity. But how bountiful and generous the hospitality, what royal welcome awaited the chance travelers or the frequent guests; how prolonged the Christmas festivities, what a round of gayety the great houses offered.

The great planters were the rulers of the colony; in lumbering coach and six, or on thoroughbred horses attended by liveried servants, they made stated visits to Williamsburg, and took their places in the House of Burgesses, administering public affairs with sense and prudence. To be sure they wrangled with their governor over appropriations, but that was purely official, for they never failed to attend his Excellency's ball and to dance with courtly grace and to toast the representative of their sovereign as if money matters had not been discussed in the morning. They were kindly men, brave and true, not burdened with much learning, for book knowledge was

not needed. The clergy represented letters in the colony and a sorry representation it was ; scampish reverends who had outrun the constable at home, hedge parsons, chaplains of the Fleet, and clerical riff-raff, interspersed with a few men of genuine learning and piety, these made up the second estate in the Virginia colony. It was the day of high living and hard drinking, and perhaps it is more than a matter of coincidence that Augustine Washington died suddenly of gout in his modest home on the rising ground beyond the Rappahanock.

This left the Washington children under the guidance of their mother. Mary Washington was undoubtedly a woman of vigorous understanding, moral integrity, good business capacity and imperious will, something like Thackeray's Mrs. Esmond Warrington. That she was of aid to her son in his education is a pleasing myth, for the daughters of Virginia planters were not sent to Europe to be educated, and the faculty of William and Mary's then as now knew nothing of co-education. Mary Washington knew no language but her own and did not have the most intimate acquaintance with that ; her grammar was erratic, and her spelling bad even in an age when orthography was purely a matter of personal preference. The boy George, who had already learned his alphabet and pothooks from Hobby, the parish sexton, obtained his further

education from a Mr. Williams who gave him some excellent mathematical training. His broader education he got from men and not from books, making his first essay in this direction at the home of his elder half-brother, Lawrence Washington, at Mount Vernon. Here chance made him, a boy of sixteen, the friend and companion of Lord Fairfax, the head of the family into which Lawrence Washington had married. The result of this intimacy was that Fairfax, impressed with the boy's ability, gave him a commission to survey his vast estate in the wilderness beyond the mountains. Washington did the work and did it well, and Fairfax showed his satisfaction by procuring the position of public surveyor for his friend and protégé. For three years Washington pursued this career, living a rough life but a robust and healthful one, spending his infrequent leisure with his friend at Greenaway Court, where the library offered a rest after the day's fox-hunting. Of his life and work at this time he writes to a friend : " Since you received my letter of October last I have not slept above three or four nights in a bed, but after walking a good deal all day, I have lain down before the fire upon a little hay, straw, fodder, or a bearskin, whichever was to be had. Nothing would make it pass off tolerably but a good reward. A doubloon is my constant gain every day that the weather will permit of my



going out, and sometimes six pistoles." From which it will be seen that he was a thrifty lad; and in this same period he kept an eye to choice bits of land which he bought up for himself and his family, and laid the foundation of the great landed estate of which he died possessed.

Three years slipped by and then Washington made his first and only trip outside his native land. This was a voyage to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence who was now a confirmed invalid. Washington kept a sort of a diary of this journey with his usual reticence in regard to himself. The one departure from this habit is when he tells of an invitation to dine with the military governor of the Barbadoes: "We went," he writes, "myself with some reluctance as the small-pox was in the family." Politeness was not its own reward in this case for in a fortnight's time he was "strongly attacked" with the disease.

But before this voyage was undertaken two great nations had been industriously shuffling the cards and preparing for the game of war. In the vast stretch beyond the mountains there was not room enough for both the French and the English; little by little the boundaries of the rival neighbors approached each other, until each in its own fashion set out to take possession of the Ohio country. The French sent out a military expedi-

tion and the English organized a great speculative land company. Both parties sought to cajole the Indians into an alliance, and much French and English fire water found its way down savage throats in consequence. Lawrence Washington, was a director in the Ohio company, and foreseeing that war was only a matter of time procured for his brother the appointment of one of the adjutants-general of Virginia with the rank of major.

Major Washington's military career began in 1752; his brother Lawrence was dead, he was heir presumptive of the Mount Vernon estates with only a frail girl's life between him and the inheritance. The young man of twenty-two went into the six years campaign a hardy pioneer, rash, arbitrary, loving fighting for its own sake; he emerged commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, a tried and proven soldier, brave but not reckless, fitted for the greater task which was even then preparing for him. In this period we catch glimpses here and there of the man. Hampered and irritated by the inertia and stupidity of the civil government, his patience often gave way and he expressed his mind freely to Gov. Dinwiddie in terms which must have surprised the canny Scot.

At last when Dinwiddie put into force the order of the home government by which men bearing the king's commission ranked provincial officers, Washington promptly resigned his office, an-



grily putting aside the possibility of being ranked by a man whose title was due, perhaps, to the bar sinister in his escutcheon. When Gen. Sharpe soon after offered him a commission he wrote in reply: "You make mention in your letter of my continuing in the service and retaining my colonel's commission. This idea has filled me with surprise; for, if you think me capable of holding a commission that has neither rank nor emolument annexed to it, you must entertain a very contemptible opinion of my weakness, and believe me to be more empty than the commission itself. \* \* \* Yet my inclinations are strongly to arms."

So the wrathful provincial colonel betook himself to Mount Vernon which was now his inheritance, and busied himself with the care of his own affairs, while rumors of wars echoed round the quiet plantation. But presently Braddock was at Alexandria with two picked regiments. Day after day the soldier planter rode over from Mount Vernon looking longingly at the martial array, wishing for his old rank provided the proper dignity accompanied it. His chance came, Braddock gave him a place on his staff, and the history of that disastrous campaign we all know. It was a wild affair, Washington fought for the love of fighting as became a descendant of Wotan, and had the French been better marksmen, a Valkyr would have

borne him at her saddle bow to Valhalla, and much history might have been unwritten.

Turning now from war and war's alarms we find in those eventful years some sieges of another nature going on. The grave, statuesque face which we know so well from portraiture could light up and become very gracious before certain feminine apparitions. The first recorded love affair of our hero dates back to 1748, when he interspersed his notes of survey with verses in praise of a certain "Lowland Beauty."

Mary Bland, who was the object of this first passion, married in after years Henry Lee and became the mother of "Light Horse" Harry Lee whom Washington loved so dearly, perhaps for old memory's sake. But even while our young gentleman was inditing verses his fancy wandered, for visiting at Lord Fairfax's house at this time he wrote to a friend: "I might, were my heart disengaged, pass my time very pleasantly, as there is a very agreeable young lady in the same house, Col. George Fairfax's wife's sister. But that only adds fuel to the fire, as being often and unavoidably in company with her revives my former passion for your Lowland Beauty; whereas were I to live more retired from young women, I might in some measure alleviate my sorrow by burying that chaste and troublesome passion in oblivion. This, I am well assured, will be the only

antidote or remedy." This was the misanthropy of sixteen, but the youth did not take to the woods; he was not so hopelessly blighted as all that. He found Miss Mary Cary very calming to his spirit and kept up a fitful sort of attachment for her in the intervals of surveying and fighting. We have again proof of errant fancy; in 1752 he writes to William Fauntleroy of Richmond that he intends to pay him a visit for the special purpose of ascertaining whether his sister, Miss Betsy, will not revoke her former cruel decision. And we know from subsequent events that Miss Betsy did not change her mind. After Braddock's defeat, when the whole colony and the whole American world were ringing with the praises of the young Virginia colonel, military duty called Washington to Boston, the headquarters of Shirley, the commander-in-chief. It was a right gallant procession which wended its way northward through the woods; the tall, handsome colonel in his uniform of buff and blue, mounted on a thoroughbred horse, his aides similarly attired and equally well mounted, followed by servants in the scarlet and white livery of the Washington family. Of course the hero was fêted everywhere en route; there was a great deal of dining, wining and dancing on this journey, in all of which our young soldier did his part. In New York he met Mary Phillips, the sister-in-law of his friend, Beverly Robinson, and straightway fell

in love with her. He tarried in New York as long as duty permitted, calling Mary's name as his toast at the countless dinners, and treading with her the stately measures of the minuet, until at last he rode away to Boston, attended to his business there, then went back to his Virginia home and saw the fair Mary no more. It is hard to suspect so great a man of flirtatious tendencies, but these affairs of the heart certainly give rise to suspicion.

Two years after this last incident he met his fate matrimonial. Riding to Williamsburg one day as bearer of despatches, he stopped on the way at Williams' Ferry to dine with his friend Major Chamberlayne. There was present at the dinner a charming young lady, one Martha Dandridge, widow of Daniel Parke Custis. To youth and beauty Mrs. Custis evidently added the charm of conversation, for the dinner resolved itself into a protracted meeting. Back and forth in front of the house the orderly led his master's horse, but still the colonel tarried within, and the sun was in the west when he mounted and rode away. A few days later found him on his return at the White House, Mrs. Custis' home, and he went back to camp a betrothed man. The courtship was brief, and as soon as Fort Duquesne had fallen, Washington resigned his commission, and on Jan. 6, 1759, the little parish church, near the White House, was bril-



liant with silks and satins, laced coats and ruffles, sparkling jewels and gold buckles worn by the distinguished company which graced the wedding of George Washington and Martha Custis.

For many years following, the man who had penetrated the wilderness and had followed Braddock in that fateful campaign resolved himself into a Virginia planter. He administered his own estate and that which his wife brought as her dower, looked after the Custis children as his own, entertained lavishly at his own home, where the dinner table was never lacking in guests, hunted, rode, did duty as a vestryman, and took his seat in the House of Burgesses and helped rule Virginia. The pleasantest part of this life was the resumption of field sports, the tri-weekly following the hounds. His diaries abound with allusions to the sport he loved so well. "Went a-hunting with Jacky Custis and caught a fox after three hours' chase; found it in the creek." "Jan. 15. Shooting." "16. At home all day with cards, it snowing." "23. Rid to Muddy Hole and directed paths to be cut for fox hunting." "Feb. 12. Caught 2 foxes." "13. Caught 2 more foxes." "Mar. 2. Caught fox with bob'd tail and cut ears after 7 hours' chase in which most of the dogs were worsted." And so on throughout all the hunting season.

While Mount Vernon was full of guests and hunting, dining, cards and dancing were making the

hours fly on winged feet, events were rapidly culminating in the outside world. When the agitation caused by the Stamp Act reached the Virginia Assembly, Washington was in his seat when Patrick Henry introduced his famous resolution. He was there not to talk or debate. He watched the trend of events, and later, when the time for action came, he presented a set of resolutions against importation of certain articles, and then went home to see that none of the proscribed luxuries were found in the Mount Vernon larder. At last one August morning three gentlemen rode away from Mount Vernon on a journey to Philadelphia; they were Washington, Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton, delegates to the Continental Congress, which met in Carpenter's Hall at Philadelphia. Washington was silent during the long session, but somehow he so impressed himself upon the delegates that Patrick Henry voiced the general sentiment when he said: "If you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on the floor." When Congress adjourned he returned to his plantation life keeping a watchful eye on public events, giving a key to his intentions by writing quietly to John Washington that it was his "full intention to devote his life and fortune in the cause we are engaged in, if needful." In the next session of Congress Washington appeared on the floor



attired in his uniform of blue and buff, a significant indication of his views of the necessities of the case. We know the story, how events hurried on until Washington stood under the historic elm tree at Cambridge and took command of the first American army, a dignified name to give to an assemblage of raw recruits with views of their own as to military discipline and term of service, who elected their own officers, and went home in squads when the crops needed attention.

No greater proof of the personal magnetism of the man need be adduced than, that he, a churchman, an aristocrat, a slaveholder, a trained soldier, could command and retain the respect and devotion of democratic, Puritan New England. Washington was the source of inspiration for the whole war; he had to deal with vacillating legislators, with troublesome foreign allies, he had constantly to reorganize his armies as times of enlistment expired at critical seasons; the difficulties in his path were tremendous and an ordinary man would have been overwhelmed. In the "dark days of America," when the cause seemed almost lost, he wrote to his brother: "If every nerve is not strained to recruit a new army the game is pretty nearly up. You can form no idea of the perplexity of my situation. No man, I believe, ever had a greater choice of difficulties and less means to extricate himself from them.

However, under a full persuasion of the justice of our cause, I cannot entertain an idea that it will finally sink, though it may remain for some time under a cloud." Then a few days later he wrote to Congress in relation to his efforts to raise money and men: "It may be thought that I am going a good deal out of the line of my duty to adopt these measures, or to advise thus freely. A character to lose, an estate to forfeit, the inestimable blessings of liberty at stake, and a life devoted must be my excuse." These two letters contain the most personal allusions of all those penned during the war. Five days after the last one quoted was written, Washington had crossed the Delaware and driven the British from Trenton and by the act had saved the Révolution.

The general was not always serene during the strife, he was vexed and annoyed with the demands and pretensions of the foreign officers who flocked to the American standard and he heartily anathematized Silas Deane for luring them hither by specious promises of reward. Saving Lafayette, and one or two others, he would gladly have deported the whole lot. Then he lost his temper completely at the Monmouth affair and used very bad language to Charles Lee when he found him in full retreat on the Tenant road. But there were bright spots in the long campaign; sometimes Mrs. Washington visited the camp bringing her gracious

presence and what was more to the point sundry stores from Mount Vernon. When it was all over he might have demanded anything for himself, he might have founded a dynasty and been the first George of a new line. But he quietly laid down his commission, saying to his officers at that farewell banquet at Fraunce's tavern: "With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take my leave of you, most earnestly wishing that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former days have been glorious and honorable." Then back to the retirement of Mount Vernon until the new nation called its great captain to the presidency of the Republic.

As President, the man seems to be lost in the dignity with which Washington invested the office. He seems to be always clad in black velvet with lace ruffles hiding the hands, one resting on the sword hilt, and the other clasped behind his back. Perhaps it is just here that we get our idea of the man, and attribute to the dignity of the presidency an expression of mouth which was really the result of imperfect dental work. But he guided the infant nation through the first ailments of childhood, and if he was sometimes rather a pompous nurse surely it may be forgiven him.

When he had given the nation eight years of service he went back to Mount Vernon to take up the care of his farms and plantations and to repair the disorder caused by

long absence. His letters tell us of carpenter work, of the sound of hammers and the smell of paint in the house and his plans for the future: "To make and sell a little flour annually, to repair houses going fast to ruin, to build one for the security of my papers of a public nature, will constitute employment for the few years I have to remain on this terrestrial globe." To a friend he gives the routine of a day, the looking after neglected buildings, the riding to farms, the dinner where the board is graced by strange faces "come out of respect for me. Would not curiosity do as well?"—then the long evenings. He concludes: "Having given you the history of a day it will serve for a year, and I am persuaded you will not require a second edition of it. But it may strike you that in this detail no mention is made of any portion of time allotted for reading. The remark would be just, for I have not looked into a book since I came home; nor shall I be able to do it until I have discharged my workmen, probably not before the nights grow longer, when possibly I may be looking into Doomsday book."

The look into Doomsday book was not so very far distant; two years of family life, two years of interest in the affairs of those near and dear to him and then the roll call on a December morning to which the great soldier calmly answered, "Ready." He died as he had lived, bravely, without ostenta-



tion, a life work done, the last duties fulfilled, the last words spoken. The passing bell tolled at Mount Vernon found its echo in every country of the world, even his old foes doing reverence to his memory.

Lifted high above the level of mankind Washington has been venerated and praised but scarcely understood. He was not faultless, but his errors were those of temperament only; he was a soldier and an aristocrat, but not wrapped up in blind prejudices; he made the interest of the people his own, he gave to the cause of American independence his person and fortune,

and he believed thoroughly in the popular government which the Revolution brought into being. Let us put aside the notions founded on mythical stories, let us look closely at our hero, and see if we do not detect the warm pulsations of heart, the active impulses of brain in what has been so wrongly presented to us as a statuesque prig. Can we not say that we grant without question Washington's pre-eminence in war and in peace, and then say with still greater emphasis that we *know* why he was "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

ADALINE WHEELOCK STERLING.]

### DAME DOROTHY'S GUEST.

MUSING alone in the fire-light,  
 Dame Dorothy sat one December night;  
 Now and again with gentle tread,  
 Swinging the dainty cradle-bed;  
 Where sleeping and peaceful her baby lay,  
 Her son whose sire was far away.

As she thought of his father she softly cried,  
 And yet her young heart filled with pride;  
 But she shuddered and gasped with quickened breath,  
 As she thought of the scenes of terror and death,  
 Of the muskets' fire and cannons' roar,  
 For he was away at the seat of war.

"O, if this war had not come," she sighed;  
 "But I am glad our people for Freedom cried,  
 King George"—but she stopped, for she heard the sound  
 Of hoof-beats on the frozen ground,  
 And a voice asking shelter from wind and rain,  
 And none knocked at Dame Dorothy's door in vain.



"I am all alone," Dame Dorothy said,  
As her visitor bared his stately head ;  
"My servant has gone to Boston Town,  
And my maid to her sick sire's house went down ;  
But you're one of our soldiers " she gladly cried,  
As his long blue cloak he laid aside.

When the soldier had supped he rose to go,  
But she begged him to stay, for the heavy snow  
Now lay in the roads, and she proudly said :  
"For my country's soldiers I've food and bed."  
So the soldier stayed 'till the morn, and then  
He rode to the ferry to join his men.

But, ere he went, Dame Dorothy's child  
He took in his arms and kindly smiled,  
As he stroked its soft and wavy hair,  
And kissed the little cheek so fair.  
Then bowed him low with courtly grace,  
And rode away from Erston Place.

He had begged her to ask not his rank or name,  
But he said that he fought for his country's fame.  
When the war was over and all was done,  
And the colonies had their freedom won,  
He would come to see her and thank her aright,  
For her kindness to him on that wintry night.

\* \* \* \* \*

Some time had passed, and Dame Dorothy  
Was expecting goodly company ;  
The President rode the country through,  
And would stay that night with Captain Drew.  
The pretty matron blushed with pride,  
As standing by her husband's side,

She welcomed her guest ; for she saw and knew,  
That the winter night when the cold wind blew,  
Ere the country was free and the victories won,  
She had entertained President Washington.

ELIZABETH H. RAND.

## JOHN WEIDMAN.

MARTIN WEIDMAN.

|  
Jacob Weidman.

|  
Christopher Weidman=Sarah Buchanan.

|  
|  
John Weidman=Catherine Mason.

|  
|  
Jacob B. Weidman=Mary Murray.

|  
|  
John Weidman=Emma Roberts Grant.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p style="margin-left: 40px;"> <br/>Grant Weidman.<br/>Member Cincinnati.</p> | <p style="margin-left: 40px;"> <br/>Sarah A. Weidman=Rich. E. Halter.<br/>D. R. Texas.</p> |
|---|--|

|  
Elizabeth Weidman=Lee Hall.  
D. R. Texas.

MARTIN WEIDMAN was the first of his name in this country, arriving in 1733 from Durlach, in Baden, Germany. The family have resided mostly in either Lancaster or Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. His son was Jacob, whose son Christopher married Sarah Buchanan (of the same family as President Buchanan). Their son, John Weidman, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1756, served during the War of the Revolution, from 1776 to 1781. when his regiment of the Continental Line was disbanded, because it became so reduced in numbers by the casualties of war. Among the battles in which he engaged were Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, White Plains, Long Island and the expedition against the Indians under General Sullivan in 1780.

He entered his regiment as an ensign July 12, 1776, and served until July 1. 1781. In a list of American prisoners released from

captivity at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, by John Adams, Commissary of Prisoners, appears the name of John Weidman, Lieutenant, German Regiment, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1780. He became a member of the Cincinnati Society in December, 1783, from Pennsylvania. He died in Lebanon County June 8, 1830. During the last twenty-five years a poem in his handwriting was discovered, in which the following paragraph occurs:

“ And if in the hope this fair country to  
plunder,  
Any tyrant of Europe, to invade us,  
pretends ;  
How his legions will shrink when our  
armed freemen thunder  
The American watchword, ‘ Wife !  
Children and Friends. ’ ”

He, undoubtedly, was a warm patriot, willing to serve his country with sword or pen.

Approved by

MRS. J. T. WOODHULL,  
*Texas State Historian.*

## HYNSON.

Thomas<sup>1</sup> Hynson = Grace.  
 |  
 Charles<sup>2</sup> Hynson = Margaret Harris.  
 |  
 Thomas<sup>3</sup> Hynson = Wealthy Ann Tylden.  
 |  
 Charles<sup>4</sup> Hynson = Phoebe Carvill.  
 |  
 Richard<sup>5</sup> Hynson = Araminta Bowers.  
 |  
 Mary Ann<sup>6</sup> Hynson = George B.<sup>5</sup> Westcott.  
 |  
 Harriet Louisa<sup>7</sup> Westcott = Thomas Hill.  
 (Regent, D. R.)  
 |  
 Anna Bryant<sup>8</sup> Hill,—D. R.

## WESTCOTT.

Richard<sup>1</sup> Westcott = Joanna.  
 |  
 Daniel<sup>2</sup> Westcott = Abigail.  
 |  
 Samuel<sup>3</sup> Westcott = Hannah Shaw.  
 |  
 Samuel<sup>4</sup> Westcott = Mary Buck.

## HYNSON.

GENEALOGY OF MRS. HARRIET L. WESTCOTT HILL AND ANNA BRYANT HILL.

Thomas Hynson came to America from England in 1650, bringing with him his wife and children and seven servants. He settled on the "Isle of Kent" (now in Queen Anne's County) Maryland. Was made "Clerk of the County Court and High Sheriff" in 1652.

The early colonists upon the Isle of Kent were mostly Protestants, and lived on large plantations. Many of the earliest sessions of the provincial court are recorded as taking place at "ye house of Thomas Hynson" "High Sheriff for ye Countie." In 1654, he was a member of the "Court of Commissioners." In 1659, he was a member of the "House of Burgesses." He took up by letters patent various large tracts of land

in the province of Maryland. He died about 1669, leaving several daughters and four sons.

His second son, Charles Hynson, married, March 25th, 1687, Margaret Harris, a daughter of Major William Harris and Jane, his wife, of Kent County (Major Harris represented Kent County in the "General Assembly" 1688 to 1692).

Charles Hynson, son of Thomas ("ye High Sheriff" and member of the early "House of Burgesses") was elected "clerk of ye court," also member of "ye Justices Court" in 1697. Was made "Deputy Surveyor General" of Maryland in the early part of the 18th century. His name also was among the earliest vestrymen and officers of old St. Paul's P. E.



Church, Kent County. His death occurred in 1711. He left a long will, dated 10th of January, 1703, devised a large estate to his "loving wife Margaret" and his three sons and three daughters. Speaks of "going to the Cool Springs" (being much affected by bodily pains) for their "healing" virtue, and leaves minute directions as to the division of his property among his heirs. His sons were Thomas, Charles and William.

Thomas (second son of Charles and Margaret Harris Hynson), married Wealthy Ann Tylden, a daughter of Marmaduke and Rebecca Wilmer Tylden. (A most interesting history of the American branch of the ancient English family of Tylden is given in "Old Kent in Maryland" by Col. Geo. Hanson.)

The Wilmers were among the representatives for Kent County, Maryland, in the Colonial Assembly. Simon Wilmer is spoken of as a "notable man" in "Old Kent," and was in the "Assembly in 1698," and also the first named vestryman of the first vestry of St. Paul's P. E. Church. His son Lambert was the grandfather of Wealthy Ann Tylden Hynson. He also represented Kent in the Assembly from 1719 to 1722, and was also connected with St. Paul's as warden and afterwards vestryman. This family of Wilmers has numbered among its sons two Episcopal bishops, and is still honorably represented in its living descendants.

Major William Harris was an accomplished and very able man and possessed large wealth. He too was prominent in the early State Legislative Assembly as the archives show. He devises in his will his plantation "Poplar Hill" to his daughter "Margaret Harris Hynson," and his plantation "Great Oaks" to his daughter "Tabitha, wife of Marmaduke Tylden." Major Wm. Harris died in 1712.

Thomas Hynson 2d, died in 1738. His will is a very interesting one, dated 26th of May, 1738. In his will he devises his "wearing apparel and one seal gold ring to his son Charles." Another will of later date of another "Thomas Hynson" devises to one of his sons "all his wearing apparel, his silver buckles and silver hilted sword," and once again is this "*seal gold ring*" devised.

The above Charles Hynson 2d, married Nov. 30th, 1739, Phœbe Carvill.

In "1739 and 40" he was a member of the "General Assembly" of the Province of Maryland. In his will, dated 21st of September, 1782, he mentions his three sons and his daughter, Mary Hynson Hanson, and many grandchildren.

These three sons of Charles and Phœbe Carvill Hynson were "Charles," "John Carvill" and "Richard Hynson."

This 3d Charles Hynson was the father of Martha Hynson, who married Samuel Eceleston and was the grandfather of Archbishop Samuel

Eccleston, the distinguished prelate in the Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore.

The youngest son of Charles Hynson 2d, was "Richard Hynson," who married Araminta Bowers, a sister of Major James Bowers, and the grandfather of the late Richard Hynson, Thomas Bowers Hynson and their sisters and first cousins (the children of "Araminta Hynson Crane and her husband "Wm. Crane") of "Harriet Hynson Tilghman," and her husband, "Matthew Tilghman," and the children of "Mary Ann Hynson Westcott" (1st wife of the late "George Burgin Westcott") were all residents of Kent County, Maryland.

The sole surviving daughter and a granddaughter of George Burgin and Mary Ann Hynson Westcott, are members of the Baltimore "Chapter of Avalon Daughters of the Revolution."

### WESTCOTT.

The necessity to know one's pedigree in order to obtain membership in the patriotic society of the "Daughters of the Revolution" has resulted in unfolding some leaves in the history of the past, revealing many interesting facts.

Samuel Westcott, the grandfather of Mrs. Harriet L. Westcott Hill and great grandfather of Anna Bryant Hill, was a captain in the New Jersey, Cumberland County, 1st Battalion of Militia that fought so nobly for the boon of national freedom. The present

name has been changed from the ancient, original one, of "de Westcote."

An account of this family is written in a book, more than four hundred years old, called the "History of Devonshire," carefully kept in the close of Westminster Abbey, in London, England. A few years ago, an American descendant was allowed to see and read this rare old book.

Bishop Westcott (Lord Bishop of Durham) belongs to this family.

There is in Westminster Abbey a handsome group monument in memory of "Capt. George Blagden Westcott," who was killed in a naval engagement off the coast of Trafalgar.

Near the middle of the 17th century (1639) among the early colonists to this Western World from England, we find "Stukly and Richard Westcote."

The former, with his intimate, personal friend, "Roger Williams," went into the colony of Rhode Island and became prominent as one of the founders there.

Richard Westcote went into Connecticut, and was one of the first settlers of the oldest town in that State. His residence and town lot of three acres are shown on a map of "Weathersfield" where he took an active part in public affairs, as the records show.

Richard Westcote's two sons are traced in the history of the places where *they* dwelt. John founded—with others—the town of "Bed-



ford, Westchester County, New York" (divided only by an imaginary boundary line from Connecticut). Daniel (Richard's other son and our direct ancestor) became a very active citizen in the town of Stamford, Conn., holding many positions of trust and representing his constituents in the "General Court" at Hartford at three different times. He was especially commissioned to "construct a bridge," also to "lay out the town Common," and given authority to "summon men and teams at his discretion." All through the "History of Stamford" in colonial times, we find the name of "Daniel Westcote" in the administration of public affairs.

A military spirit seems to have been a family inheritance, for this "Daniel Westcote," one hundred years before our Revolutionary war, in 1676, was voted by the local authorities "town lands for military service against the common enemy" (presumably Indians), when he, with others, responded to the public call for such service.

A strong and enterprising spirit for colonization was abroad in those days, and as the climate of New England was rigorous in winter, the soil full of rocks and not very fertile, it is not surprising that many parties of early immigrants—locating *first* in the New England States, after a few years changed their residence to more southern colonies. "Daniel Westcote" sold out his property about

1694 in Fairfield township (which included Stamford), and with others migrated to New Jersey. This Connecticut colony called their new home in New Jersey "*Fairfield*," again, after the older settlement in New England, and their location, "New England town." "Daniel Westcote" died in New Jersey in 1702. In his will he mentions his children and his "former home in Stamford, Connecticut." He left three sons, one of whom (Samuel Westcott) married "Hannah Shaw." One of their sons (named also Samuel) married Mary Buck, a descendant of another member of the Connecticut colony who came to New Jersey in the latter part of the previous century.

This last mentioned Samuel possessed in full measure the military ardor of his ancestor "Daniel," and, although extremely young, he promptly responded to his country's call for men, and was given a captain's command in the 1st battalion of Cumberland County, New Jersey, militia.

The roster shows name after name of near kindred: "Westcotts," "Whitacars" "Bucks" and others all descended from the same ancestors and more or less closely allied by the ties of blood.

All the New Jersey Westcotts were the posterity of that first colonist, "Daniel," and the Whitacars were the descendants of "Richard Whitacar" of the Fenwick colony (who came into the



colony of New Jersey from London, England, a few years before those came into it from Connecticut). A daughter of Richard Whitacar was the grandmother of our Samuel Westcott, and his mother a lineal descendant of "Henry Buck" of the Connecticut colony.

These early colonists were *pioneer* settlers, and it was *their* posterity that transmitted their names and spread through that part of the State of New Jersey and into many more remote places.

John Westcott, an older cousin of Samuel, was also a captain in the Revolutionary war, from Cumberland County, and fought at Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.

Richard Westcott, first Major in 3d batalion, New Jersey troops, with Elijah Clark, built a small fort at their own expense, near Little Egg Harbor, and bought for it a number of cannon.

While the Revolutionary Assembly was at Haddonfield in 1777, the two branches passed a resolution to pay Westcott and Clark four hundred and thirty pounds for this fort.

In the War of 1812 our grandsire left his peaceful rural home and raised a company of volunteers, again to do battle in his Country's cause against Great Britain.

H. L. W. HILL,

Regent of Avalon Chapter, D. R.,  
Baltimore, Md.

## ANCESTRAL REGISTER D. R.

### VI.

ROBINSON, MARY FRANCES CRAMER (Mrs. Joseph C. Robinson), great-granddaughter of Luther Bingham, Conn.; drummer and fifer in Capt. Branch's Co., Col. Johnson's Conn. Regt., Jan. 8th, 1778.

PUIG, EMMA R. LINCOLN (Mrs.), great-granddaughter of Henry Stauring; Captain of N. Y. Militia, 1778-80.

PUIG, LOUISE M. L. (Miss), great-granddaughter of Henry Stauring, N. Y.; Captain N. Y. Militia, 1778-80.

ROSS, ELIZABETH W. NARAMORE (Mrs. James A. Ross), great-granddaughter of William Wordin, Conn. (— 1808); Lieutenant Conn. Militia, 1777; also:— great-granddaughter of William Wordin, Jr., Private in 2d Reg't. of Conn. Artillery, 1780.

DANIELS, MINNIE BUCKELEY (Miss), great-granddaughter of Captain Ebenezer Moseley, Conn. (1741 —); Lieutenant of a company of minute-men in Lexington Alarm, April, 1775; Captain of 3d Conn., 1st May to 7th Decem-

ber, 1775, Captain of Colonel Ety's State Regt., February, 1776—June, 1777.

BURHANS, MARY S. TALBOT (Mrs. George W. Burhans), great-great-granddaughter of John Schureman, N. J. (1729-1795); Member of Committee of Correspondence, 1775; Member of Provincial Congress of N. J., which met at Trenton, May, 1775; Member of Committee of Safety to exercise the power of Congress during its recess from 17th of August to 20th September; also:—

great-granddaughter of James Schureman of New Brunswick, N. J. (1775-1824); 2d Lieutenant in Captain Taylor's Co., Colonel John Neilson's Battalion of Minute-men, 10th January, 1776; Captain of a Volunteer Militia Company in the Battle of Long Island; Member of Congress from 1786 to 1799; U. S. Senator from 1799 to 1801.

SMITH, ELLA WILLIAMSON (Mrs. Reuben R. Smith), great-granddaughter of Jedediah Williamson, N. Y. (1757 —); Private in Captain Smith's Co., Colonel Hay's N. Y. Regiment.

NORTON, KATHARINE WHITELEY (Mrs. Edward R. Norton), great-granddaughter of Captain Robert Kirkwood, Del. (— 1791); 1st Lieutenant, Del. Regt., 17th of January, 1776; Captain, 1st of December, and served to close of war.

ADAMS, FLORA K. JONES (Mrs. Hardin B. Adams), great-granddaughter of Jeremiah Selkrigg,

Conn. (1756 —); Private in Lexington Alarm and Bunker Hill Battles, 1775; Private in Captain Amos Beecher's Co., Col. Fisher Gay's Regt., 1777; Fifer and Drum-Major in 1779; was in service 1781.

WASHINGTON, OLIVE ANN JONES (Mrs. Thornton A. Washington), great-granddaughter of Jeremiah Selkrigg, Conn. (1756 —). [Services previously given in this Register.]

MERRICK, SARAH NEWCOMB (Mrs. Morgan W. Merrick), great-granddaughter of Simon Newcomb, Amherst, Nova Scotia and Conn. (1745-1776); he attempted to raise a company of volunteers to aid his native land, in Amherst, Nova Scotia, in 1776; died of small-pox December, 1776; proven by a certified extract from the official records of Amherst.

WASHINGTON, SARAH (Miss), great-granddaughter of Thornton Washington, Va. (1760-1787); Ensign in Col. Thurston's 16th Continental Regt.; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Washington, Va. (1734-1781); Patriot, signer of the Westmoreland Articles of Association, and brother of Gen. Geo. Washington; also:—

great-granddaughter of Daniel Bedinger (1760-1818); Private in Stevenson's Co. of Minute-men who marched from Shepard's town to Boston, May 30th, 1775; 1st Lieutenant of 11th Va., Nov., 1776; transferred to 7th Va., 14th



of Sept., 1778; taken prisoner at Brandywine; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of Col. John Thornton, Va.; Captain of 3d Va. Regt., 12th Feb., 1776; Major of Grayson's additional Continental Regt., 20th March, 1777; Lieutenant-Colonel 15th of Nov., 1778; Colonel commanding a regiment of militia at Yorktown, 1781; also:—

great-granddaughter of Jeremiah Selkirk, Conn. (1756 —). [Services previously given in this Register.]

BROWER, JENNIE VEEDER (Mrs. A. G. Brower); granddaughter of Garrit Symonse Veeder, N. Y. (1751 —); Captain of 2d Albany Co. Regt.

GRANT, ELLA W. SCHENCK (Mrs. George M. Grant), great-granddaughter of William Torry, Mass. (1760–1828); Lieutenant and Adjutant in Bailey's 2d Regt., Jan., 1777; was in Hazen's Regt., 1783.

BIRDSALL, LIZZIE TIRRELL HASTINGS (Mrs. Emmet W. Birdsall), great-granddaughter of John Hastings, Mass. (1738 —); member of Governor's Council of Mass., before and during the Revolution.

HALEY, CATHARINE HALEY (Mrs. Albert Haley), great-granddaughter of Hubbard Burrows, Conn. (1739–1781); Captain of Lieut.-Col. Oliver Smith's 8th Regt. of Militia; killed at Groton Heights, Sept. 6th, 1781.

LOOSCAN, ADELE BRISCOE (Mrs. Michael Looscan), great-great-grand-

daughter of Capt. Samuel Harris, Penn. (1740–1825); Private; 1777; Captain to close of war.

PEYTON, VIRGINIA ESKRIDGE (Mrs. James Tate Peyton), great-granddaughter of Valentine Peyton, 2d Lieutenant of 3d Virginia Regt., 5th Feb., 1776; 1st Lieut.-Captain, 4th Oct., 1777; was in service May, 1779.

PEYTON, LUCY RANDOLPH (Miss) great-great-granddaughter of Capt. Valentine Peyton.

BROOKS, MARY ELLA STEELE (Mrs. Benjamin Brooks), great-granddaughter of Ezra Benedict, Conn. (1746 —); Sergeant of Capt. Keeler's Co., 1776; 2d Lieutenant of Col. Eno's State Regt., June, 1777.

\* MACKIE, CORNELIA C. GENET (Mrs. Alexander L. Mackie), great-granddaughter of George Clinton, New York (1739 —); Brig.-General of Continental Army, 1777; elected Governor of N. Y., 20th April, 1777; commanded the forces in action at Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery, 6th Oct., 1777; Brevet Maj.-General, 30th Sept., 1783; served to the close of the War.

SNOW, ANNA LE COMTE BROOKS (Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow), great-great granddaughter of John Gilbert, Conn. (1744–1779) Private in Lexington Alarm Co., 1775; served as Captain, 1779; killed at New Haven, 5th July, 1779.

BOURNE, SARAH OGIER (Mrs. William H. Bourne) granddaughter of Lewis Ogier (1760–1849); Pri-

\* Deceased.



vate in Capt. Benjamin Lemont's Co., Col. John Allen's Regt., Mass. Militia, raised for the defense of Machias, 10th Oct. to 13th Dec., 1777; also:—

great-granddaughter of Abraham Ogier, private in same Co. and same regiment and service.

NORTON, ELLEN. H. WHITELEY (Mrs. Russell C. Norton), great-granddaughter of Capt. Robert Kirkwood, Del. (—1791). [Record of service previously given in this Register.]

WHITELEY, HESTER (Miss), great-granddaughter of Capt. Robert Kirkwood, Del. (—1791). [Record of service previously given in this Register.]

KING, SARAH S. (Miss), great-great-granddaughter of Asa Dansforth, Mass. (—1818) 1st Lieutenant of Col. Learned's Mass. Regt., May to Dec., 1775; Captain of 3d Continental Infantry, 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1776.

MAVERICK, MARY ADAMS (Mrs.), great-granddaughter of General Andrew Lewis, Va. (1720–1781), Brigadier-General Continental Army, 1st March, 1776; resigned 15th April, 1777.

HAGAMAN, FLORENCE F. LINSLEY (Mrs. Theodore Hagaman); great-granddaughter of William Keeney, Conn. (1757—); private soldier of Conn. from the town of Derby; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of Bradford Steele, Conn.; Lieutenant in Lxeington Alarm, 1775; 1st Lieutenant of Capt. Jabez Thompson's Co.,

Gen. Wooster's 1st Conn. Continental Regt., 1775; Captain in the Militia, 1778; also, Captain in the New Haven Alarm, July, 1779.

FORD, FRANCES SUMNER (Mrs. Ernest W. Ford), great-great-granddaughter of James Ferris, N. Y., Chairman Westchester Co. Committee, taken prisoner by the British and confined in the old Sugar House, N. Y.

GUION, KATHERINE NOYES (Mrs. Franklin W. Guion), great-granddaughter of Matthias St. John, Conn.; Corporal in 9th Co., Lieut. John Carter's Co. of Conn. Militia, from 25th Oct. to 25th Dec., 1776; served in 1779 in Capt. Reuben Scofield's Co., Col. John Mead's Regt.

DAWSON, ELIZABETH A. SAYRE (Mrs. Rodman B. Dawson), great-granddaughter of Ephraim L. Whitlock, N. J. (1755—); Ensign Monmouth "Herald Brigade," 14th June, 1776; also, Adjutant, Continental Army.

SIMON, MARY E. SAYRE-GEARY (Mrs. Herman Simon), great-granddaughter of Ephraim L. Whitlock, N. J., 1755—. [Record of service previously given in this Register.]

WARD, MARY SNEDEKER (Mrs. Robert Ward), granddaughter of Isaac Snedeker, N. Y. (1760–1841); Private in Col. Graham's Regt., Capt. Vail's Co., N. Y. State Troops.

NEIL, ANNIE GREENWOOD (Mrs.), great-granddaughter of Robert Powell, Va., 1st Lieutenant 3d Va. Regt., 12th Feb., 1776; Cap-

tain, 18th Oct., 1776; resigned, 1799.

VANDERBILT, GERTRUDE LEFFERTS (Mrs. John Vanderbilt), granddaughter of Peter Lefferts (1753—), 1st Lieutenant of Capt. Cornelius Van Der Veer's Co., Flatbush, L. I.

VAN PELT, MARIA E. DITMARS (Mrs. Townsend C. Van Pelt), great-great-granddaughter of Cornelius Van Der Veer (1731—), Captain of a company of militia from Flatbush, L. I., 1776.

SUMNER, HELEN K. RICHARDSON (Mrs. Adams C. Sumner), great-granddaughter of James Ferris, Westchester Co., N. Y. (1734-1780). [Record of service previously given in this Register].

ELWELL, MARIA HUNTINGTON (Mrs. John D. Elwell), great-great-granddaughter of Charles Phelps, Cumberland Co., N. Y. (now Vermont), Delegate to Continental Congress, 1779.

ROE, KATHERINE B. BOGERT (Mrs. Charles Francis Roe), great-great-granddaughter of Zebulon Bissell, Conn. (1750—), Private in Capt. Bazaleel Beebe's Co., Col. Bradley's Regt.; marched to N. Y., 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Washington, 16th Nov., 1776.

\*FONTE, LAURA E. BIBB (Mrs. William H. Fonte), great-granddaughter of William Bibb, Va. (1739—). Member of Va. Convention, Prince Edward Co., July and Dec., 1776; Capt. at the Battle of Yorktown.

\* Deceased.

TUNSTALL, FLORIDA POPE HALL (Mrs.), great-granddaughter of William Pope, Va. and Ky.; appointed Lieut.-Colonel of Jefferson Co., Va., Nov., 1779.

RANDALL, LAURA BALLINGER (Mrs. Edward Randall), great-great-granddaughter of James Franklin, Va., Capt. of 10th Va., 19th Nov., 1776; resigned 2d Jan., 1778; also:—

great-granddaughter of Capt. James Jack, N. C., bearer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence from N. C., 1775, to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

MILLS, LUCY BALLINGER (Mrs. Andrew Mills), great-great-granddaughter of Capt. James Franklin, Va.; also:—

great-great-granddaughter of Capt. James Jack of N. C.

BALLINGER, BETTY (Miss), great-great-granddaughter of Capt. James Franklin, Va.; also:—  
great-great-granddaughter of Capt. James Jack, N. C.

BALLINGER, HARRIET P. JACK (Mrs. William Pitt Ballinger), great-granddaughter of Capt. James Jack, N. C.

SIMPSON, IDA WILLIAMS (Mrs. Charles Simpson), great-granddaughter of Joseph Mattison, N. J., Lieutenant 3d Regt., Hunterdon, N. J.

MATTISON, H. VIRGINIA (Miss) great-granddaughter of Lieut. Joseph Mattison, N. J.

WOODHULL, LULA FROST (Mrs. Josiah F. Woodhull), great-granddaughter of Reuben Price, Va.,



Private in Capt. Meredith Price's Co.

BENNETT, PATTY NOBLE (Miss) great-great-great-granddaughter of Andrew Pickens, S. C. (1739-1817); served as Captain, Major and Colonel of S. C. Militia; also Brig.-General of S. C. State troops, 1775 to close of War; wounded at Eutaw Springs, 8th Sept., 1781.

LA COSSETTE, LAURA (Miss), great-great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Shelby, Va. and Ky. (1750-1827); Lieutenant in his father's (Gen. Evan Shelby's) regiment at the Battle of Kanawha, 1774; Capt. of a Co. of Minute-men, 1776; appointed Commissary by Gov. Patrick Henry, 1777 to 1779; member Va. Legislature, 1779; Colonel 1780 to close of War; first Governor of Ky., 1792.

BRISCOE, MARY J. HARRIS (Mrs. Andrew Briscoe), great-granddaughter of Capt. Samuel Harris, Pa. (1740-1825); private, 1777; Captain to close of War.

ORGAIN, MARGARET PEYTON (Mrs. Edgar Orgain), great-great-granddaughter of Capt. Valentine Peyton, Va. [Record of service previously given in this Register]; also :—

great-granddaughter of William Eskridge, Va. (—1830); 2d Lieutenant of 2d Va. Regt., 15th June, 1777; 1st Lieutenant, 9th Dec., 1779; taken prisoner at Charleston, 12th May, 1780; exchanged, Nov., 1780.

MARY C. MARTIN CASEY,  
*Registrar General, D. R.*

(To be continued.)

## THE D. R. SCRAP BOOK.

BY MARY C. MARTIN CASEY.

ANECDOTE OF BRIGADE-MAJOR  
JOHN FREY, TRYON CO., N. Y.

GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF MRS. CAROLINE C. WINNIE,  
WIFE OF MAJOR CHARLES K. WINNIE, U. S. A.

Col. Hendrick Frey (a colonel of colonial troops under Sir William Johnson in the French War), a wealthy royalist who resided in Schoharie Co., N. Y., and who feigned neutrality, was visited by a party of hostile Indians, the day after the battle of Oriskany. As they assembled around the table to eat, a sister of Frey, who was waiting upon them, discovered upon the person of one, the shirt of

Major John Frey, a brother on the patriotic side—one sleeve of which had been perforated by a bullet and left very bloody. Her worst fears were aroused, and nearly letting fall something she held, she ran to her brother Hendrick, placed her hands on his shoulders, and exclaimed in a tone of real sorrow, "Brother John is dead!" assigning as her reason for such belief, the sight of the bloody trophy before them. The colonel, who could speak the Indian dialect well, desired his sister not to show any



emotion before the Indians, and endeavored to quiet her fears by remarking that probably the shirt had belonged to someone else. The agitated maiden could not be persuaded into this belief, as the garment had been the workmanship of her own hands; and her mental agony seemed almost insufferable.

In a short time the Indians left the house, followed by Col. Frey, who, overtaking them, inquired of the possessor where he got the shirt which covered his brawny frame. He replied that he had wounded

an officer the day before, in the Oriskany contest, in an arm which he had exposed from behind a tree, had made him his prisoner, and after taking from him such portions of his clothing as he desired, had sold him to a British officer who would possibly take him to Canada. This statement tended somewhat to calm the apprehensions of brother and sister. It was found to be true. Major Frey was taken to Canada, and after two years' confinement, was restored to liberty.

(To be continued.)

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### LIST OF PROVINCIALS, KILLED OR WOUNDED AT LEXINGTON AND CONCORD, APRIL 19TH, 1775.

ACTON.—*Killed*: Capt. Isaac Davis, Abner Hosmer, James Hayward.

BEDFORD.—*Killed*: Capt. Jonathan Wilson. *Wounded*: Job Lane.

BILLERICA.—*Wounded*: John Nichols, Timothy Blanchard.

BROOKLINE.—*Killed*: Isaac Gardner, Esqr.

BEVERLY.—*Killed*: Mr. Kinnym. *Wounded*: Nathaniel Cleaves, Samuel Woodbury, William Dodge.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Killed*: William Marcey, Moses Richardson, \*John Hicks, Jason Russell, Jabish Wyman, Jason Winship. *Wounded*: \*Capt. Samuel Whittemore. *Missing*: Samuel Frost, Seth Russell.

CHARLESTOWN.—*Killed*: James Miller, and a son of Capt. William Barber.

CHELMSFORD.—*Wounded*: Deacon Aaron Chamberlain, Capt. Oliver Barron.

CONCORD.—*Wounded*: Abel Prescott, Jr., Capt. Charles Miles, Capt. Nathan Barrett.

DEDHAM.—*Killed*: Elias Haven. *Wounded*: Israel Everett.

DANVERS.—*Killed*: Henry Jacobs, Samuel Cook, Ebenezer Goldthwait, George Southwick, Benjamin Deland, Jr., Jotham Webb, Perly Putnam. *Wounded*: Nathan Putnam, Dennis Wallis. *Missing*: Joseph Bell.

FRAMINGHAM.—*Wounded*: David Hemenway.

LEXINGTON.—*Killed*: Jonas Parker, \*Robert Munroe, Jedediah Munroe, John Raymond, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Jr., Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington

Nathaniel Wyman, John Brown, John Robbins, Solomon Peirce, John Tidd, Joseph Comie, Ebenezer Munroe, Jr., Thomas Winship, Nathaniel Farmer, Prince, a negro.

LYNN.—*Killed*: Abednego Ramsdell, \*David Townsend, William Flynt, Thomas Hadley. *Wounded*: Joshua Felt, Timothy Munroe. *Missing*: Josiah Breed.

MEDFORD.—*Killed*: Henry Putnam, William Polly.

NEEDHAM.—*Killed*: Lieut. John Bacon, Sergt. Elisha Mills, Amos Mills, Nathaniel Chamberlain, Jonathan Parker. *Wounded*: Capt. Eleazer Kingsbury, \*John, a son of Doctor Tolman.

NEWTOWN.—*Wounded*: \*Noah Wiswall.

ROXBURY.—*Missing*: Elijah Seaver.

SUDBURY.—*Killed*: Deacon Josiah Haynes, Asahel Reed. *Wounded*: Joshua Haynes, Jr.

STOW.—*Wounded*: Daniel Conant.

SALEM.—*Killed*: Benjamin Peirce.

WATERTOWN.—*Killed*: Joseph Cooledge.

WOBURN.—*Killed*: Asa Parker, Daniel Thomson. *Wounded*: George Read, Jacob Bacon.

Those marked \* are the ancestors of many Daughters of the Revolution.

## BOOK REVIEW.

We regret to state that by some mischance the Literary Reviews for this issue have not reached us. While desiring not to anticipate the excellent work of our Reviewer, I cannot refrain from making mention of one book I have had the pleasure to read.

“DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION AND THEIR TIMES,” 1769–1776. *A Historical Romance*, by Charles Carleton Coffin. Publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. A delightfully written novel of thrilling interest, true and reliable in historic incidents, and giving many facts not generally known. Every person interested in that period just previous to, and the opening chapter of the Revolution, should read this book; also I would advise

that every Public School and Sunday School, as well as the public libraries, should have copies for circulation, the most delightful way to receive instruction is from the pages of such a book—“an over true tale”—and the lessons thus learned will be long remembered.—*Ed.*

## OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret we chronicle the “passing away” of Emma St. Clair Whitney, wife of William L. Whitney, Pottsville, Pa. One “Daughter” less here but a sister more in the land beyond the shadows.

ANNA M. STEERS,  
President D. R.

## AN OPEN LETTER.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR MADAME: Your kindness in printing a former letter gives me courage to write again upon the same subject, hoping you will again favor me with a corner in the valued D. R. MAGANIZE.

The March number of the American Historical Register contains an article by Jane Marsh Parker headed "To Descendants of Patriots and Loyalists" being "a Plea for a new Patriotic Society." It is an excellent article and puts forth in better and stronger terms my own idea of a society of acknowledged Loyalists, or in other words that those collaterally descended from Patriots should not be ashamed to acknowledge themselves such and to perpetuate the memory of a Tory ancestry that was true to its convictions; also these same Tories or Loyalists were people of birth and substance, people with whom one might well be proud to claim kinship. In connection with this plea for such new society Mrs. Parker significantly says:

"It would be interesting to know how many of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution are descended, not only from patriot ancestors who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence \*(mark you, it says only "descended;" there is no mention of being *lineally* descended) but from loyalist an-

cestors as well. There must be many Sons and Daughters of Loyalists in the country, and not a few rightfully enrolled as Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. There is nothing in the constitution of either the 'Sons' or the 'Daughters' debarring the descendants of Tories from membership 'if they can show descent from a recognized patriot;' provided that the applicant (we quote from Article III, Section 1, of the 'Daughters' constitution) shall be acceptable to the Society."

It is not necessary for me to quote further from Mrs. Parker's article to sustain my point, but I would strongly advise every person interested in historical research and ancestral lore to read it in its entirety. I fully recognize that the Daughters of the Revolution cannot avail themselves of the suggestions she makes, having founded their society upon strict lineal lines and adhered to them faithfully; but the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution having deviated from that line and admitted to their fold no one knows how many collaterals, so that any member must always have a question mark to his name before the world—and explanations are condemnations—why not, as I said in my former letter, openly avow the fact and stand out for what they are?

Yours sincerely,  
ANNA MORELAND.

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\*Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution.



## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION—GENERAL SOCIETY.

*Founder General*—MRS. FLORA ADAMS DARLING.

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*President*—MRS. EDWARD PAULET STEERS.

*Vice-President*—MRS. LOUISE FRANCES ROWE.

*Secretary General*—MRS. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM.

*Assistant Secretary*—MRS. BRADLEY L. EATON.

*Treasurer General*—MISS LUCRETIA V. STEERS.

*Registrar General*—MRS. MARY C. MARTIN-CASEY.

*Assistant Registrar*—MRS. H. S. BEATTIE.

*Librarian General*—MRS. LOUISE SCOFIELD DAVIS.

*Chaplain General*—REV. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D.D.

MRS. CHARLES F. WITHINGTON,

Assistant Registrar for New England Records in Massachusetts.

### *Executive Committee, 1895.*

MRS. DE VOLNEY EVERETT,

MRS. EDGAR KETCHUM,

MRS. SMITH ANDERSON,

MRS. CHARLES W. DAYTON,

MRS. GEORGE INNESS, JR.,

MRS. CHARLES F. ROE,

MRS. JOHN F. BERRY,

MRS. SETH C. HUNSDON,

MRS. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX,

MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY,

MRS. FRANCIS E. DOUGHTY,

MRS. JOHN U. BROOKMAN,

MRS. ABRAHAM STEERS,

MRS. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

### *Advisory Board.*

HON. CHARLES W. DAYTON, RT. REV. WM. STEVENS PERRY, D.D.,

HON. GEORGE L. INGRAHAM, DR. GUSTAVUS SCOTT FRANKLIN,

HON. CHARLES H. TRUAX, HON. ASHBEL P. FITCH,

MR. WILLIAM LEE, MR. LOUIS J. ALLEN.

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GENERAL SOCIETY ROOMS—64 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y. CITY.

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL.

*Madame President and Daughters  
of the Revolution :*

I beg leave to report the regular meetings of the Executive Committee of the General Society with a full attendance and active interest. Among many questions requiring the action of the Board

I desire to call especial attention to the following: On Feb. 4th it was "Resolved, That the badge of the Society remain unchanged, but a pin be added to the ribbon bearing the name of the State in which the member resides, when so desired."

These State pins are of gold, with name of State in blue enamel, and can be obtained, as all the insignia of the Society, through the Treasurer General; also "Resolved, That the *Seal* of the *Society* remain unaltered when used by State societies, but the name of the State society be printed beneath the Seal."

The above resolutions were carried unanimously, and were considered a necessity on account of frequent alterations of the Seal by adding the name of the State, and requests that the badge be jeweled, etc., as it has been the intention of the Society that the wearing of the badge should denote the *authenticated* service of an ancestor, whether private or general, so it has been our desire that the service should be designated by the same emblem, the financial standing of the member *not* requiring proof. Several important donations have been made to the Society Library, notably the presentation from Mrs. George W. Burhans, of the "Documentary History of New York," a very valuable work. It is with pleasure I announce that the "Year Book" of the Society—which will contain the name of every member, together with record of all eligible ancestors—is being compiled, and will be issued in the autumn, this simple announcement of great labor and interest—besides being a valuable record to succeeding generations. The unprecedented growth of the Society continues and advances as it cannot fail to do, as the

restrictions and aim of the organization becomes more generally known. The time is drawing near when our members will separate for the summer months. With the hope that our ever loyal "Daughters" will carry the extension of our cause close to their hearts and memory, I wish them many happy weeks of rest and pleasure.

F. ADELAIDE INGRAHAM,  
*Secretary General.*

April 25th, 1895.

#### REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The services of the following named officers, soldiers and statesmen of our Revolutionary War, have been verified during the past three months, and the names of their descendants added to our Membership Roll:

##### MAINE.

George Brownell, Dartmouth;  
Richard Sweetser, Waterville;  
Lieut. Joseph Field, Lewiston;  
James March, Falmouth.

##### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capt. Samuel Philbrick; Benjamin Hoar, New Ipswich; Benjamin Leavit, Exeter; Francis Lovejoy, Amherst; Joseph Caswell, Strafford; Maj. Abiel Abbott, Milton; Capt. William Humphrey, Winchester; Lieut.-Col. Henry Gerrish, Boscover; John Moulton, Hampton; Hon. John Taylor Gilmore, Exeter; Sergt. Timothy Blake Locke, Kensington; Corporal Obadiah Eastman, Concord; Capt. Jonathan Atwood, Hempstead; Hon. Wood-

bury Langdon, Portsmouth; Lieut. Thomas Wilson, Chester; Rev. Samuel McClintock, Greenland; Capt. James Hill, Portsmouth; Capt. Timothy Emerson, Durham; Abel Conant, Hollis; Josiah Magoun or Magoon, New Hampton.

## VERMONT.

Corporal Thomas Hammond, Pittsford; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Johnson, Newbury.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Lieut.-Col. David Hilyard, Newport; Judge Pardon Gray, Newport; Capt. Christopher Robinson, South Kingston.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Sergt. Fortunatus Prescott, Ebenezer Prescott, Warwick; Corp. Joel Viles, Lexington; Lieut. William Roby, Dunstable; Benjamin Henderson, Salem; Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah Page, Danvers; Q. M. Gen. Chauncey Whittlesey, Middletown; Benjamin Putnam, Danvers; John Elliott, Taunton; Nathaniel Cowdrey, Reading; Capt. Joshua Walker, Woburn; Capt. Seth Turner, Braintree; Daniel Townsend, Lynn; Ensign John Winship, Lexington; Capt. Jonathan Bardwell, Belchertown; Col. Edmond Phinney, Barnstable; Samuel Fowler, Danvers; Jeremiah Fisher, Natick; Thomas Wyman, Roxbury; Josiah Wheeler, Boston; Noah Wiswell, Newton; Ebenezer Eaton, Framingham; Daniel Murphy, Springfield; Zachariah Standish, Plympton; Ivory Bigelow, Robert Eames, Marlboro; Gen. Seth Pomeroy, Northampton; Joseph Shattuck, Andover; John

Ireson, Lynn; Corp. John Bubier, Marblehead; Lieut. John Tenny, Rowley; Lieut. Col. David Cobb, Attleboro'; John Witham, Marblehead; Daniel Ross, Ipswich; Maj. John May, Boston; William Cogswell, Haverhill; Sergt. David Nelson, Upton; Moses Warren, Watertown; Lieut. William Fuller, Needham; Lieut. John Colton, Springfield; Capt. Micajah Hamblin, Barnstable Co.; Joseph Shed, Boston; Lieut. Ephraim Wheeler, Concord; Capt. Anthony Waterman, Mansfield; Noah Robinson, Attleboro; John Ward, Moses Stone and Deacon David Stone, Newton; Jonathan Woods, Braintree; Elisha Bradford, Berkshire Co.; Almond Harrison, Williamstown; Lieut. Ezekiel Marsh, Danvers; Col. Michael Farley, Ipswich; Col. John Cushing, Scituate; Samuel Gon, Roxbury; Corp. Caleb Stetson, Plympton; Col. Simeon Cary, Bridgewater; Maj. Frederic Pope, Capt. Peter Talbot, Stoughton; Joseph Woodbury, Beverly; Sergt. Eleazer Frary, Whately; Lieut. Samuel Osborn, Watertown; Nathaniel Page, Bedford; Fifer Philip Holmes, Stoughton; Joshua Burnham, Milford; Capt. William Knox, Blandford; John Raynor, Cohasset; Noah Nash, Scituate; David Osgood, Lancaster; Simeon Green, Pepperrell; Josiah Bacon, Barre; Capt. Phineas Stearns, Watertown; Jacob Wicher, Hardwick; Col. John Daggett, Attleboro; Corp. James Holbroock, Wrentham; Robert Monroe, Daniel Har-



rington, Lexington; Capt. Thomas Hunt, Watertown; Hon. Jonathan Jackson, Boston.

## CONNECTICUT.

Corp. William Morgan, Groton; Judson Sturges, Fairfield; Capt. Enery Pease, Sergt. Augustus Pease, Somers; Ensign Samuel Olmstead, Fairfield Co.; Capt. Joel White, Bolton; Col. Samuel Coit, Preston; Joseph Mather, Lyme; Stephen Wm. Johnson, Norwalk; Lieut. Ezra Stevens, Danbury; Capt. Benjamin Gale, Lyme; Lieut.-Col. Samuel Gale, Killingworth; William Scott, New Strafford; Lieut. Isaac Cook, Jr., Wallingsford; David Mitchell, Wethersfield; Sergt. William Brown, Stamford; Gen. Erastus Wolcott, Windsor; Asa Williams, Norwich; Lieut. John Phelps, Hebron; Corp. Isaac Foote, Ebenzer Learned, Killingly; Col. Levi Wells, Colchester; Lieut. Peck Avery, Groton; Col. John Ely, Lyme; Surgeon's Mate Isaac Swift, Cromwell; Ens. Samuel Olmstead, Fairfield Co.; Capt. Nathan Stodard, Lieut. Joshua Judson, Woodbury; Simeon Parmalee, Durham; Col. Samuel Whiting, Strafford; Capt. Jabez Fitch, Lebanon; Joseph Chandler, Lieut. Ebenezer Leavenworth, Woodbury; Col. Samuel Selden; Jedediah Lathrop, Colchester; Hon. Hézekiah Thompson, Woodbury; Nathaniel Beach; Capt. David Judson, Woodbury; Capt. Benjamin Bidwell, Chatham; Maj. Benadam Gallup, Groton; Maj. Elias Buel, Coventry; David

Beecher; Capt. Gideon Hotchkiss, Waterbury; Capt. Asaph Wittlesey, New Milford; Noah Barnum, Danbury.

## NEW YORK.

Col. Peter Bellinger, Nicholas Casler, German Flats; Isaac Van Wart, Westchester Co.; Col. Isaac Nicoll, Goshen; 2d Lieut. Daniel Newcomb, Dutchess Co.; Capt. Cornelius Van Der Veer, Flatbush; Lieut.-Col. John Sands, Long Island; Jacob Johnson, (also Conn.); Daniel Coe, Hempstead; 2d Lieut. John D. Coe, Rockland Co.; Hon. Dirck Wynkoop, Kingston; Rem Van Pelt, New Utrecht; Gen. Peter Gansevoort, Albany; Capt. John De Witt, Dutchess Co.; Serg't Roderick Beebe, Canaan; Levineas Lansing; Capt. Jost or George Stillwell, Gravesend; Capt. Jonas Kelsey, Poughkeepsie; Lieut. Col. Samuel Clyde, Cherry Valley; Ezra Thompson, Dutchess Co.; Isaac Truax, Schenectady; Lieut.-Col. James Hammond, Westchester C.; Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, L. I.; Brig. Maj. Jonathan Lawrence, Queens Co.; John Fellows, Stillwater; Lieut. Peter Van Alen, Kinderhook; David Knap, Scrub Oak.

## NEW JERSEY.

Col. Zephaniah Platt, Plattsburg; Joseph Van Cleaf, Monmouth; Daniel Riley, Bridgeton; Capt. Jonathan Philips, Lawrenceville; Dr. Daniel Budd, Burlington; Sergt. Garrett Broadhead (and Penn.); William Coleman, Morris Co.; John Lemmon, William Per-ring, John B. Field, Joel Dunn,

Lieut. Col. Micajah Dunn, Middlesex Co.; Capt. Jacob De Groat, Bound Brook; Maj. Richard McDonald, Somerset Co.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. William McCalla, Buck's Co.; Andrew Knox, Montgomery Co.; Capt. Thomas Rice, Philadelphia; Capt. Samuel Ransom, Wyoming; Col. Robert Magaw; Capt. John Hoffman, Berks Co.; Thomas Nickols or Nickle, Pine Creek; Hon. Anderson Danna, Wyoming; Col. Evan Evans, Chester Co.; Maj. Benjamin Loxley, Philadelphia.

## MARYLAND.

Capt. John Wilmot; William Smith, Somerset Co.; Capt. John Patrick, Hartford Co.

## VIRGINIA.

Col. Richard Callaway, Bedford Co.; Capt. John Holder, Kentucky Co.; Capt. Jesse Williams, Fredericksburg (and Md.); Robert Martin, Pr. Edward Co.; Commissary William Holt, Williamsburg; Lieut. Richard Blow, Portsmouth; Lieut. William Eskridge; Lieut. John Southerland; Lieut. Samuel Waples, Accomack Co.; Maj. William Lowther, Harrison Co.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon Richard Kennon, Chatham Co.; Hon. William Hooper, Signer Dec. of Ind.; Hon Archibald Mac-laine, Wilmington.

## FRANCE.

Ensign Francis Joseph Smith.

MARY C. MARTIN CASEY,

*Registrar General, D. R.*

NEW YORK, April, 1895.

## COLORADO SOCIETY.

DENVER, COL., April, 1895.

MY DEAR MRS. STEERS:—

In looking through the MAGAZINE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, it does not appear to have been customary for the librarian of a State Society to send in a report, but as our Regent has urged me to enclose a few words with the other reports, I will do so to show you I am not a drone among the busy bees out West.

"Our Daughters" have been very kind and taken great interest in our new library, which gives us encouragement, and hopes of having it one of great pride to all the Society. We have received several valuable gifts of books, some of them being from our Regent, Mrs. McNeil, from Mr. Nathaniel P. Hill, and from the Chapter Regent of Greeley, Mrs. Gale and others.

We feel that as our young Society gains in strength, each Daughter will put forth her most earnest efforts in increasing our Library, and also in collecting Revolutionary relics, or duplicates, which will be a lasting source of interest and information for us all.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sincerely yours,

MARY MATTISON GRANT,

*State Librarian.*

MY DEAR MRS. INGRAHAM:—

It affords me much gratification to send this my first report to the



General Society, for although, so far from its patriotic influence, we have felt the inspiration, and trust you will think the growing numbers of your youngest State society, sufficient proof of that fact. But we also have inspiration at home, in the enthusiasm and interest of our loyal Regent, who is untiring in her devotion to the cause.

The Colorado Society "Daughters of the Revolution," was formally organized in Denver, about five months ago, holding its first meeting at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil, Oct. 29th, 1894. Considering the precision and absolute accuracy necessary to establish eligibility, and that many of us must send to the New England States for records and dates, all of which takes time, we feel that our success is gratifying, and the interest continues steadily to increase.

The officers of the State Society, are: Regent, Mrs. John L. McNeil; Vice-Regent, Mrs. John F. Spalding; Secretary, Mrs. James D. Whitmore; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles B. Kountze; Registrar, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Hill; Historian, Mrs. Mrs. Charles H. Toll; Librarian, Mrs. James B. Grant. All are patriotic women of executive ability, accustomed to organization, and working in perfect harmony, with the interest and success of the Society sincerely at heart.

We have held monthly meetings in the morning; regular business, followed by a pleasant hour, mus-

ical and historical, provided by the Entertainment Committee.

After several meetings to revise and make necessary changes, the committee compiled a satisfactory constitution and by-laws, which were formerly adopted. Chapters have been formed in Leadville and Greeley, with every prospect of adding many members to the Society.

At our annual meeting in January, it was suggested by the Regent, that five "flag days" in the year be observed by the "Daughters," and the following days were agreed upon: Washington's birthday; Lexington Alarm Day; Flag Day; Independence Day; Evacuation Day. The observance was thought worthy of being followed by the "Sons of the Revolution" in Colorado.

During the winter several charming entertainments have been given. And so, in all branches of the good work, we are trying to follow in the footsteps of the noble band of "Daughters," joining with enthusiasm, in all that helps "the noblest cause of all."

Very respectfully,

ANNIE G. WHITMORE,  
*State Secretary.*

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#### PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

The first step towards organizing a State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution in Pennsylvania was taken some months ago in the city of Philadelphia.



This movement was initiated by the appointment of Anna Heberton Ewing to the office of Secretary by the General Society, with power to take the necessary steps towards forming a permanent organization.

As a result of this authority, a meeting was called at the Hotel Stratford. At this meeting the feasibility of forming a State Society was debated and favorably considered, and the following State officers were elected :

*Regent*, Mrs. Nathaniel Seaver Keay; *Vice-Regent*, Mrs. Chas. W. Sparhawk; *Secretary*, Mrs. I. Price Ewing; *Treasurer*, Miss Mary A. Kent; *Registrar*, Mrs. J. Gibson Lindsay; *Historian*, Miss Harriet E. Stevens.

October nineteenth, 1894, the first regular meeting took place. Upon this date the By-Laws were adopted, and it was decided that regular meetings should be held on the first Friday of each month.

It was deemed as exceedingly appropriate that the annual meeting should occur on the fourth day of October, the anniversary of the battle of Germantown. This date was formally considered and finally adopted.

We have since completed our organization and doubled our membership. The latter is so scattered throughout the State that the formation of Chapters has been so far impossible, but for a Philadelphia Chapter, a willing and able leader

is only needed—which office will doubtless soon be filled.

The Society has already been favored by being presented by our Vice-Regent with a gavel, carved from a piece of timber taken from that old historic building that still stands as a monument of Revolutionary days—Independence Hall.

The history of our first year is yet to be recorded, and judging by the success of our sister State societies, we have a bright outlook for the future.

LOUISA KENT KEAY,  
*State Regent, D. R.*

ANNA HEBERTON EWING,  
*State Secretary, D. R.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
March 26th, 1895.

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#### CONTINENTAL CHAPTER.

It gives me great satisfaction to report so favorably of the chapter that I am proud to hold office and membership in. Monthly meetings have been held either at 64 Madison ave. or by invitation at the home of some member. Attendance has been good, with an ever increasing interest. The Regent, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, has presided at the meetings. The membership list is well filled, with applicants waiting an opportunity to be admitted. The entertainment following the business meetings has each time proved very enjoyable, being intellectual and musical with talent of unusual excellence and

merit. The appointment of Mrs. Heywood C. Broun, chairman of the entertainment committee was a happy one; her efforts have in each instance been crowned with success. Especially will the "Trilby Tea" that followed the April meeting at her own house be long

remembered with pleasure by all who had the good fortune to enjoy it.

The future of this chapter, officered as it is, and with such membership, is fully assured.

KATHERINE LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER.

*Secretary.*

NEW YORK CITY, April, 1895.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

### EDITORIAL STAFF.

Mrs. A. M. Steers—*Editor.*

Mrs. F. A. Ingraham—  
*Society Information.*

Mrs. M. C. M. Casey—  
*Ancestral Notes and Register.*

Mrs. M. L. T. Alden—  
*Genealogy and Family History.*

Mrs. M. E. D. Beattie—  
*Literary Reviews.*

Mrs. F. J. Hildt—*Advertising.*

Miss A. W. Sterling—*Business.*

Miss L. V. Steers—*Finance.*

Address—D. R. MAGAZINE,  
64 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

### LOST MANUSCRIPT.

Inquiries have been made concerning matter claimed to have been sent for publication in this magazine and never used.

The management beg that manuscript of genealogy, family history, old letters, society reports, etc., etc., intended for publication, be addressed to the editor of this magazine, and hereby request that if any manuscripts or other matter have not been published or other-

wise acknowledged by the editor, the senders will kindly notify the management at once concerning the same.—*Ed.*

### STATE SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS:

Your attention is called to the following:

Have reports, genealogical matter, old letters or manuscripts, and all matter intended for publication, sent at least one month in advance.

See that only one side of the paper is written on; that the writing is legible and not crowded; that the manuscript is punctuated and paragraphed; that names of persons and places, dates and statements, are perfectly correct and properly placed, and give a careful supervision to the whole before forwarding.

Attention to these small matters will greatly aid the management.

It is important that every member of this Society should take and carefully read its official organ, *this magazine*, which contains all infor-

mation about Society business and affairs, without a knowledge of which one cannot be an intelligent member, or properly fulfill the duties of an officer.

Every possible care is taken that the genealogical and historical matter we publish be absolutely correct, and that it may be relied upon.—*Ed.*

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## SOCIETY NOTES AND INFORMATION.

Applications for membership in the Daughters of the Revolution must be made in duplicate upon the blanks issued by the General Society, subscribed by the applicant, endorsed and acknowledged before a notary.

Each applicant must furnish undoubtable proof of *lineal* descent from a *patriot* of the Revolution, and must be endorsed by two members or two persons of acknowledged standing. No person shall endorse an application for membership unless the candidate is known to be worthy, and will, if admitted, be a desirable member.

The Society does not accept encyclopedias, genealogical works, or town or county histories, except such as contain *Rosters*, as authorities for proofs of service. In referring to printed works, volume and page should be given. Reference to authorities in manuscript, must be accompanied by certified copies, and authentic family records must be submitted, if required.

Life membership in this Society may be had on due application, by the payment of fifty (\$50) dollars,

which shall be in full of all annual dues.

Blanks for bequests and endowments to the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution will be furnished on application.

ANNUAL MEETING.—Section 17.—(From the By-Laws.) The Society shall hold an annual meeting in the city of New York on the first Monday of January in each year, except when such day shall fall on New Year's; then it shall be on the following Monday, at which an election by ballot shall take place.

Every member belongs to the General Society, and is entitled to cast her vote at the Annual Meeting. This is preferred to the system of delegates, who may not always carry out the wishes of the bodies they represent.

The next Annual Meeting and Election of the General Society (Jan. 6th, 1896), will also be its Quadrennial; at which the Officers will be elected to serve for the ensuing four years. The vote of absent members will be counted upon every question, except that



of amendment to the Constitution.

Upon the approval of an application for the organization of a State Society or Chapter, this Society shall issue its certificate authorizing such State Society or Chapter to be formed.

The term "General Society" is National in its character and comprises all the State Societies and Chapters. The managing officers of the General Society have the word "General" attached to their office to distinguish them from those of the State Societies.

The relation of State Societies to the General Society is that of an independent State to the General Government.

The management of a State Society is vested in its Regent and Executive Committee, subject to the constitution of the General Society.

Chapters are supposed to meet monthly for historical instruction and social intercourse, keeping their membership within the limits of a drawing-room gathering, and

when a Chapter has attained that object another Chapter may be organized.

Address communications to the Secretary General, by whom the correspondence of this Society is conducted.

The badge of the Society (price \$10.00), ribbon from which to suspend the badge (10 cents), gold bar pin to which the ribbon shall be attached, with the State name on it in blue enamel (\$3.50), rosette pin buff and blue (30 cents), stationery, stamped with the seal of the Society and with the proper colors (50 cents per quire), may be obtained from the Treasurer General, Miss Lucretia V. Steers, to whose order *all* checks should be made payable.  
—*Ed.*

The Daughters of the Revolution placed a tablet yesterday on the front of the Paul Revere House in North sq., indicating that "Here lived Paul Revere, 1770-1800."—*Boston Daily Advertiser, April 20th, 1895.*

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The engraved plate for the new large **Certificate of Membership** in the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution is completed. The orders will be filled according to the date of their reception.

Members who have not subscribed, or who desire further information, may address

MISS LUCRETIA V. STEERS, Treasurer General,  
64 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

## MASSACHUSETTS CELEBRATION.

Patriots' Day was celebrated by the Massachusetts State Society, Daughters of the Revolution in a royal manner at Copley Hall, Boston, April 19th.

The style of entertainment, to which the Daughters thronged, took the form of a Colonial reception. Once inside the door the guest seemed transferred back to the old revolutionary days.

On every side were courtly dames in powdered hair and the quaintly picturesque costumes in richest of brocades, glittering with gold and silver; and the peach-blow of the lovely damsel's cheek was accented by the coquettish patch of black court plaster cut in the form of a star.

The men were either in court costume, with powdered hair and jewelled kneebuckles and low cut

shoes ornamented with buckles, or else they wore the old regimental costume.

The walls of the hall were handsomely decorated with flags and famous pictures, and a glass case extending nearly the length of the right side of the hall, was filled with revolutionary relics. In each corner of the hall was arranged a dais bearing lofty palms and tropical plants; the base, well supplied with cushions furnished a charming tête-a-tête.

The reception committee was grouped on the left of the hall with Mrs. C. F. Withington, the chairman of the committee (to whom is due the success of the affair), Mrs. Wm. Lee, the Regent, and the State officers.

[This notice was received too late to be printed with the other celebrations.—*Ed.*]

## PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution will present a stand of (National) colors to the New York Orphan Asylum, 72d Street and Riverside Drive, New York City, at their annual meeting, May 14th. A delegation consisting of members of the General Executive Committee and the New York State Board will be in attendance.—*Ed.*

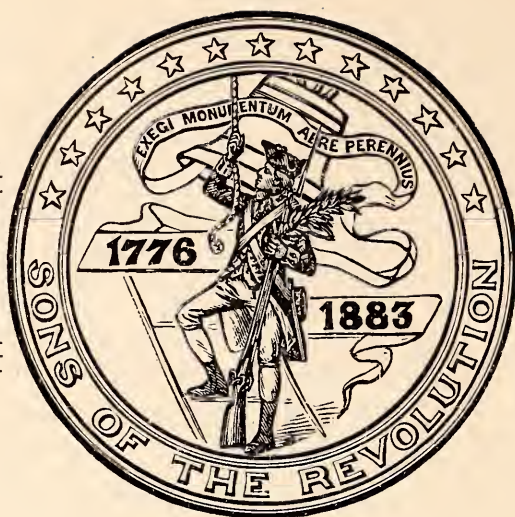
BROOKLYN, L. I., April 20th, 1895.  
To Mrs. ANNA M. STEERS.

*President of the General Society,  
Daughters of the Revolution, and  
Executive Board:*  
Greetings from the Long Island Society.  
At a recent meeting of our Society a

resolution was passed to begin, at once, the work of raising funds, to erect a monument to the memory of the martyrs of the prison ships of the Revolutionary War, whose bones lie in an unmarked tomb at Fort Green Park, Brooklyn. At the request of the Long Island Society the Regent appointed Mrs. S. V. White Chairman of a Monument Committee, consisting of Mrs. Franklin Hopkins, Mrs. Sturgis Coffin, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. H. C. King, Mrs. Henry Beam, and other officers *ex-officio*. At a meeting of the committee held to-day, on motion of Mrs. King it was resolved that the Regent should invite the special co-operation of the General Society. Over \$1,500 has been already subscribed. Contributions may be sent to Mr. Felix Campbell, Treasurer, People's Trust Co., Brooklyn.

Yours very truly,  
ESTHER HOWARD KING,  
*Regent L. I. Society,  
Daughters of the Revolution.*





## SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE General Society of the Sons of the Revolution held its annual meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., on the morning of April 19th, some 50 or 60 delegates being present from the numerous State societies throughout the Union. Hon. J. L. Carroll, of Maryland, occupied the chair.

A committee of five was appointed to urge upon Congress the desirability of publishing the archives in possession of the Government, relative to the Revolutionary War. It was also resolved to petition Congress for the erection of a statue to Capt. Paul Jones at the National capital.

A resolution was adopted serving notice upon the State societies whose constitutions contain provisions for eligibility through collaterals that this is in contradiction to the constitution of the General Society. This is aimed at the Minnesota and New York societies

which have had such provisions in their constitutions, thus giving rise to a great deal of controversy. The Minnesota delegates expressed the desire in vigorous terms that this moot question be settled now and for all time, and the convention did so by adopting the resolution unanimously.

A letter was received from the Georgia society inviting the General Society to hold its convention at Savannah, and the invitation was accepted.

The State Society held its annual meeting in the afternoon, and in the evening tendered a dinner to the General Society at the Algonquin Club, at which the Governor's staff were present. Hon. Sherman Hoar responded to the toast, "The U. S. Government," and Gov. Greenhalge responded for the "Commonwealth." Col. Chase, on the part of the Massachusetts Society, presided. About 275 were present.







COL. RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS.

See page 145.

# MAGAZINE

OF THE

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

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### SILENT WITNESSES.

BY EMMA MERSEREAU NEWTON.

AUTHOR OF "AN ICONOCLASTIC EPISODE," "A BREATH OF HEAVEN," "A PHANTOM PICTURE," "A BIT OF BUNTING," "A WINTER IN FLORIDA," ETC.

#### PART IV.

ENVELOPES were unknown at that time, therefore the letter was merely folded in a peculiar fashion, and sealed with a red wafer.

Mr. Mersereau broke this seal and read the following:

"BOSTON, Nov. 5th, 1764.

Dear Sir:—

By the cruizer, now anchored in the Bay, arrived a Messenger, who brings with him some Dispatches from our Agent in London. These several State Papers indicate that Eloquence and Argument has Availed nothing. Parliament is bent upon Infringing the Rights of American Freemen, and though the Measure is neither Equitable nor Magnanimous, the issue of the contest may be Regarded with a feeling of Alarm. It has been said that if Truth were to be banished from the rest of the Earth, it ought to be found on the lips of a King, but

the Monarch of Greatbritain is actuated by Interest, and the hope of ultimate Profit will induce him to side with his Ministers. In our letters of Instructions to our Agent in England, the State of Massachusetts has explicitly denied the right of Parliament to impose duties and taxes upon colonists not represented in the House of Commons, and has directed him to remonstrate against the duties imposed, and the Stamp Act in Contemplation. Will you use your Influence in getting the Colonists of New York to concur with us in opposing the Violition of the rights of freemen? Our Taxes are already higher than those paid by the inhabitants of England, and if our too Heavy burdens are to be Increased, and if the Property of Americans can be given and granted at Will, to swell the Opulence of the Mother country, I dare not



Estimate what misconduct and Corruption may be the attitude of our Oppressors in the future. That clamour is abroad against this crying Injustice is a significant fact. Let us not be cajoled as if we were Idiots or children. Let us act in a united effort to Protect essential privileges; for if the Measure is not vigorously opposed at the coming session of Parliament, we shall ultimately be deprived of even the trial by jury.

Let me hear from you by the Messenger who delivers this.

I am

Sir

Yours

With Respect,  
J. A."

What answer Mr. Mersereau returned to this letter can only be inferred from his subsequent actions, which clearly prove that his feelings were in full sympathy with the oppressed colonists. But notwithstanding the combined opposition of the Provinces against the proposed offensive law, in March, 1765, a bill was laid before Parliament imposing stamp duties on certain papers and documents used in America. The bill was supported by Charles Townsend on the side of the Ministry; and the burning eloquence of Colonel Barre's reply, in the cause of the colonists, is too well known to require a recitation. But eloquence and argument were fruitless, and the Stamp Act passed Parliament by an almost unanimous vote.

The night afterwards Franklin, who was then in England as agent for Pennsylvania, wrote to Charles Thompson: "The sun of liberty is set; you must light up the candles of industry and economy." But, as predicted by Mr. Thompson in his spirited reply, the information had an electrical effect that set in a blaze the eternal pyre of freedom.

Patrick Henry's irresistible oratory, Massachusetts' vigorous action, and the fearless attitude of the New England press were potent factors in rousing the resolute, and encouraging the cautious, to resist a measure that was the harbinger of serfdom. A congress of delegates from the several colonies was appointed to be held in New York, and associations began to be formed, which took the title of "SONS OF LIBERTY," from Barre's famous speech. The despotic act was printed under the title of "The folly of England, and the ruin of America," and so universal was the opposition to the law that the stamp officers throughout the colonies were constrained to resign. In October, 1765, the congress, recommended by Massachusetts, convened in New York; and though delegates from only six of the Provinces were present, a "Declaration of Rights" was asserted that placed the colonies in an attitude of dignified resistance.

William Pitt's powerful speech in parliament, and the repeal of the stamp act were the next features of signal importance. The glad

tidings caused general rejoicing, and the people of Virginia "resolved to erect a marble statue of the king, as a memorial of gratitude." But New York and New England were more conservative in their expressions of feeling; for the contest had weakened their filial attachment, and they could not help harboring suspicions of the future. These suspicions were confirmed in 1767, by the duties which parliament imposed on glass, tea and other articles, imported into the colonies. The new revenue law incited such a refractory spirit among the citizens of Boston, that General Gage, the commander-in-chief of all the troops in America, received orders from England to station a regiment in that town, to protect the revenue officers, and to overawe the populace. Subsequently two regiments were sent instead of one; and the troops quartered among them became an exasperating expense, that culminated on the fifth of March, in a snow-ball fusilade on the troops in what was then called King-street.

This attack provoked a discharge of muskets on the multitude, which resulted in the death of four persons, and indignation ran riot. While these matters of moment convulsed the colonies, and indicated a trend of events towards a general eruption, Mr. Mersereau filled offices of civil trust, and became the member of Assembly from Staten Island. Among some yellow-

ing papers, we find a bill of a member during those early colonial sessions :

## COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Esq.—

Member of Assembly.

Ass. From F. to K. K. to End. }  
Senate A. to End. }

5 setts in full for the county and to be charged to him.

Laws—1 Sett Laws as far as B. k. B. l. to End.

1 Quire of paper 4/

1 Cappy book 1/6

paid 5/—

John Dongan, Esq.

Ass.—1 Sett. 1 militia bill 1/—

Senate—1 Sett.

Laws—1 Sett.

Delivered 7 Setts of Laws & 3 Setts of journals, being the remainder of the Quota Due to the County—to the order of Joshua Mersereau, Esquire.

Mr. Mersereau resided at this period in a stone house, near the ferry, opposite to Elizabethtown; and his home is located with exactness by a contract with his son, John, which runs as follows:—"This Indenture made this sixth day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred, and sixty-eight Between Joshua Mersereau of Staten Island in the County of Richmond, and Province of New York of the one part, and John Mersereau of the same place aforesaid, son of the said Joshua of the Other part Witnesseth that the said Joshua Mer-



sereau for and in consideration of the sum of One hundred and twenty pounds current money of the Colony of New York to him in hand well and truly paid before the ensealing hereof of the said John Mersereau, the receipt whereof the said Joshua Mersereau hereby acknowledges Hath given granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents Doth give grant bargain and sell unto him the said John Mersereau his heirs and assigns forever All that certain Tract or parcell of Land and premises Situate upon Staten Island aforesaid, being part of the *homestead plantation* of the said Joshua Mersereau Lying on the North side of the Island Opposite to Sheeter Island, Beginning at a Stake Standing on the South Side of the road, being the North East Corner of Frances Garrabraub's Land, and from thence running along said Garrabraub Line South five degrees and fifty minutes West fifty-eight Chains to the Land of Cornelius Corsen, deceased, Thence along said Corsen's Line South Seventy-five degrees and twenty minutes East Seven Chains and Sixty-nine links to a Corner of Land Conveyed by the said Joshua Mersereau to his son Paul Mersereau, thence along the Line of said Paul Mersereau North ten degrees & Eight minutes East fifty-nine Chains and Eighty Links to a Stake by the road another corner of Paul's Land, thence along the road North Eighty-seven degrees & twenty-four

minutes West Eleven Chains and Seventy-five links to the place of beginning Containing fifty-six acres of Land together with all the priviledges and Appurtenances unto the same belonging or appertaining To HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the above granted premises with the appurtenances unto him the said John Mersereau his heirs and assigns, To the Sole and only proper use and behoof of him the said John Mersereau his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Joshua Mersereau for himself his heirs executors and administrators Doth Covenant and grant to and with the said John Mersereau his heirs and assigns All the above granted premises unto the said John Mersereau his heirs and assigns against the Lawful Claim and demand of all persons whatsoever, Shall and will Warrant and forever defend by virtue of these presents IN WITNESS whereof the said parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hand & seals the day and year above written.

JOSHUA MERSEREAU.

Sealed & Delivered }  
in the presence of }

Cornelius Mersereau,  
Nicolas Baker.

Richmond }  
County, { March 15th, 1769.

Personally Came Before me David Mersereau one of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas Joshua Mersereau and Did acknowledge this Written deed of Sale to be his Voluntary act and



deed, and I having Carefully Examined the Same and finding no Raisures nor interlineations Do permit and allow the Same to Be Recorded.

DAVID MERSEREAU.

The Paul Mersereau above mentioned appears, at this time, to have held a patent, "granted to Annanias Turner for a Tract of Land on Staten Island 25th December, 1680 at One and a half Bushels of Wheat."

And I find the following singular receipt endorsed :

"PAUL MERSEREAU,

From 25th March 1772 to 25th

Year. Mo.

May 1787 is 15 2

Deduct 8

|                      |    |   |       |      |
|----------------------|----|---|-------|------|
| Total.....           | 7  | 2 | at 6/ | £2 3 |
| 14 years commutation | 6/ |   |       | 6 6  |
|                      |    |   |       | £8 9 |

Received New York June 21st 1787 from Paul Mersereau at the hands of Joshua Mersereau Esq. Public Securities which with the Interest calculated thereon to the 25th of May last, amounts to Six Pounds Seven Shillings in full for the arrears of Commutation of the above Patent.

£6 7. PETER STURTENIUS,  
State Aud<sup>er</sup>.

On the reverse side of this document appears the following :

Recd. of John Van Pelt 3 6/5 in full for his part of the within—Joshua Mersereau Also received Daniel Garbrange's part of the

within Quit rent and Commutation.

JOSHUA MERSEREAU.

Both Rolf and Van Pelt were related to Mersereau by marriage; and the former built the first tannery on Staten Island. He was a man of abundant means, and owned valuable tracts of land on various parts of the island. He, also, owned two brick houses on what was called the Shore road; and the building of brick houses in those days was a matter of difficulty, since the bricks had to be transported across the ocean on sailing vessels; and the only means of communication between the isolated suburb of New York and the main land, was a primitive ferry-boat.

As early as 1660 the Rev. Samuel Drisius used to cross the bay once a week to preach to the French Vaudois, but it was 1665 before the first church edifice was erected; and thereafter, for many years, it was customary on Sunday morning for men on horseback, with some female of the household on a pillion behind him, to gather from all parts of the island at Stony Brook, on the Amboy road.

Thus we have a picture of the limited scope of religious advantages enjoyed by residents on the island coveted by New York and New Jersey, and which had been adjudged a suburb of New York for over one hundred years.

Up to 1668 there had been some uncertainty as to whether New York or New Jersey held the best claim to it. But the Duke of

York settled the disputed question, by deciding that all the islands, lying in the river and harbor, that could be circumnavigated in twenty-four hours should belong to him, otherwise to New Jersey. Christopher Billop, in his swift sloop Bentley, managed to sail around the coveted garden of the New World within the time specified; and received as a reward for his service a tract of eleven hundred and sixty-three acres on the southern point of the island.

Here he built the historical house where Lord Howe ascertained the temper of Americans. The Revolutionary conference took place in

a parlor, whose small square window panes were bounded by white wooden shutters; and whose rigid mantel bore the sombre hue of black. I could easily imagine that the stormy feelings of the men gathered round the hearth at that interview must have been in consonance with the color of the high chimney-piece, as I gazed curiously about the best apartment in Bentley Manor; recalling as I did so, that an edict issued from the temporary British headquarters proclaimed Mr. Joshua Mersereau a rebel, and put a prize of five hundred guineas on his head, dead or alive.

*(To be continued.)*

## COPIES OF CURIOUS OLD DOCUMENTS.

### I.

WITH the exception of the yellow paper, faded ink, and quaint writing hard to decipher, this is an exact copy of the original, now in the possession of Mr. Walter Van Loon. On the outside it is labelled: "DEPOSITION OF THE NAYBOURHOOD."—ED.

A SHORT RELATION AND PERREMTOREY DEPOSITION maide by mee Jacobus Goelet of the Cittey of New York stationer, concerneing the naybourhood on the west side of the broad way to the Southward of the alley now called beaver land Vz:—

In the yeares 1684 and 1685

when I was a prentice to my, then master Olphert Sioerts I being 19 & 20 years of adge or there a bou't, I have then heard the old naybours discourse to gither, To Say old Sjoost olferts mason Luykas andrisson marrnor, pieter Limkam taylor, Jan Jooste van Rollegom merrine Old Waltor hyde portor, and severell others, a bout the Sourvaeing and Regulating of that naybourhood, it being Laid out a long the Sd Street or Broadway with a deep Hollow Cove inward, and pattents was Granted formerly to the owners and possessers there of in length from the Sd Street westward according

to the measures there of, now  
 Know YEE To whome these pres-  
 ents may Comm that I was Informed  
 by the foresaid naybours and other  
 Inhabitants that are old dwellers  
 and now in beeing as Samuel Beek-  
 man, peeter Myer Andries Myer  
 and others, That Sir Edmond An-  
 dros in the first time of his beeing  
 Gouv<sup>ner</sup> under His Royal Highnis  
 James Duke of York & Albany  
 A<sup>o</sup> 1676 & 7 vz. Hee beeing a  
 noteable Gouvernour to Reforme  
 Conveaniances, *And* found the ill  
 Conveniency in this Crooked Hol-  
 low Street or illregulation of that  
 deep Cove, *Have* ordered the nay-  
 bourhood aforsd<sup>e</sup> to ad and advance  
 so much more Ground in the Street  
 as hee thought fit to make the  
 frunts more even from Balthus  
 Bayars unto the South Cornor of  
 Sd<sup>s</sup> Beaver Land being part of  
 the old berrieyng place and ordered  
 the naybours to build their houses  
 according, And those that did not  
 build they took that ground in  
 their quiet possession and took in  
 theere Clabbord fences before there  
 dores. Where of as I Remember  
 was Luykas Andrieson and the  
 Ground of M<sup>r</sup> darkens and peeter  
 Limkam the others, as, Jan Jooste  
 van Rollegom, the little house of  
 darkens, the house of annetje int  
 Fortoranye, now to M<sup>r</sup> May bikley,  
 & the house at the South Corner  
 of Sd. land then belonging to the  
 Wed Couwenhoven now already  
 frunted the said Broadway, accord-  
 ing to the Gouver's order, so that I  
 find they took the bennifitt of

there prevelidge them Granted as  
 a for said, So that old Corner house  
 of Sd Cowenhovens wed afterwords  
 Van dike was made and in the Sd  
 Street or Broadway 10 foot Longer  
 by Reason of this adition—this  
 Granted addition is in som patents  
 not Included and may bee in none,  
 and there for it apeareth that Sumn  
 Lotts is Longer then there pattents  
 doe Require, and the Said additions  
 and bennefitts are eversints freely  
 and absolutely Left in peaceable  
 and Quiet possession of the ouwners  
 there of unmolested or In Come-  
 bereth by aney authoreytey or any  
 other person or persons whatsoever  
 from the time a foresaid until the  
 date of this present, This is all at  
 present to whome that may be here  
 in Consarned from mee.

JACOBUS GOELET.

New York Anno<sup>d</sup> 1723 July 12

## II.

Things taken from Dianah Guion  
 by Major Bermore on the 19th Day  
 of January 1779. Viz.<sup>t</sup>

One Cow & a Calf six months  
 old.

three Fether Bedds.

one Green Rug.

Two Blankets

thirteen Sheets.

Four Table Cloths—to wit two  
 Diaper & two Huckerback

Six Towells.

Eight Pillow Cases.

One long Calico Gound & one  
 Short D<sup>o</sup>.



One large Velvit Cloak & one Small D°.

Five Shifts.

One Set of Green Curtins & Curtin Rods (Iron)

One Tub & Piggan of Butter Consisting of 50 <sup>lbs.</sup> in all.

One Tub of Hogs Lard. Containing 50 <sup>lbs.</sup>

30 <sup>lbs.</sup> Tallow.

20 <sup>lbs.</sup> D° made into Candles.

10 Hams unsmoak'd.

5 pieces of Smoak'd Beef Four D° for Roasting

½ Barrell pickled pork.

Three White Aprons 2 Linen & 1 Cambrick.

Seven Handkerchiefs—two Silk two pr Gloves, & 1 pr. Stockings One muff.

four Pewter Platters.

16 D° Plates.

One D° Tankard.

Two Lookinglasses, one with a Gilted Frame

Six Black Chairs

one little Mahogany Stand.

three small Hogs—live

two Bussells wheat

Eight D° Indian Corn

three bags.

Fourteen Hens.

one Velvet Hood

Three Cheases.

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## CELEBRATIONS.

### FLAG DAY, GENERAL SOCIETY.

THE General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, observed this day, June 14th, by a presentation at the Italian school in Sullivan street. A goodly delegation of officers and members proved their earnestness and interest by being in attendance, so far from their homes, promptly at the hour of nine in the morning and they were well repaid for any trouble it may have cost them. The bright eyed little future citizens proved that they had been well grounded in love for their adopted country by the recitation of patriotic poems and speeches and by the hearty singing of our national airs. One very pretty part of this interesting

programme was the repeating by different children successively, the following appropriate quotations:

The patriot is he, who, loving his country, is willing, not only to fight but to die for it. It was this sentiment which gave the United States the grand volunteer army of 1861. It is this sentiment which nerves the soldier and gains his consent to service and sacrifice, aye, even to death.—WM. McKINLEY.

Thomas Jefferson said, in the Declaration of Independence, "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain rights,

that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The strongest and best government is the one which rests upon the reverent affections of its people. The nearer the government is to the people, and the people to the government, the stronger and purer the government will be.—WM. McKINLEY.

Liberty! thou star of promise, hovering o'er the cradle where the republic was born, and still burning on the front of the sky, we will follow thee wherever thy orbit may lead.—DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

This motto on thy bosom bear to earth's remotest part—  
 "God keep the Union, and give to all our people loyal hearts."  
 Never shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,  
 While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves.

The United States is the only country with a known birthday. All the rest began they know not when and grew into power they know not how. If there had been no Independence Day, England and America combined would not be so great as each actually is. There is no "Republican," no "Democrat" on the Fourth of July. All are Americans. All feel that their country is greater than party.—JAMES G. BLAINE.

After all, the strongest sentiment on this continent is nationality,—love of country, glory in the Revolution and Declaration of Independence, reverence for Washington and the founders of our Constitution. Cut an American into a

hundred pieces and boil him down, and you will find him all Fourth of July.—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The name American itself is sufficient to inspire within the bosom of every one, who so proudly claims it, a holy zeal to preserve forever the endearing name. This Union must and will be preserved.

A government founded on impartial liberty, where all have a voice and a vote irrespective of color or of sex,—what is there to hinder such a government from standing firm?—FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

John A. Dix said: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

A word in England is greater than a man in France—a thought in America is often greater than a cabinet in Europe.

We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the Union.—RUFUS CHOATE.

A glory clothes the land from sea to sea,  
 For the great land and all its coasts are free.

It is the duty of every true American to love his country—our glorious, peerless land. There is no other such land on the broad face of the earth. It is to this union of States that we owe our greatness as a nation.

The dying words of John Adams were, "Independence forever."

Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty or give me death."

I love my country's good with a respect more tender, more holy and profound than mine own life.—  
SHAKESPEARE.

Ulysses S. Grant said, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Millions for defence—not a cent for tribute.

The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls.—GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

The soldier's profession is to defend the flag.

Andrew Jackson said, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

There is no sentiment so strong as love; there is no sacrifice which true men will not make for those they love. This is the sentiment of pure patriotism, the foundation of true loyalty to country.—WM. McKINLEY.

A flag drill was a feature of the children's part of the programme. With military precision the boys and girls marched and counter-marched and then gave the salute to the ensign in a manner creditable to veteran soldiers. Chief Louis J. Allen, U. S. N., a Son of the Revolution, made a speech to the school expressing on behalf of the President-General of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution the pleasure which she and her associates felt at the recitations and evolutions of the children, exhorting them to continue in their devotion

to the land of the free. Mr. Edward Trenchard, late assistant-secretary S. R., whose kindly interest in this school led him to suggest this presentation to the President-General, made a short but stirring address. These very interesting exercises closed with three hearty cheers for the ladies and—by request of the ladies—three more, if possible more hearty, for Miss Elizabeth I. Alleyn, the principal of this school, to whose untiring energy, good taste and careful teaching they were indebted for three hours of real enjoyment. At the conclusion of the programme, each child received a little flag to take home as an object lesson in patriotism.

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#### TEXAS STATE SOCIETY.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Texas State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution at the residence of Mrs. F. Pope Tunstall, of San Antonio.

Under the waving of the Stars and Stripes was gathered a large assemblage of the Daughters and Sons of the Revolution with their guests. After listening to the "Star Spangled Banner" by a string band the announcement was made by the State regent that the Henry Lee medal for the best essay on his life and services would be awarded to the successful contestant. The committee elected by the State board, who had kindly consented to serve, were as follows: Rev. Wallace Carnahan of St.



Mary's Hall, Rev. Arthur G. Jones of the First Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Virginia Polk, teacher of literature for many years in the schools of our city. The report of the committee was then read:

*"Dear Ladies*—Your committee has examined the essays submitted to us, and had several meetings to discuss their merits. We find several of the papers of remarkable excellence. That of Ethel W. Cook, we consider the best, though the essay signed "Dalhousie" is almost equal to it.

Respectfully yours,  
WALLACE CARNAHAN,  
*Chairman."*

A rising vote of thanks was then tendered the committee for their labors so cheerfully and so promptly executed.

Mrs. French stated that papers had been sent from Houston, Sherman, El Paso, Texarkana, Brazoria and San Antonio, thirty-eight in all.

Miss Ethel V. Cook is a bright young student of Sherman Institute, Sherman, Tex., under 16 years of age, and "Dalhousie," who was accorded honorable mention, is Miss Lucy Knéeland of El Paso.

The papers of remarkable merit were "Anonymous," (Henrietta McGowen of Houston) "Great Stone Face," "Princess" and "Nemo," the three latter residents of San Antonio, M. Baugh, Sarah Devine and "Nemo" unknown to us.

The prize essay was then read by Mr. John A. Green, a Son of the Revolution, to a very attentive audience, and the medal awarded to Miss Ethel V. Cook with congratulations.

The medal has on one side of it the Lone Star raised, surrounded by a wreath in green and gold, and the words "Daughters of the Revolution, 1776-1891." On the reverse side an engraved likeness of "Light Horse Harry," under which is the name "Gen. Henry Lee."

It is suspended by two chains from a bar pin, on which the name of Ethel V. Cook will be engraved.

After music by the band a tribute to the characters of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, by Thomas H. Benton, was read by Mrs. M. McDowell Crawford. Miss Sallie Maverick then charmed the audience by a vocal selection and Miss Julia Graves recited the "Death of Arnold" in her usual excellent and impressive style.

The exercises were closed with "America" and all adjourned for refreshments to the verdant lawn, on both sides of which flowed the beautiful river sparkling in the soft light of the "Queen of Night," and echoing the voices of descendants of patriots who gave us the blest heritage we now enjoy, of "Liberty, Home and Country."

MRS. JAMES H. FRENCH,  
*State Regent, D. R.*

## LONG ISLAND SOCIETY.

The victories for the Americans on Long Island during the Revolutionary War, were not numerous, but the Battle of Sag Harbor, 117 years ago, was a decided one, and the Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution, chose its anniversary, the 23d of May, as a fitting day on which to hold its spring celebration.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Anna P. Terry, the present occupant of the homestead, and daughter of Mrs. John H. Prentice, the old Prentice Mansion, No. 1 Grace Court, Brooklyn, was placed at the disposal of the society and gratefully accepted as an ideal place for a gathering of the Daughters and their friends, being very commodious and commanding a magnificent view of the bay and harbor. The piazza and drawing-room were draped with American flags, and in the hall was gracefully festooned a flag, more than a hundred years of age.

The chair, which the Regent, Mrs. Horatio C. King, occupied, was one handed down from Revolutionary times, and was filled on this occasion with a grace and dignity befitting a dame of the Colonial period. Mrs. King welcomed the guests with a few well chosen remarks, after which a double quartette sang "Spring Song." Mrs. Henry L. Pratt, historian of the L. I. Society, was then introduced and delivered an address, telling the story of the

Battle of Sag Harbor, in the following words:

## MRS. PRATT'S ADDRESS.

"A century and a half ago Jonathan Meigs, of Middletown, Conn., fell in love with a Quakeress who lived in an adjoining town. He would not accept her first refusal of his suit. He pressed it again and again, but Ruth's reply was: 'Nay, Jonathan; I respect thee, but I cannot marry thee.' At length he plainly told her this was his last visit, and then, after he had mounted his horse to ride away, Ruth relented. 'Return, Jonathan; return, Jonathan,' she said. He returned, and in December, 1740, he named his first-born son Return Jonathan. To this day there has never been wanting a Return Jonathan in the Meigs family, even to the fourth generation. The first Return went with Arnold on his expedition to Quebec, and his journal is the best record we have of that adventurous journey. He was taken prisoner, exchanged after a year and served during the remainder of the war. It is because of one of his successful expeditions that we celebrate this day.

"On the afternoon of Friday, April 25, 1777, twenty-six British ships appeared off Norwalk Islands, and anchored at Cedar Point. By 10 o'clock they had landed two brigades, consisting of more than two thousand men, who marched directly for Danbury, in the State



of Connecticut, guided by two young men of the place. There was but a handful of troops stationed at Danbury, quite insufficient to make even a show of resistance. They could only secure a part of the stores deposited there before evacuating. Some of the inhabitants fled, but not Silas Hamilton. He was a farmer, living in the northern part of the town, and, having heard, after dinner, that the British troops were approaching, he resolved to secure a piece of woolen cloth belonging to him, and then in the hands of a clothier in the south part of the village. He rode into town, got his cloth, and had tied one end of the piece behind the saddle, when the advance guard appeared. He sprang upon his horse, put spurs to him, and was immediately followed by the three troopers, well mounted. After running their horses 100 rods they overtook him, and shouted: 'Stop, old Daddy!' 'Not yet!' he replied, and whipped up his horse. The nearest trooper aimed a blow at him with his sword, but the cloth, partially unrolling, fluttered and scared the horse, giving Mr. Hamilton a chance for another start. The soldiers pursued him for a mile, and each time, as they approached, the flying end of the cloth was in the way, and the 'old daddy' escaped with his property.

"Meantime, the late Royalist Governor, Gen. Tryon, was advancing with his 2,000 men—a sorry mixture of the scum of many na-

tions. As they approached they were fired upon from the windows of a large house by four men, who were partly intoxicated. The soldiers rushed in, drove them into the cellar, set fire to the house, and there the men perished. This was the beginning of a fearful night of drunken riot, conflagration and destruction. Under pretense of destroying the public stores, they wantonly burned twenty-one houses and many valuable barns and other property. The country about was aroused, and Tryon, aware of this, thought it well to retreat without waiting for daylight. As they went the soldiers drove off all the cattle, sheep and horses that came in their way, destroying in spirit of reckless carnage what they could not take. Gen. Sullivan, with 500 men, pursued them. At Reading he was joined by Gens. Wooster and Arnold. It was a weary march in heavy rain, but the enemy was intercepted and barricaded, and a sharp skirmish took place. When the British troops regained their ships it was without a round of powder. During the skirmish Arnold had two horses shot under him. While struggling to release his foot from the stirrup of his fallen horse, a Tory soldier named Coon sprang toward him with a fixed bayonet, saying: 'You are my prisoner!' Arnold replied, like Farmer Hamilton: 'Not yet!' and, drawing a pistol from the holster, shot him dead. The loss of 1,700 tents prepared for the winter cam-



painging of Washington's army, and a large quantity of military stores, was deeply felt, but not more than that of the brave and valued Gen. Wooster. He was one of the oldest and most experienced officers in the American service, and at that time the first major-general of the militia of Connecticut. Mortally wounded in the affray, he survived until his wife and son could come to him from New Haven, and expired May 2, deeply deplored. Congress voted a horse to Arnold and a monument to Wooster. Then came thoughts, not of revenge, but of retaliation on the part of the Connecticut men. They ducked the Tory citizen who entertained Gen. Tryon during the raid. Of the two renegade guides who conducted the enemy to Danbury, one, to escape a coat of tar and feathers, vanished into parts unknown, and was never heard of. The other came back after a long absence, but, to escape the indignation of his townsmen, he was hidden by his sister among the ashes of the smoke-house and escaped to Canada as soon as he could elude his pursuers.

“At this time Gen. Parsons was with Gen. Putnam at Peekskill, and, while passing through New Haven with a body of recruits soon after, he conceived a more vital method of retaliation. The oldest town in the eastern part of the State of New York is Sag Harbor, which had begun to be of commercial importance previous to the breaking out of the War of the Revolution. The old

system of whale boats had given way to sloops fitted out with competent hands—white and Indian. These sloops ranged the shore for some distance, usually returning home with each whale caught, for the purpose of trying out the oil. A church had been organized and a good class of settlers, industrious and thriving, had begun the prosperity which the village enjoys to-day. But in 1776 the island was abandoned to the British, and all enterprise was suspended for a time. Most of the prominent citizens of the county removed with their families to Connecticut. Among those on the way to embark was Deacon David Hedges. Upon reaching the hill at the north end of the village street he stopped to take a last view of his home, then wheeled his ox-cart around and declared he would return and share the fortunes of his neighbors. He remained through all the evil days that followed, sharing afterward as well in the prosperity of the town, and leaving an honored name to children who have been worthy of it.

“The British army was in full possession of the eastern end of the island. British ships occupied stations in Peconic Bay, and the village of Sag Harbor became a depot for military stores and the garrison of a considerable military force. But not long after the burning of Danbury a large body of the soldiers had marched to New York for service there. This then, thought Gen. Parsons, was the

time and the place for doing unto others as they had done unto us. And who more fitting for such a daring exploit than the spirited and experienced officer who had followed the fortunes of Arnold in the wilderness? To Lieut.-Col. Return Jonathan Meigs Gen. Parsons, therefore, gave the command. Accordingly 234 men under his command embarked from New Haven in thirteen whale-boats on the 22d of May. They proceeded to Guilford, where, on account of the roughness of Long Island Sound, they were obliged to wait until the 23d. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day 170 men set out from Sachem's Head under convoy of two armed sloops, arriving at Southold, on Long Island, about 6. From this place the men carried the boats on their backs over the sandy point, embarking again on Peconic Bay and landing after midnight within four miles of Sag Harbor. They secured the boats in a wood, leaving with them a guard, and the remainder of the detachment marched quickly on in silence and order.

"They arrived at Sag Harbor at 2 o'clock in the morning, attacked the outposts with fixed bayonets, and proceeded to the shipping at the wharf, which was undefended. An alarm was given, and an armed schooner with twelve guns and seventy men began to fire on them at 150 yards for three-quarters of an hour. Meantime the work of destruction went on till twelve

brigs and sloops—one the armed vessel of twelve guns—120 tons of hay, ten hogsheads of rum, with corn, oats, and a large quantity of merchandise, were destroyed. Six of the British were killed and ninety taken prisoners without one of Meigs' men being killed or wounded. Unlike the reckless disorders and cruelties at Danbury, there had been no pillaging of private property, and the prisoners were allowed to retain their own possessions.

"The victorious skirmishers marched back to their boats and sailed to Connecticut, having accomplished one of the most brilliant and successful feats of the war. They reached Guilford at 2 in the afternoon of May 24, having traversed ninety miles in twenty-five hours. And thus Jonathan returned. Congress voted Col. Meigs a sword with a vote of thanks, and Washington wrote the following letter to Gen. Parsons:

"HEADQUARTERS,

"MIDDLEBROOK, MAY 29, 1777.

"Dear sir—I am just favored by your letter of the 25th by Major Humphrey. The intelligence communicated by it is truly interesting and agreeable, and I shall take occasion not only to give you my hearty approbation of your conduct in planning the expedition to Long Island, but to return my sincere thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Meigs and all the officers and men engaged in it. This enterprise, so



fortunate in execution, will greatly distress the enemy in the important and essential article of forage, and reflects much honor upon those who performed it. I shall ever be happy to reward merit when in my power, and therefore wish you to inquire for a vacant ensigncy in some of the regiments for Sergeant Gennings, to which you will promote him, advising me of the same and the time. I am, sir, etc.

“‘G. WASHINGTON.’”

Miss Anna Mulford of Sag Harbor was then requested by Mrs. King to exhibit to the guests a small Bible which had been given to one of Miss Mulford's ancestors during the Revolutionary war by a British soldier, in return for a loaf of bread. A photograph was also shown, representing the old building, which was used as a hospital by the British during the war. It was framed in a piece of shingle from the house, and ornamented with red, white and blue ribbons. Mrs. Jennie Meigs Dunham was then introduced, as the great-granddaughter of the hero of the battle of Sag Harbor. She sang delightfully and responded to an encore. Mrs. Dunham was followed by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, who read a paper entitled “The Daughters of Liberty.” The manuscript not having been furnished we are unable, greatly to our regret, to give the text of this extremely able and interesting paper. It recited the fact that this band of patriotic

women was first organized in Providence, R. I., in 1776. It consisted originally of 17 young women. Its purpose was to resist the tyranny of British rule. This organization was followed by many others of similar character, all formed on the same lines and for the same purposes. The members unanimously agreed to deny themselves the luxury of tea, and the wearing of garments of other than home manufacture. Mrs. Earle quoted from old New England newspapers many historic and quaint paragraphs to give emphasis to her statements.

Among the guests was Mr. Bloodgood H. Cutter, the farmer-poet of Little Neck, L. I. The Regent invited him to the platform, where he recited his verses, “On the Bartholdi Statue.” Mr. Cutter is a humorist as well as a poet, and gave peculiar expression to his recitation by his gestures.

The chairman of the Monument Committee of the Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. S. V. White, reported the up-to-date progress of the work, and three thousand dollars as already subscribed which, considering the short time the Committee had been at work, was thought to be a very creditable and encouraging showing. Mrs. White said that while the women had undertaken to accomplish the work of erecting a monument to the Martyrs of the Prison Ships, she hoped they would have the substantial aid and co-operation of the patriotic men, all over the land.



Mrs. Barclay Dunham again delighted the audience with her sweet singing.

The double quartette followed with Mozart's "Lullaby" after which Mr. Dunham sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in a manner calculated to awaken patriotism; every one stood and joined in the chorus with heart and soul. As "America" immediately followed, the audience remained standing and with united voice sang this beautiful hymn.

The benediction was pronounced by the chaplain *pro tem.*, Dr. Charles Hall being absent.

A bountiful table offered many temptations and the celebration closed with a reception that was felt to be not the least pleasant part of the programme. The Regent and her able corps of officers must surely have had nothing to regret, so smoothly was everything conducted. Miss Terry, the charming hostess, was unremitting in her attentions and welcomed each with such gracious hospitality as to make each one feel herself a favored guest.

MARY EAMES BEAM,  
*Sec. L. I. Society.*

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COL. RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS.

The frontispiece is from the oil painting of Col. Return Jonathan Meigs (life size), by Rembrandt Peale, which was painted in Washington, D. C. at the close of the Rev. War. He is in full uniform

and the sword which he holds is the one presented to him by Congress for his successful expedition against Sag Harbor. Of course the cut does not reproduce the colors, the coat being blue with metal buttons, trimmings and collar of red, and gilt epaulettes. He was Major of Benedict Arnold's regiment at Quebec, and is a figure in one of Trumbull's historic paintings now in our Athenæum, representing the death of Gen'l Montgomery.

He led the assaulting column also at Stony Point, on the Hudson, under Anthony Wayne, July, 1776. He was, subsequent to the war, one of the first settlers of Ohio, and its first provisional Governor. His son was also Governor and Senator from Ohio, and Post Master General. He was one of four brothers who were all officers in Revolutionary Army. \* \* \* \* \*

MEIGS HAYWOOD WHAPLES.

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#### HUGUENOT CHAPTER.

The Huguenot Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, celebrated the third anniversary of its organization at the house of Mrs. Nathan C. Fonda, Lather's Hill, New Rochelle, on May 31st. This celebration furnished a good illustration of the fraternal spirit and good feeling that prevails in the Society, for, notwithstanding the intense heat of the day, "Daughters" assembled from New York, Brooklyn, Orange, and other places in New York and New Jersey, to con-

gratulate the Huguenot Chapter on its prosperity. The entertainment opened with the singing of The Star Spangled Banner by Mrs. G. O. Reynolds, of Pelham Manor, who rendered it with much taste and expression. The voices of about a hundred "Daughters" joining in the chorus, made the walls of Mrs. Fonda's hospitable home ring. Miss Katherine J. C. Carville, Regent of the Huguenot Chapter, delivered a cordial extemporaneous address of welcome, which was appropriately responded to by Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, President of the General Society, in the following words:

Madame Regent,—Ladies, let me thank you for the cordial welcome extended to us to-day. It is a pleasure and a privilege to accept your hospitality, to celebrate with you the triennial of your Chapter, and to rejoice with you in its growth and prosperity. When the Huguenot Chapter was organized three years ago, the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution was in its infancy, and we were all inexperienced. Knowing how rich in revolutionary lore New Rochelle and its surroundings are—even the trees and the stones being eloquent in witness of that crucial time—I, and I fancy many of you, believed that this Chapter would grow very rapidly. I think we even had visions of the necessity to start another soon, and perhaps yet another in the immediate vicinity. Among the lessons that we have

since learned is the fallacy of such a belief. We now know that where people have lived generation after generation, amid the same surroundings and among the same people, surrounded by evidences of their family history, the necessity to perpetuate these things is not strongly apparent, and it is not easy to induce such to realize that the existing state is not to last forever, that what has always appeared immutable may become mutable, that all these evidences may be swept away by accident or event and the re-garnishing be a weary, perhaps a hopeless task. Thus it comes about that amid such surroundings a chapter of this Society grows but slowly, and those who are alive to the necessities of the case and interested in the work are disappointed and often hopeless, made so by the existing apathy—a social or a charitable feature might stir up an interest, but an appeal to patriotism, love of country and family pride alone meets with cold response.

That this Chapter has grown to its present proportions and is able to make such a showing on its third anniversary speaks in no measured terms for the earnestness, energy and capability of its organizers and workers, and I congratulate you all most heartily. Having told you of this lesson that our short experience has taught us, which is the obverse side of the picture, I will now say a few words about the reverse. In non-revolutionary States, outside the theatre of the scenes and



incidents of our war, where the descendants of our patriot ancestors have emigrated, establishing roof-trees of their own, winning for themselves name, fame and fortune, the thought of ancestry comes to them like a revelation, a perfumed wind from the garden of childhood, bringing with it a longing for the old hearth-stone, and the venerated objects of that half-forgotten time, while they strive to remember the tales they then heard of valor, privation and strife. In such a State this patriotic movement is like fire kindled on the sun-dried prairie and blown by the wind; they work untiringly and spend money without stint in the search for lost links; their experience, eagerness and trouble should be a lesson and a warning to all who supinely wait, thereby probably entailing a like trouble and experience upon their descendants.

I hoped to have brought here with me to-day the Regent of the State of Colorado, that you might enjoy hearing from her own lips, quietly told in terse, well-chosen words, an account of D. R. work in her State. It was a great disappointment to me and to her that she could not come. Our Western sisters are splendid women and do well whatever they undertake.

Madame Regent,—Ladies of the Huguenot Chapter, again accept my congratulations.

Mrs. Maurice Kingsley then gave a historical sketch of New

Rochelle, which was delivered in a very impressive manner, much to the delight of her audience.

#### MRS. KINGSLEY'S ADDRESS.

“Although New Rochelle did not figure to any appreciable extent in the Revolutionary period, yet its early history offers an interest unique of its kind.

After reading about the first settlements in our neighboring towns and villages, and studying the histories of the Dutch on Manhattan Island, or the New Englanders at Throgg's Neck and Westchester Village, it is with a sense of surprise and novelty that we turn from the simple lives of these first colonists, and bring our minds to bear upon the grander but more complicated conditions existing at the French Court of Louis XIV. during what the French historians justly called “*Le grand siècle*” or great century.

There was a woman in the case. A woman did it! The Great Monarch, Louis XIV., in his old age fell in love with his children's governess and that is why the Huguenots were persecuted and emigrated, and came here and called this place New Rochelle! And if we still further wish to work the matter up from consequences to first causes, we will find that the first cause of our meeting to-day at Mrs. Fonda's hospitable house to celebrate the anniversary of the foundation of the Huguenot chapter of the Society of the



Daughters of the Revolution is that *Louis XIV. fell* in love with the governess!

This lady was Françoise d'Aubigné. Strange to say, although to her must be justly ascribed the renewal of the persecutions against Huguenots, *she* belonged to a staunch old Huguenot family.

Just at about the time of her birth, her parents were thrown into prison at Niort during one of the many persecutions to which the Huguenots were subjected, and in that prison Françoise d'Aubigné was born and began the romantic existence, full of unexpected incidents, destined to end upon a throne.

When released from prison the d'Aubignés emigrated to the West Indies, and lived on the Isle of Martinique. Françoise d'Aubigné became an orphan early in life and passed several times from Protestantism to Catholicism, but finally remained in the latter faith. She knew much sorrow and poverty, and when, in 1652, Scarron, a burlesque writer, an epigrammatic poet, old and crippled, proposed to make her his wife, Françoise d'Aubigné's friends thought the beautiful girl should be only too glad to accept him, which she undoubtedly was.

She nursed him faithfully for 8 years, after which he died, and then again she would have known bitter poverty had not a friend at court recommended her as governess to Louis XIV.'s illegitimate children.

These children were being brought up in retirement, and the great king, in his many secret visits to his children, did not fail to notice the beauty and accomplishments of the governess.

He then gave her a land called Maintenon and the title of Marchioness; finally, after the Queen Maria Theresa died in 1684, the Marchioness of Maintenon was secretly married to Louis XIV.

The renewal of Huguenot persecutions dates from the establishment of Madame de Maintenon's influence over the king in 1674. Her exceeding zeal against her former brothers in the faith is attributed to her anxiety, lest her royal suitor and the Roman clergy should doubt the sincerity of her conversion, which might have been questioned, considering her many changes of religion. It would be too long to detail all the measures adopted against the Huguenots. Protestant churches were demolished one by one; their civil representatives were suppressed; marriages between Protestants and Catholics were prohibited, and children born of such marriages were declared illegitimate. At last prohibitions of all kinds became so numerous, and penalties so severe and even cruel, that forbearance, carried to its utmost limit, could endure no more, and emigration was resorted to as the only means of escape.

England, Holland and Denmark received the refugees and were en-

riched by their industry, skill and capital. The French government endeavored to stop emigration by severe penalties, even death or the galleys, but this without effect. The Huguenots began to meet secretly; they armed themselves; and in some places their movements were suppressed only by force and bloodshed, mostly and especially in the southern provinces, where Protestantism was most firmly seated. Dragoons were chiefly used in this service against the Southern Huguenots, hence the name of *Dragonnades* given to those brutal military raids which spread such terror among the small towns and villages, friendly to the new faith.

The time arrived when the final blow was struck in 1685. Louis XIV. revoked all the liberties granted by his grandfather Henri IV. by the Edict of Nantes.

This step went, of course, to the complete annihilation of Protestantism in France. Emigration became more vigorous than ever in spite of the endeavors of the government to prevent it, and from 200,000 to 300,000 persons left France for the sake of religion during the 15 years which followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. These, from their wealth and character, were among the most valuable citizens of France and included many men of reputation. Whole colonies of French families established themselves in London and Berlin, in Holland and

elsewhere, and planted there silk manufactures and other arts and trades.

A certain number of Huguenots, mostly agriculturists, mechanics and weavers of silk, having sought refuge in England, there heard of a new and great country across the ocean where, unmolested, they could possess land, and worship according to their own lights. These came over on an English ship, and landed at New Amsterdam, now New York City, where the mechanics and weavers remained and founded the first Huguenot church, in Pine street.

This church was for many years supported by contributions from the Huguenots of Amsterdam (Holland).

The agriculturists hearing of the rich and fertile soil of these parts, at present called Westchester County, pursued their journey, and landed, 15 or 20 in number, on the spot now called Hudson Park in New Rochelle. A clergyman by the name of Bonnefoy was their leader and pastor; Bonnefoy! a name of happy omen, meaning good faith.

For four years they all lived together in one house, built on what is now called Wild Cliff, the property of the present Mrs. Cyrus Lawton, but in 1689, they bought of John Pell, 6,000 acres of land for which they paid 1,675 pounds and 25 shillings sterling, current silver of the realm, and also agreed to pay said John Pell and his heirs, as Lords



of the Manor, one fat calf, on the 24th of June, yearly, forever, if demanded. The deed is from

“ John Pell to Jacob Leisler,

“ Agent

“ for the Huguenots of New Rochelle.

“ Dated New-York,

“ Sept. 20th, 1689.”

Upon this land, here and there, the Huguenots built homes for themselves, scattered about the spot named in memory of La Rochelle in France, a place altogether dear and memorable to French Protestants, owing to the celebrated siege they sustained in that city against the Roman Catholics in 1628, under Richelieu.

When in 1775 the misunderstanding between England and her American colonies reached a degree of bitterness which could only result in war, the citizens of Westchester County organized themselves, and under the command of their Brigadier-General Lewis Morris, they prepared for the inevitable conflict.

The Huguenots of New Rochelle did not, individually, take any prominently active part in the War of Independence, but suffered considerably from raids and foraging parties in the same way as did all the other villages between the lines of the belligerent armies.

It was on hearing of the landing of a large reinforcement of Hessians at New Rochelle, that General Washington ordered Col.

Hands to desist from the resistance he was offering the whole of the British army under General Sir William Howe at Westchester Bridge on Oct. 13th, 1776, and on that same day General Howe and his British army crossed Pelham Bay in boats with which they were well supplied and camped at evening in New Rochelle.

Doctor Lindsley, Chaplain of the Huguenot Chapter, will tell you many interesting anecdotes about the brutality and coarseness of those Hessians.

There still exists in New Rochelle a little grave yard, situated near Huguenot Park, at the upper end of Webster Avenue, not far from Mrs. Smith's residence, which remains as a token of those days of dread and suffering.

A gentleman, still living among us, Mr. Prosper Le Fevre, now 80 years of age, well remembers what his grandfather used to tell him about the origin of that little graveyard; it was as follows: A Miss Coutant having died during the days of the occupation of New Rochelle by the British, it was found impossible to bury her in the regular cemetery; there was great confusion at the time in this usually peaceful village, for the American troops were retiring towards White Plains, after the five days' skirmishing about Pelham Bridge, and the English, reinforced by a large body of Hessians just landed at New Rochelle, were close at their heels.



The difficulty about Miss Coutant was settled temporarily (as it was then thought) and her remains were placed in the above-mentioned graveyard. Hers was the first body placed there, but afterwards many others were also buried in that spot; later on, a chapel was built and regular services held there, and the thought of removing the remains was abandoned.

The sympathies of Mr. Prosper Le Fevre's grandfather were on the British side until one night, seeing many fires around the village, he found, on investigation, that fences were being burnt by the invaders. This was too much for him! Loyalty to his mother country vanished in the smoke of those fences, and from that day he became a staunch American.

It was not until 1781 that this reign of terror abated, when General Washington again crossed the Harlem on his way southward, when on October 27th, 1781, he assisted at the fall of Yorktown, Virginia."

The Chaplain, Rev. Charles Lindsley amused and interested his listeners with bright and humorous anecdotes relating to the British occupancy of New Rochelle. Miss Helena Albro, a pianist of acknowledged merit, rendered with much taste and skill several piano solos which added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. After a bountiful collation, which reflected credit upon the committee of arrangements, the ladies returned to

their respective homes, unanimously agreeing that the "Anniversary" had been a decided success.

The members of the Huguenot Chapter turned out *en masse* and among the guests were officers of the General Society as well as State and Chapter officers from New Jersey, Long Island and New York.

LAURA F. FONDA,  
*Secretary.*

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#### COLORADO'S FIRST CELEBRATION OF FLAG DAY.

The Continental Congress, on the 14th day of June, 1777, passed the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, *That the flag of the thirteen States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.*"

In the city of Denver, the 14th day of June, Flag Day, was publicly observed for the first time in the State of Colorado. Through the efforts of the "Sons" and "Daughters of the Revolution," aided by the Sunday Schools, arrangements were made for the celebration of the day by a procession and picnic for the children in the City Park, but the *whole city* seemed imbued with the desire to make our first celebration a grand success.

The Mayor declared the day a half-holiday, and owing to his thoughtfulness every arrangement was made for the comfort and safety of the children.

The Park Commissioners placed the entire Park at our disposal. Generous citizens contributed to a fund which provided ice cream for twenty thousand children. The press with its well-known courtesy assisted greatly in making known the arrangements of the Committee.

Many residences, public buildings, and business houses were gorgeously decorated with the national colors — the new State House being particularly beautiful with a flag flying from every window. Even the street cars and market wagons had their red, white and blue! In the Park flags were strung wherever a flag could be raised, and hundreds of yards of bunting draped the reviewing and band stands, and several arches built for the occasion.

All the children in the city were invited to participate, without regard to creed, color or nationality, and they came twenty thousand strong, each one carrying a flag. The procession was formed at the entrance to the Park, and marched around the Lake, passing in review before the Pavilion, where Gov. McIntire and his staff, and General

Wheaton, U. S. Army, and his staff, with "Sons" and "Daughters of the Revolution," and members of the Sunday School Committee, were stationed. Patriotic speeches were made by the Governor and Mayor, and short addresses by a minister of each denomination, so that the Priest, the Rabbi and the African vied with the ministers of other creeds in declaring their love and loyalty to our Country and our Flag.

An autograph copy of "America" had been procured from the author and printed on our programme. This, with other national airs, was sung, accompanied by brass bands, and made up a most patriotic programme. Even the national bird was present in the most *fin de siècle* manner, as two large eagles were on bicycles, and formed part of the procession.

Ice cream was furnished to all the children free, and the merriest, happiest day, and the prettiest fête ever held in Denver closed without one accident to mar its perfect enjoyment.

ANNIE G. WHITMORE,  
*State Secretary, D. R.*

## IN MEMORIAM.

Col. John Henry Brown was born in Pike county, Missouri, Oct. 29th, 1820. Died in Dallas, Texas, June 1st, 1895.

His father, Henry S. Brown, came to Texas in 1824, with his wife, Margaret Keer, of a distinguished pioneer family. Capt. Brown was the son of Caleb Brown, of the Maryland line in the Revolutionary War, whose wife was the daughter of Col. Henry Stephenson, of the family of Col. Hugh Stephenson, who fought with Washington, at Braddock's defeat, and who commanded the first company from south of the Potomac that joined Washington at Cambridge, Mass., in 1775.

Caleb Brown was the son of Col. Edward Brown, born in Baltimore county in 1734; who married Margaret Durbin, one of an old Maryland family and was an officer in the Revolution.

The subject of our sketch, after settling permanently in Texas, at once became identified with the frontier and was always ready at a moment's notice as a citizen-soldier to mount and pursue the enemy.

After annexation, having married Miss Mary Mitchel, a descendant of four colonial families, he settled at Indianola, where he edited for some years the *Bulletin*. Thence, he became co-editor of the *Galveston Civilian*, and was twice elected mayor of Galveston; also

represented that district several times in the Legislature. In 1858 he removed to Belton and edited the *Democrat*.

He was unanimously elected from Bell and Lampasas counties to the Convention of 1861, and was the author of its solemn "Declaration of the Causes which Impel the State of Texas to Secede from the Federal Union."

He located in Dallas in July, 1871, and was elected a member of the 13th Legislature, and became editor of the *Dallas Herald*.

He did more than any other citizen to collect and preserve the legitimate pioneer history of the State and gave much of it to the public freely, through the press.

Besides writing a history of the "Life and Times of Governor Henry Smith," his last and greatest work was the "History of Texas," from 1685 to 1892, published in 1893. Quoting his words: "From every Northern, Eastern and Western State we received and took to our bosoms, as fellow-laborers in the cause of liberty and civilization, learned and honorable men. The serpent of sectionalism had not then entered our Eden; and none more than the surviving old pioneers desire his expulsion now." Such are the words of every true patriot.

With such a record, may future generations learn to emulate his



example and not only be true sons of this growing State, but as broad-minded patriots, true to their Country.

We, Daughters of the Revolution of the Lone Star State Society, offer the following resolutions of respect to the memory of Col. John Henry Brown, of Dallas, Texas, a member of our Advisory Board:

That we deeply deplore his death which deprives our Society of a counselor and friend, interested in its welfare.

That we extend to his family the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement, with the hope that an Infinite Father may look in compassion upon the widow and the fatherless

children and comfort and support them through their trials.

That his noblest memorial is the record of not only intellectual excellence, but of service in the cause of patriotism in our State.

That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Society; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that they be published in the Magazine of our Society, and the *San Antonio Daily Express*.

(Signed) MRS. JAMES H. FRENCH,  
MRS. J. T. WOODHULL,  
MRS. J. C. CRAWFORD,  
MRS. EDWARD LASATER,  
MRS. R. C. NORTON,  
MRS. J. P. DEVINE,  
MRS. GUY BORDEN,  
MISS JULIA WILSON.

#### NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

“QUADRENNIAL ANCESTRAL REGISTER” OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

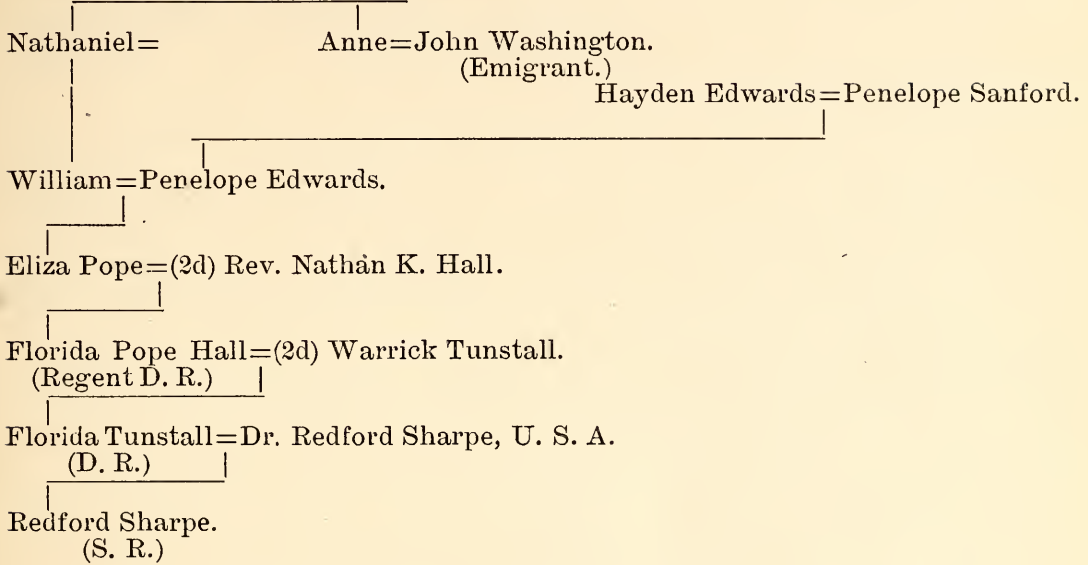
It is for the interest of every member of this Society to bear in mind that the above-named work is in course of compilation and already so far advanced as to preclude the possibility of recording in its pages, any supplemental papers or additional information received too late to be verified by the committee at their meeting the second week in September prox.

This important work will be completed and ready to send to subscribers before January 1st, 1896.

F. ADELAIDE INGRAHAM,  
*Sec'y Gen'l, D. R.*

## NATHANIEL POPE.

Nathaniel Pope, of Westmoreland Co., Virginia.



By an act of the Virginia Legislature, in the year 1780, William Pope, with others, was appointed to lay off the town of Louisville, on a tract of one thousand acres of land, which had previously been granted to John Conolly by the British Government, and which he had forfeited by adhering to the English Monarch.

The town was named in honor of King Louis XVI, whose troops were at the moment aiding the American in the struggle against England.

William Pope was afterwards a delegate to the Virginia Legislature from Kentucky County.

In July, 1782, the delegates from Kentucky recommended William Pope, with Floyd and Trigg, to the Executive as Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court.

The latter, Col. Trigg, closed his career at the Battle of Blue Licks, August nineteenth, just forty-eight days after his name was placed before the authorities at Richmond. William Pope was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, with Stephen Trigg and Daniel Boone, at the same time as Floyd, Logan and Todd were appointed Colonels of Kentucky militia.

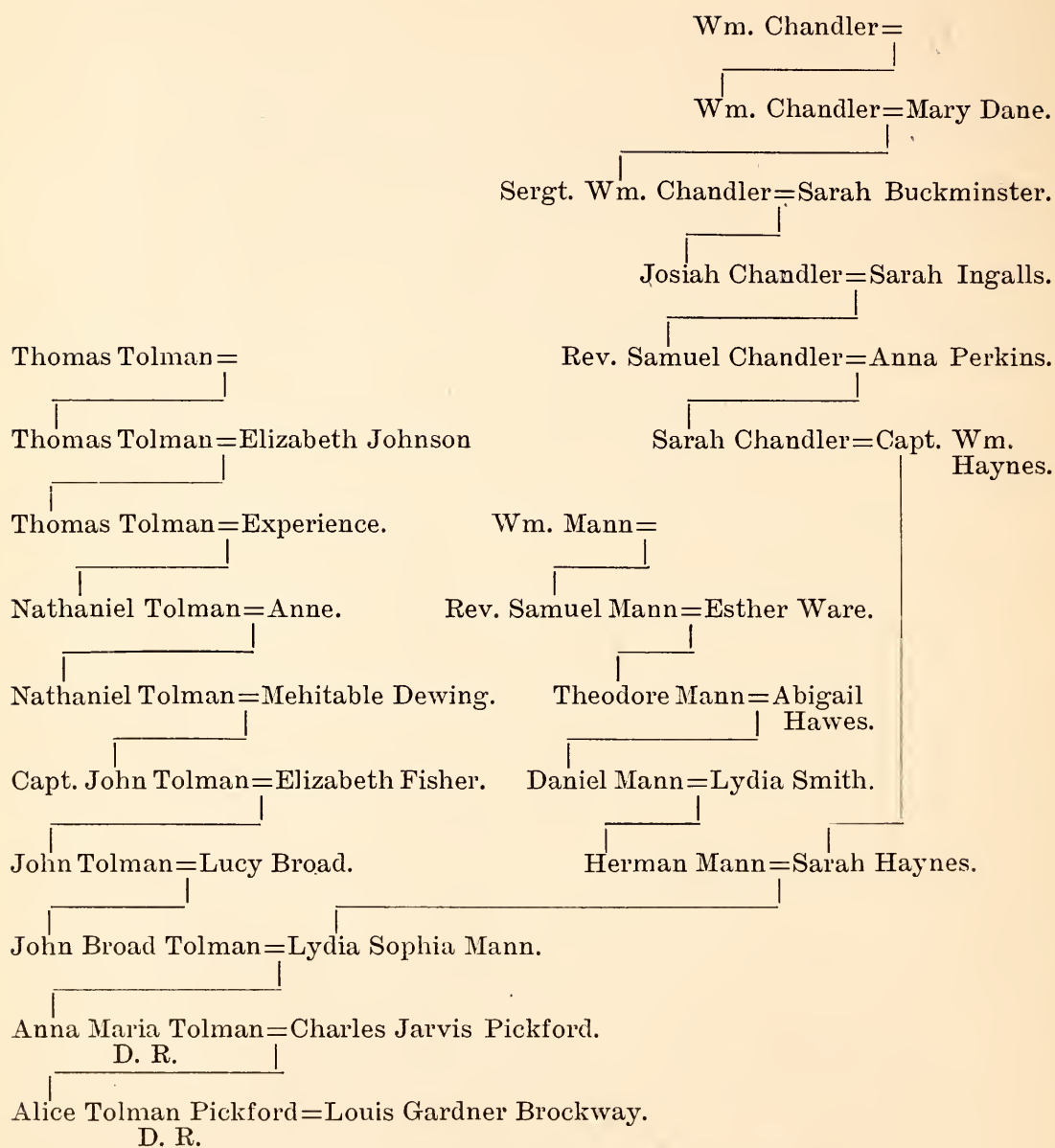
He was one of the first settlers at the "Falls of the Ohio," now Louisville. His ancestor, Nathaniel Pope, settled at Bridges Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, and was a maternal ancestor of George Washington.

SARAH L. FRENCH,  
*Historian Alamo Chapter, D. R.,*  
SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

## TOLMAN.

## MANN.

CHANDLER.



## TOLMAN.

The name Tolman was originally "le Tollere or le Toller," then "Toleman" and "Tolman," meaning they who took the King's levy. There is a tradition that the family was of German origin, and settled early in England. The early records of the name state that "Sir Thomas Tolman was grand Almoner to Egbert, first king of the united

Saxons, A. D. 825." It is also stated that "Sir Thomas Tolman, head of Tolman family, was of North Lincolnshire, England. His nephew was a favorite of Charles I," and a "Sir Thomas Tolman commanded a regiment of Puritans at Marston Moor in 1644."

1. THOMAS<sup>1</sup> TOLMAN was born in Salcomb Regis, Devonshire, two miles northeast of Sidmouth, Eng-



THOMAS<sup>3</sup> TOLMAN, the eldest, born about 1668/9; married Experience. She was born 1663; died May 15, 1762. "Thomas Tolman" was elected "Representative" in 1709, but refused to serve. (Blake's *Annals of Dorchester*.) He settled as early as 1713 in the Dorchester new grant, which in 1726 became

the town of Stoughton, now Canton. He and his wife were members of Mr. Dunbar's church. The original church records state that "Nov. 6, 1738, Thomas Tolman, our aged brother, fell down dead at his work." And again, "March 14, 1746, the aged widow Tolman gave 5£ to the church." "Experience Tolman Widow to Thomas Tolman Late of Stoughton, Deceas'd May ye 15th 1762 in ye 99th year of her age." (Canton Town Records.) They had seven children. The second,

NATHANIEL<sup>4</sup> TOLMAN, was born in Dorchester, Dec. 22, 1691; married Ann. "April 17, 1720, Nathaniel Tolman was dismissed from the church in Dedham to the one in Needham." (Dedham Church Records.) He died Dec. 9, 1729, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. His widow, Ann or Anne, was married in Needham to Nathaniel Ayers, of Stoughton, April 20, 1731. (Needham Town Records.) She died about 1738. They had six children. The oldest,

DR. NATHANIEL<sup>5</sup> TOLMAN, was born in Needham, Aug. 3, 1716; married Nov. 29, 1743, Mehitable, daughter of Henry and Mehitable Dewing. She was born Nov. 6, 1720, also in Needham. He was a physician. He died Aug. 30, 1775. His widow, Mehitable (Dewing) Tolman, married March 5, 1777, Henry Plimpton of Medfield. She died 1797, aged 76 years. (Needham Town Records.) Dr. Nathaniel and Mehitable (Dewing) Tolman

had ten children. Four of their sons served in the War of the Revolution.

Nathaniel<sup>6</sup> Tolman, second child, born Nov. 5, 1747, in Needham; married Elizabeth Retts, Nov. 5, [ ]. He was private in Capt. Timothy Storr's Co., Col. Ephraim Wheelock's Regt. At the capture of Ticonderoga, 1776. Was also in Robert Smith's Co., Needham; assisted in the taking of Dorchester Heights in March, 1776. (Mass. Archives, State House, Boston.)

Elijah<sup>6</sup> Tolman, born in Needham, Sept. 8, 1749. Served in the war. His name is mentioned in Rolls, at State House, Boston, Mass., but no particulars given.

CAPT. JOHN<sup>6</sup> TOLMAN, born March 18, 1753.

Elman<sup>6</sup> Tolman, born in Needham, May 29, 1755; married Sarah. She died June 2, 1811. (Needham Town Records.) He was "Serjent" in Co'l. Jona Titcomb's Regiment, Capt. Eben Battle's Co. from May 8 to July 8, 1777. Was also in Capt. Hopestill Hall's Co., Lemuel Robinson's Regt. in Battle of Lexington. (These facts were gathered from the different Rolls of Mass. Archives, State House, Boston, Mass.) The following is copied from the original document, now in the State House, Boston, which contains the signatures of Nathaniel and John Tolman, written by themselves:

"We whose names are under written do hereby severally Inlist



ourselves into the Service of the United American Colonies and severally promise and engage to continue in such Service until the first Day of December, 1779, unless sooner Discharged; and to furnish ourselves each with a good effective Fire Arm and if possible a Bayonet fitted thereto, or in Lieu thereof, a Hatchet or Tomahawk, a Cartridge Box and Blanket:— We also in like Manner promise and engage to obey all the lawful Commands of the Officers appointed or to be appointed over us, pursuant to the Resolves of the General Court of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay; and under the Direction of such Officers, to march with the utmost Dispatch to Charlestown in Newhampshire and to be subject to all such Rules and Regulations in every Respect, as are provided for the Continental Army—June 1776.”

CAPT. JOHN<sup>6</sup> TOLMAN was born in Needham, March 18, 1753: married Elizabeth Fisher, Jan. 12, 1778. She was born also in Needham, July 2, 1747. “John Tolman responded to the first call for the defence of his country. At the battle of Lexington he was severely wounded.” (History.) “John Tolman was so entirely shot through the body that the ball was extracted from the opposite side. He recovered and served through the Revolutionary War.” (History of Norfolk Co.) He rose from the ranks to a field officer, “with the commission of Captain.” (History

of Essex Co.) “John Tolman, Private, Capt. Robert Smith’s Co., Col. William Heath’s Regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Needham. Length of service 16 days.” (Lexington Alarms, Vol. 13, page 92.) “John Tolman, Sergeant Col. Ephraim Wheelock’s Regt. Dated, Ticonderoga, October 11, 1776.” (Mass. Muster & Pay Rolls, Vol. 76, page 51.) “John Tolman, Sergeant Capt. Hopestill Halls Co. for service at Rhode Island. Time of enlistment Jan. 30, 1776. Needham.” (Rhode Island Service, Vol. 2, p. 75.) At the close of the war he returned to his old home at Needham, where he lived about fifteen years, removing from there to Winhall, Vt. In 1833 he went to Fair Haven in the same State, residing there until his death, which occurred May 20, 1835, just twenty days after the death of his wife, she having died April 30, 1835. They are buried in the oldest cemetery at Fair Haven. (For inscription on the tomb stone and extracts from a letter written by him, see MAGAZINE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 15.) They had four children:

JOHN<sup>7</sup> TOLMAN, the third child and oldest son, was born in Needham, February 10, 1783; married, Jan. 30, 1806, Lucy, daughter of Timothy and Dorothea (Colburn) Broad. She was born in Needham, Feb. 7, 1784. He was an inventor. “He was a fine scholar in his day; was quite well versed in Latin” and



taught the Needham school. He died Sept. 14, 1833, aged 50. She died Nov. 7, 1848, aged 65. Buried in Needham Cemetery. They had two children—the elder:

JOHN<sup>s</sup> BROAD TOLMAN, was born in Barre, Mass., Dec. 30, 1806. In 1808 he removed with his parents to Needham; married, March 30, 1831, Lydia Sophia, third daughter of Herman and Sarah (Haynes) Mann, of Dedham. She was born in Dedham, Sept. 7, 1805. John Broad Tolman died in Lynn, Aug. 15, 1891, aged 84 years, 7 months, 15 days. Lydia Sophia (Mann) Tolman died August 24, 1891, aged 85 years, 11 months, 17 days. Mr. Tolman's many munificent gifts and deeds won for him the title of "The Philanthropist Printer of Lynn." (From Lynn and Boston papers.) They had three children:

Francis<sup>s</sup> Tolman, born in Lynn, March 3, 1832; died, June 25, 1838.

Theodore<sup>s</sup> Tolman, born in Lynn, June 7, 1835; died July 31, 1838.

ANNA<sup>s</sup> MARIA TOLMAN (D. R.), born in Lynn, April 20, 1838; married, Sept. 28, 1864, Deacon Charles Jarvis Pickford, son of John Kay Livermore and Elizabeth (Shepard) Pickford; born in Kennebunk, Maine, May 24, 1833. Their child:

ALICE<sup>10</sup> TOLMAN PICKFORD (D. R.), born in Lynn, June 4, 1868; mar., Oct. 29, 1891, Louis Gardner Brockway, son of Christopher and Abbie (Gee) Brockway.

#### MANN.

In Heraldry, the name is said to be derived from Boadie, a patriarch or leader of one of the tribes of the ancient Britons, which tribe was, about the year 61, subjected to a state of vassalage under the Emperor Nero. This patriarch leader having taken a conspicuous part in the revolt of Boadicea, his kinswoman, who was the reigning queen of the Iceni, Briton, against the tyranny of Nero, was at last driven by the Romans to take refuge with a remnant of Britons among the craggy mountains of Wales, whence they continued to annoy the enemy, who had reduced a great part of the island to a state of servitude. Among the more ancient Cimbri, from whom the Britons were descended, Boadie signified "man," or "a great man," and Pea signified a large hill or mountain, which afterwards occasioned the neighboring enemy to distinguish this patriarch chief by the name of Peabodie, or mountain man. The tribe multiplied considerably, but long and bloody conflicts with their neighbors often reduced their number and left them in great distress, until, in the sixth century, a compromise took place, and they began to assimilate with their neighbors. During the invasion of the kingdom by the Northern Saxons and others in the reign of King Arthur, a leader or patriarch of one of the tribes by the name of Peabodie, by his courage and exertions in the battle on

the river Douglass, aided much in expelling the invaders. Having in his possession a helmet and armor on which was a Roman badge of distinction, consisting of two suns in bordure, also a miniature likeness of the Empress Popia, wife of Nero, which had been taken in battle from a Roman officer by the first named leader, Boadie, and carefully preserved by the patriarchs of that name, as a trophy of honor. It was ordered by King Arthur to be registered with additions, as a reward for fidelity and valor, so as to stand to the name of Peabodie. Some of the name and family kept the name of Boadie, which with some was afterward anglicized, hence the name of Man; while others kept the name of Pea, which being also anglicized, some were called Hill, others, Mont and Mountain. Hence the name, and there are arms to each name, but not so ancient. (The above is gathered from a history of the origin of the name of Peabody by C. M. Endicott, Esq., of Salem, and published in the April number for 1848 of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, p. 153. It there purports to be extracted from Ancient Records, Vol. 21, Folio 327, No. 109, and transferred to Modern Records, Vol. 21, Folio 65, No. 97, and is dated Heraldry Office, London, Cheapside, Oct. 23, 1796. See Rec. Herman Mann, of Dedham, 1848. The English Records show that one of the earliest notices

of the family name of Man, in England, is to be found in the Domesday Book in 1806, where Willimus filius Manni (William the son of Man) is mentioned as a Landholder in the County of Hants. See English Record in Genealogy of the Mann Family, by George S. Mann, dated 1884 and published by David Clapp & Son of Boston).

WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> MAN, who early settled in Cambridge, Mass., it is said, was born in England, (Kent County) about the year 1607, and was the youngest of eleven children. He married first, in 1643, Mary Jarred (who also came from England). He married for a second wife, Alice Tiel, June 11th, 1657. He died in 1662, leaving a will and schedule of his property without his signature. (See Mid. Prob. Rec.) His only child and son was

REV. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> MAN, B. A., of Wrentham, Mass., born in Cambridge, July 6th, 1647. The Record says "his parents were esteemed truly religious," and they early designed their son for the ministry. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1665; May 13, 1667, he commenced to teach in Dedham, and taught five years there. He preached to a small society in the part of Dedham now Wrentham, till March 30th, 1676, when the inhabitants were drawn off by reason of an "Indian War," after which the Indians burned all the dwellings but two. He appears again in Dedham, as a



teacher in the years 1676, 1677 and 1678. Nov. 13th, 1677, the town of Rehoboth "voted that an invitation might be given to Mr. Man for to be helpful in the work of the ministry for this winter." Early in the spring of 1678, he was engaged to preach at Milton, but returned to Wrentham, with "divers of the inhabitants," August 21st, 1680. There he continued his ministerial labors till a church of ten persons was gathered. April 13th, 1692, he was ordained and preached his own ordination sermon. October 26th, 1699, "in dead of night," his dwelling house with the church records was burnt.

It is said that he was much afflicted with bodily weakness and infirmities, and that for twenty-five years before his death he did not go out of his own town. One of the first men in the Province said that "he was not only a very good, but a very great and learned man." See his work containing advice to his children who were soon to enter the married state. (New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg. Vol. 10, p. 19.) His ordinary sermons were fit for the press, and yet, such was his humility that he thought nothing of his worth publishing. He died at Wrentham, May 22d, 1719. He married May 19th, 1673, Esther, born Sept. 28th, 1655, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Hunting) Ware of Dedham. She died Sept. 3d, 1734.

Will in Suffolk Probate—Rec.

No. 4195. They had eleven children.

THEODORE<sup>3</sup>, the fifth, born Feb. 8th, 1680. Married Abigail, daughter of Daniel and Abiel (Gay) Hawes, Feb. 28th, 1702. He was a deacon in the Church at Wrentham, Selectman and representative in 1722. He died July 29th, 1761; had 9 children.

THEODORE<sup>4</sup> MANN, the oldest son, was born in Wrentham, March 6th, 1708; he married Abigail Day, Feb. 22d, 1738. Theodore Mann must have moved to Walpole, as his name appears on the town records of that place, and his will says: "The Twenty Second day of February in the year of our Lord 1783, I Theodore Mann of Walpole in the County of Suffolk." He died Oct. 1st, 1783. They had eleven children:—

DANIEL<sup>5</sup> MANN, the fourth son, was born in Walpole, Mass., March, 1744; married Lydia Smith, June 9th, 1768. She was born in Walpole, April 15th, 1746. "Daniel Man, Sergeant, Lexington alarm, Roll of Capt. Sabin Man's Co., Col. Groaton's Regt., marched on alarm of April 19th, 1775, from Walpole. Belonged in Walpole. Length of service 12 days." (Lexington Alarms, Vol. 13, page 5. Mass. Archives, Boston State House.) He died Sept. 11th, 1776. Daniel and Lydia (Smith) Mann had 2 children:—

HERMAN<sup>6</sup> MANN, the elder, was born in Walpole, Nov. 10th, 1771; married Jan. 6th, 1792, Sarah,



daughter of Capt. William and Sarah (Chandler) Haynes. He was a school teacher, author and editor. He died in Dedham, Sept. 25th, 1833. Sarah (Haynes) Mann died Oct. 27th, 1825. They had eleven children;—the eighth,

LYDIA SOPHIA<sup>7</sup> (twin), was born in Dedham, Sept. 7th, 1805; married John Broad Tolman, Mar. 30th, 1831. (See Tolman Genealogy.)

#### CHANDLER.

WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> CHANDLER and ANNIS, his wife, settled 1637, in Roxbury, Mass. They brought with them four children. Their youngest, Sarah, is the only one whose birth is recorded in this country.

What Annis' surname was before marriage does not clearly appear. Supposed to be a sister of Dea. George Alock.

"Annis Chandler was admitted to the church in Roxbury at the same time her husband William Chandler was."

After the death of Mr. Chandler she married, 2d July, 1643, John Dane, of Barkhamstead and Bishop's Stortford, Herts., England, and of Ipswich and Roxbury, N. E.

John Dane died in Roxbury, and the Church records say he "was buried Sept. 14, 1658."

"Mrs. Annice" (as the Apostle Elliot called her) Dane married in Roxbury, 9th Aug., 1660, John Parmenter, of Sudbury. "John Parmenter had taken the freeman's oath, 13th May, 1640. In 1641 he was Selectman in Sudbury."

"John Parmenter, aged 83, sometime Deacon at Sudbury, died 1671, m 3 d 1."

Mrs. Annis Parmenter, died 15 March, 1683. (Church records.)

The Eliot Church Records say, "William Chandler, a Christian, Godly brother, died of a Consumption month 11, day 26, 1641 and was buried 19 (11) 1641 in Roxbury." Had 5 children; the third,

WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> CHANDLER, born probably in England; married 1st Mary Dane. She was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1638 and died May 10, 1679, at Andover, Mass. She was the daughter of Dr. John Dane, the chirurgion, who was born probably at Barkhamstead, England, about 1612; died Sept. 29, 1684, at Ipswich. He was son of John Dane, of Barkhamstead and Bishop's Stortford, Herts., England and of Ipswich and Roxbury, Mass. He married for his second wife, Annis Chandler, the widow of William Chandler, Sen., and mother of William Chandler, Jr. above named. He married 2d, Bridget Henchman, Oct. 8, 1679. She was widow of James Richardson. She died March 6, 1731. Her pastor, Rev. Samuel Phillips, says she attained the age of 100 years. William Chandler was admitted freeman in 1669. He died in 1698, in Andover, aged about 64-5. He had 14 children; the second,

Serg. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> CHANDLER, born Jan. 31, 1661; married Sarah Buckminster, Andover. She died Oct. 9, 1735, ae. 74. He died Oct.

27, 1727, ae. 67. Had 4 children; the oldest,

JOSIAH<sup>4</sup> CHANDLER, born Dec. 28, 1683; married Feb. 27, 1707, Sarah Ingalls of Andover. She died Feb. 13, 1754, ae. 69. He died Aug. 12, 1752, ae. 69, in Andover. Had 8 children; the third,

Rev. SAMUEL<sup>5</sup>, born in Andover, 1713, baptized July 5, 1713; married Sept. 12, 1738, Anna Pecker, of Haverhill. She was daughter of Capt. Pecker and was born Jan. 3, 1715, and died Sept. 16, 1778, ae. 63. Samuel Chandler was graduated at Harvard in 1713. He was ordained pastor of the second church in York, Maine, Jan. 1, 1742. Nov. 13, 1751, he was installed colleague to Rev. John White, pastor of the first church in Gloucester, Mass. Rev. Mr. White died Jan. 16, 1763, and

Mr. Chandler took his place as pastor of the church, remaining there until his death, March 16, 1775, in the 63d year of his age. They had 5 children; the second,

SARAH<sup>6</sup> CHANDLER, born in York, Maine, Oct. 22, 1747; married Capt. William Haynes, August 16, 1769. He was born at Brunswick, July 1, 1743. Was a sea captain and it is supposed that he was lost at sea with all his crew. She died in Providence, Feb. 28, 1813, ae. 66. They had three children; the oldest,

SARAH<sup>7</sup> CHANDLER HAYNES, married Herman Mann, of Dedham,\* Aug. 16, 1769.

Compiled from descendants of William and Annis Chandler, by George Chandler, of Worcester, 1883, and from family letters and journals now in possession of Mrs. Chas. J. Pickford, of Lynn, Mass.

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### QUERIES.

BENNETT.—Is there a living descendant of Lieut. Matthew Bennett, of Bucks Co., Pa., who served in Col. Baxter's Regt. of Flying Camp, was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776, and was exchanged four years later? If so, does such descendant know Lieut. Matthew Bennett to have been the Matthew Bennett who married Sarah

Scattergood in Pa. on March 6, 1770?

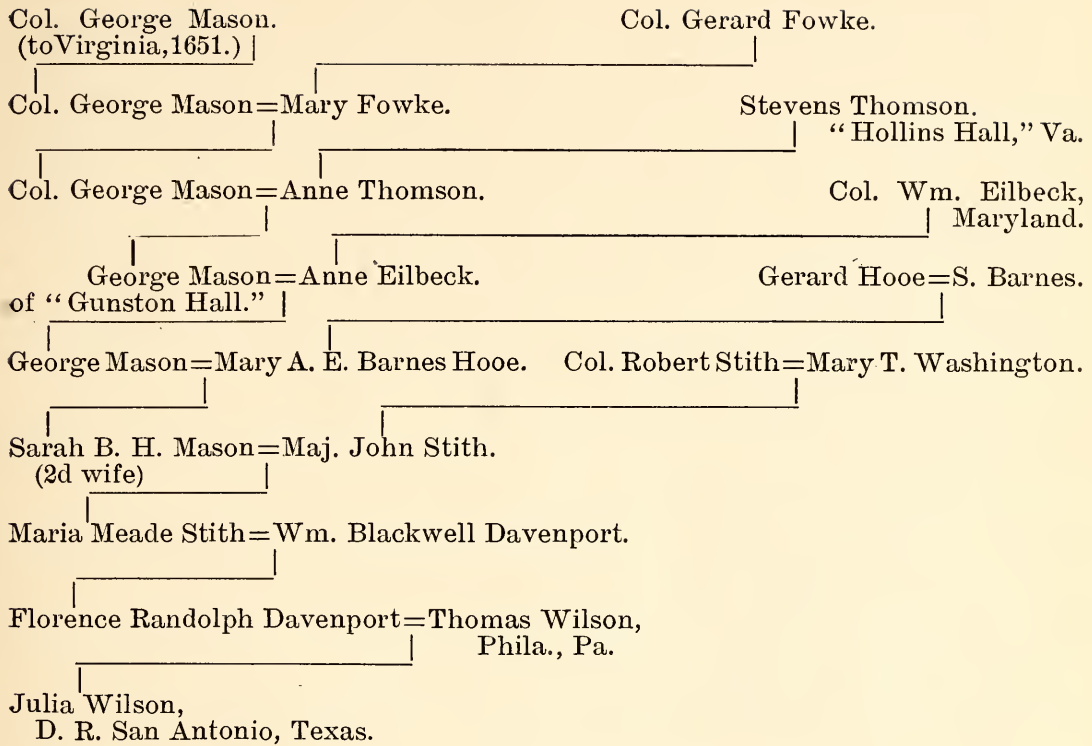
DORN.—Can any Daughter of the Revolution tell whether the Dorn family, of Montgomery and Schoharie Counties, N. Y., were Dutch or German? The parentage of Alexander, Nancy (b. Nov. 4, 1783), Leah and Hannah Dorn is also desired.

MARCIA W. BROWNELL BREADY.

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\* See Mann and Tolman Genealogies.

## MASON.



### COL. GEORGE MASON.

Col. George Mason, the first of the name in America, embarked with a younger brother from England, where he had been in command of a regiment of horse in the army of Charles the Second. They landed in Norfolk, Va. Col. George went up the Potomac River and settled in Accotink, and called the county "Stafford" after his native county in England.

Col. George Mason, of "Gunston Hall," his grandson, was, in the words of Thomas Jefferson—"of the first order of wisdom among those who acted on the theatre of the Revolution." He was the life-long friend and neighbor of Washington, and on Washington's appointment as Com-

mander of the Continental forces in 1775, George Mason took his place in the Virginia Assembly as a delegate from Fairfax County. There he soon obtained the leadership, and as a member of the Committee of Safety, was one of the rulers of the Colony.

In the Convention of 1776 he was placed on the Committee to draft a Declaration of Rights. He was the framer of the Constitution of Virginia, and the author of the "Bill of Rights", the finest State paper ever penned on this Continent. Its principles are more judiciously expressed than those of any analogous instrument of the age or country.

In this declaration of Mason's are asserted the inalienable rights



and equality with which man has been endowed by his Creator, and the principles on which all government should rest and all rulers be controlled.

It was the model of those afterwards adopted by the other colonies, and in some sort a prototype of Jefferson's Declaration of Independence.

From 1776 to the close of the Revolution, his influence in the Assembly was paramount; preferring to be a delegate from the people to the Virginia Assembly, he repeatedly declined a seat in the Continental Congress and Council of Virginia.

Several important features of the Constitution of the United States bear the impress of Mason's wisdom. The adoption of amendments by Congress in 1791 was due in a great measure to his courage and persistency. He refused a seat in the

United States Senate and lived in retirement until his death in 1792.

In a letter, George Mason says: "my eldest son George engaged early in the American cause, and was chosen ensign of the first independent company formed in Virginia, or indeed, on the Continent. It was commanded by General George Washington as captain and consisted entirely of gentlemen. In 1775, he was appointed a captain of foot in one of the first minute regiments raised here."

In that last hour which is an honest and awful one to us all, the bosom of this venerable patriot was filled with the principles of liberty, and in his last will he commanded his sons, on a father's blessing, to be true to freedom and their country.

Approved by

MRS. J. TOWNSEND WOODHULL,  
*State Historian, Texas D. R.*

### ANCESTRAL REGISTER, D. R.

BAIRD, ANNIE GRANT (Mrs. Wm. Torrey Baird), gt.-granddaughter of Major Henry Bradford, of the Virginia Light Horse; civil officer in Tennessee under John Adams; also gt.-granddaughter of Moses Grant, of Boston, Mass.; a member of the Boston Tea-party, and assisted in throwing the tea overboard in Boston Harbor; served afterwards in Revolutionary War.

WILBOR, ELSIE M. (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Josiah Patterson, Stratford, Conn. (1732—), Captain of an Alarm Co., 1775—, also gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of John Patterson, Piermont, N. H. (1711–1806), Commissary for the purchase of powder from the colony of Connecticut for the defence of Piermont, N. H.

BENSON, ANNA (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of John Horn, N. Y.;

private in 5th Co., Col. Lewis Dubois' 5th Regiment, New York Line, 1780-1781.

61. HAMILTON, ADA ESTELLE BROWN (Mrs. Henry D. Hamilton), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of George Brown, a prisoner on the British prison-ship "Jersey."

132. FLOURNOY, MARTHA COOK (Mrs. Osborne R. Flourney), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Captain John Cook, of Colonel William Washington's South Carolina Dragoons, 1778.

151. KAMPMAN, LIZZIE SIMPSON (Mrs. Herman Kampman), gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Colonel Richard Callaway, Virginia (—1780), Signer of the Transylvania Declaration of Independence, 23d May, 1775; Justice of the Peace in the county of Kentucky, Va., 1776. In April, 1777, was member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from the same county; re-elected 1779; was one of the defenders of Boonesborough in the Du Quesne Siege, 1778; killed by Indians in ambush, March, 1780.

152. EAGER, SARAH E. WILSON (widow of Robert Eager), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Thomas Lewis, Virginia (1718—); member of the Virginia Convention, 1775-1776, from Augusta Co.

89. BELL, LOUISA SADLER (widow of Edwin Q. Bell), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Peter Van Brugh Livingston, New York (1710—); delegate of 1st and 2d Provincial Congresses of New York, in 1775, 1776, being President of the 1st

Congress. In 1776, he was made treasurer of the Congress, and held that office for two years, also participating in all the pre-Revolutionary measures; also gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Lachlin McIntosh, Georgia (—1806); Col. of 1st Georgia Regiment, 1st Jan., 1776; Brig.-Gen., Continental Army, 10th Sept., 1776; taken prisoner at Charleston, 17th May, 1780; exchanged, Dec., 1780, and served to the close of the war.

153. LEIGH, JULIA C. GRAVES (Mrs. William Leigh), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Alexander Mebane, North Carolina (1744—); delegate to the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, March, 1776.

154. FROST, JOSEPHINE HOUSTON (Mrs. Thomas C. Frost), gt.-granddaughter of Samuel Maverick, Massachusetts; captured and confined in the British prison-ship "Jersey", 1777 and 1778.

155. BERRY, MARGARET BENSON (Mrs. John F. Berry), gt.-granddaughter of Robert Benson, New York (1739—); Secretary of 1st Provincial Congress, 1775; Secretary of the Committee of Safety, 1777.

156. HALL, ELIZABETH WEIDMAN (Mrs. See Hall), gt.-granddaughter of John Weidman, Penn. (1756-1830); Ensign of German Regiment, 19th July, 1776; 1st Lieutenant, May, 1777; taken prisoner at Germantown, 4th Oct., 1777; exchanged, 30th Dec., 1780; retired, June, 1781; member of



Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, 1783.

157. PITT, ANNA SUTTON (Mrs. Wm. R. Pitt), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Gerard Steddiford, Penn. (1752—); Ensign and Regimental Quartermaster of 3d Pennsylvania, 9th Feb., 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Washington, 16th Nov., 1776; exchanged 10th Dec., 1776; 1st Lieutenant of 4th Pennsylvania, Jan., 1781; retired, 23d May, 1781. Member of Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

158. STEVENS, HARRIET E. (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Commissary-General Nicholas Pairssette, France (—1803); he arrived at Newport, R. I., with the French under Count de Rochambeau; was with the allied army at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

159. HUNSDEN, ROSE OGDEN (Mrs. Seth C. Hunsden), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Francis Lewis, N. Y. (1713–1803); member of New York Committee of One Hundred, 1st May, 1775; member of Continental Congress, 1775–1779; signer of Declaration of Independence; member of New York Provincial Congress, 1776, 1777.

160. WELLS, EDITH M. (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Isaac Brown, New York (1758—); Corporal in Capt. George Combs' Co., Westchester County, 1st Regt., Col. Joseph Drake, Westchester Co., N. Y. Militia.

161. SCHENCK, ELIZABETH DITMARS (Mrs. Willard P. Schenck), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Cornelius Van

Der Veer (1731—); Captain of a Company of Militia of Flatbush, L. I., 1776.

162. MEARS, ANNIE O. WHIPPLE (Mrs. Wm. A. Mears), gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Mrs. John Rutledge, South Carolina, who suffered great persecutions from the British during the time they held possession of Charleston, and was ordered from her country residence into the city, as her talents and inclinations qualified her to become a dangerous enemy. Mrs. Rutledge was the mother of Edward Rutledge, signer of the Declaration of Independence; also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of James Johnson, Captain of 6th Virginia, 16th Feb., 1776; Major, 1st April, 1777; resigned 1777.

163. SEABURY, FANNY TOWNSEND (Mrs. Alfred L. Seabury), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of John Glover, Mass. (—1797); Colonel of Massachusetts Regt., 19th May to Dec., 1775; Colonel of 14th Continental Infantry, 1st June, 1776; Brig.-General Continental Army, 21st Feb., 1777; retired, July, 1782.

164. BURGER, MARIA ANTOINETTE BARRETT (Mrs. Stephen D. Burger), gt.-granddaughter of Samuel Barrett, N. Y. (1755—); private in Captain Hezekiah Gray's Co., Feb. 1776 and 1777; served also in Captain Marcus Morseman's Co., Col. Thomas Thomas' Westchester Regt., 1778 and 1779, and was in service to the close of the war.

165. GRIFFITH, EMILY CALL (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Jonathan



Greenleaf, Mass. (1723—); member of Mass. Provincial Assembly, 1775 and 1778.

167. ABBOTT, ABBY F. HAMLIN (Mrs. Lyman Abbott), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Francis Faulkner, Mass. (1728—); Colonel of Middlesex Regiment, 1776.

168. HILDT, FRANCÈS JEROME (widow of J. McLean Hildt), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Benjamin Symonds, Mass., Colonel of 2d Regt., Berkshire Militia, 1776; commanded that regiment at the battle of White Plains, Oct., 1776; also at the battle of Bennington, Aug., 1777, and served until 1781.

169. SAYRES, MARY E. BICKER (Mrs. Samuel Sayres), gt.-granddaughter of Walter Bicker, N. Y. and Penn. (1723—); 2d Lieutenant of 3d Penn. Battalion, Jan., 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Washington, Nov., 1776; exchanged; Captain of Patten's Additional Continental Infantry, 1778; retired, Jan., 1781; member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, 1783.

170. CARR, MAGGIE BLAUVELT (Mrs. David C. Carr), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Abraham Herring, N. J.; commissioned Captain of Bergen County Militia, 23d Nov., 1778.

171. PARKER, FRANCES H. MILLER (widow of John C. Parker), granddaughter of William Hulme, private in New Jersey Militia.

172. ROGERS, ELIZABETH BUTLER (Mrs. P. V. Rogers), gt.-granddaughter of Eli Butler, Conn.

(—1808); Captain of Sheldon's Regiment of Light Horse, 1775 and 1776; also:—

gt.-granddaughter of John Mosher, Mass. (1745—); 2d Lieutenant of Prescott's Mass. Regiment, May to Dec., 1775; 1st Lieutenant of 7th Continental Infantry, 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1776; 1st Lieutenant of 8th Massachusetts, 1st Jan., 1777; retired, 15th Dec., 1778.

173. WRIGHT, JULIA BUTLER (Mrs. E. L. Wright), gt.-granddaughter of Eli Butler, Conn. (—1808); also:—

gt.-granddaughter of John Mosher, Mass. (1745—). [Service previously given in this Register.]

174. CLINTON, FANNY MATHER LOUDON (Mrs. Chas. W. Clinton), gt.-granddaughter of Eleazer Mather (1753—); 1st Sergeant of Captain Samuel Mather's Co., Conn. Militia, 1776; also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Nathan Williams, Windham Co., Conn. (1760-1848); Corporal, 1st April, 1777; term of service to 1780.

175. CARVILLE, CORNELIA ELLETT LAWTON (widow of Joseph M. Carville), granddaughter of Dr. William Lawton, Mass. (1759—); Surgeon's Mate of 15th Massachusetts, 21st April, 1780; transferred to 5th Massachusetts, 1st June, 1781, and served to the close of the war.

176. VAN ETEN, ELIZABETH B. SCHOONMAKER (Mrs. Lawrence E. Van Etten), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, Ulster Co., New York (—1796);

Member of New York Assembly, 1777-1789; United States Senator 1790-1793; also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Peter Marinus Groen (or Green), Corporal, July, 1777, in Frederick Schoonmaker's Co., Col. Levi Paulding's N. Y. Militia; also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Frederick Westbrook, New York; Ensign of 1st Rochester Co. Militia, 21st Feb., 1778; also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Isaac Van Wyck, N. Y.; Ensign, Oct., 1775; Lieutenant, 26th Feb., 1777; Captain of same regiment, 25th June, 1778.

177. HAYS, SIBYL RUSS (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of John Hays, Virginia; Captain of 1st Virginia, March, 1776; Major of 3d Virginia; retired, Feb., 1781.

178. PRATT, FRANCES LEE STOUGHTON (Mrs. Henry L. Pratt), granddaughter of Samuel Stoughton, Conn. and Mass. (1740—); commissioned Lieutenant, 3d May, 1776, of 5th Hampshire Co., Mass. Militia; served under General Gates at Saratoga, 17th Oct., 1777.

179. HELFER, MINNIE SLATER (Mrs. Henry Wm. Helfer), gt.-granddaughter of Jacob Brewer, private in Captain Gabriel Requa's Company Minute Men; also:—  
gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Deliverance Brewer, private in Col. James Hammond's Regt. of Militia, 1777.

180. BARCLAY, ESTHER GREGORY (Mrs. Albert E. Barclay), gt.-granddaughter of Jabez Gregory

(1741—); Captain of 9th Conn. State Militia, 1776-1777.

181. PERINE, MARY E. (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of John Thomas, minor, Captain of Colonel Thomas Thomas' Regiment of Militia, Westchester Co., N. Y., 9th Feb., 1776; also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of John Thomas, Jr., Member of Provincial Congress, 1775 and 1776; also:—

gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of John Thomas, Sr., Member of New York Provincial Assembly, 1775.

182. EWING, ANNA MARGARETTA HEBERTON (Mrs. I. Price Ewing), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of John Craig, N. J. (1733—); 1st Lieutenant of 1st Co., Colonel Nathaniel Scudder's Regiment N. J. Militia.

183. BUTLER, JULIA HENRIETTA (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Eli Butler, Conn. (1740—). [Record of service previously given in this Register.]

FENWICK, MARION B. (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Joseph Lucky, North Carolina; served with North Carolina Militia during the whole war.

184. MCCOY, ROSALIE QUITMAN LOVE (Mrs. Allen McCoy), gt.-granddaughter of Matthew McCulloch, South Carolina (1756-1821); a Revolutionary soldier of South Carolina.

185. BEE, ANNIE FAYSSON (Miss), granddaughter of Thomas Bee, S. C. (1735-1810); member of South Carolina Provincial Congress, 1775;



Lieut.-Governor of South Carolina; member of Continental Congress, 1780-1782; afterwards Judge of United States Court for the District of South Carolina.

187. SCHENCK, SARAH LOTT (Mrs. Tennis S. Schenck), gt.-granddaughter of Joost (or George) Stilwell (1742—); Captain of a company of militia of the town of Gravesend, Kings Co., Long Island, 1776.

188. OLCOTT, MARY GARDNER CLAPP (Mrs. Emmet R. Olcott), gt.-granddaughter of Nathaniel Clapp, Mass. (1744—); private in Capt. Lemuel Clapp's Lexington Alarm Company, April, 1775; served at Dorchester Heights; also served at different times from 24th July, 1776, to 3d April, 1779.

189. BENNETT, MARY E. SUYDAM (Mrs. Adolphus Bennett), gt.-granddaughter of Rev. Martinus Schoonmaker (1737-1794); a prominent Whig patriot of Harlem; was requested by the Convention of the State of New York to officiate 27th August, 1776, a day set apart for fasting and prayer, and the use of his church was requested. When the British occupied Harlem, they burned his house and church.

191. INGRAHAM, GERTRUDE J. LEVERICH (Mrs. Fred. Ingraham), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Theodorus Polhemus, N. Y. (1719-1781); one of the delegates who met in the City of New York, 10th April, 1775, to elect members to the Continental Congress; member of Continental Congress, 22d May, 1775, and 1777;

Judge in Kings Co., 1777-1780; also :—

gt.-granddaughter of Rev. Martinus Schoonmaker, Harlem (1737-1794). [Record of service previously given in this Register.]

193. COFFIN, ELIZABETH WADSWORTH (Mrs. Sturgis Coffin), gt.-granddaughter of Reuben Wadsworth, Conn. (1753—); Sergeant in Capt. Wadsworth's Company, Col. Cook's Regiment; enlisted Aug. 26th, and served to 3d Nov., 1777.

192. DOUGHTY, HANNAH MUMFORD STARR (Mrs. Francis E. Doughty), gt.-granddaughter of William Edmonds, Danbury, Conn. (1755—); wounded, 27th April, 1777, at "Danbury Alarm;" was afterwards Member of Congress and Judge of Superior Court; also :—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of John Chandler, Conn.; entered the service, 20th June, 1776; present during the campaign; resigned from active service 5th March, 1778; Superintendent of recruiting of Connecticut Line, 1780; Brig.-Gen. State militia after the war.

194. TREAT, GAIL A. (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of James McClure, N. H. (1753—); Adjutant of Long's New Hampshire Militia Regt., 25th Sept., 1776; Capt.-Lieut. 2d Artillery, 1st Jan., 1777; Captain 4th Continental Artillery, 12th April, 1781; retired, 1st June, 1783.

195. BENNETT, MARIA ELIZABETH BERGEN (Mrs. William R. Bennett), gt.-granddaughter of John Brower,



N. Y. (1759—); private in Schuyler's Regt., Lansing's Company, N. Y. State Troops; also:—gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Cornelius Brower, N. Y. (1730—); private in Brinkerhoff's Regt., Brower's Company, Dutchess Co. militia.

197. GREEN, KATE ECCLES WEST (Mrs. John S. Green), gt.-granddaughter of Gilbert Thornton, N. J. (1732–1802); private in the "Eastern Battalion," Morris Co., N. J. militia; also a private of State troops; also private in New Jersey Continental Line during the Revolutionary War.

196. MOORE, MARY WEST (Mrs. Fred'k W. Moore), gt.-granddaugh-

ter of Gilbert Thornton, N. J. (1732–1802). [Record of service previously given in this Register].

198. DAVIS, EMMA ETHEL (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of John W. Herrick, one of Gen. Washington's guard for the month of July, 1782.

199. STONE, SALLIE ENGLISH (Mrs. Chas. Francis Stone), gt.-granddaughter of Moses Stone, Jr., Mass. (1749–1803); Corporal in Capt. Seth Barnard's Co., Watertown, Mass., militia, "Lexington Alarm;" Sergeant in Capt. Phineas Stearn's Co., Watertown, March, 1776.

MARY C. MARTIN CASEY,

*Registrar General, D. R.*

## THE D. R. SCRAP-BOOK.

MARY C. MARTIN CASEY.

### SKETCH OF COL. JOHN HATHORN, OF ORANGE CO., N. Y.

GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF MRS. CORNELIUS TIMPSON.

John Hathorn, a Revolutionary soldier and patriot, was born 9th January, 1749, at Wilmington, Delaware. He went to Warwick, N. Y., previous to 1770, and was said to have been of a Quaker family. As a military man he did not hold the principle of non-resistance; yet in later life he invited Quaker preachers to hold meetings in his house. One of these meetings is remembered, to which he invited a number of his neighbors. They sat for a long time in silence, and the meeting was closed without a word being spoken.

Hathorn was public spirited and

an ardent patriot, and after holding subordinate positions, was appointed Colonel of a regiment of Orange militia, about May, 1775. His stone house is still standing, and, with moderate additions, is in excellent preservation, bearing the date on its southern gable, 1773. Here, General Washington was entertained at times, when in the vicinity. It is said that when a portion of the army was here encamped, General and Mrs. Washington spent some days in the house; and the story is told that Indians were prowling around, seeking the opportunity to shoot him. Once, when the soldiers

came, Mrs. Hathorn distributed a whole hogshead of whiskey among them, and was herself overcome from the fumes.

At the battle of Minnisink, Col. Hathorn divided his men into three divisions; but before his dispositions were complete, Brandt surprised them by a sudden assault. By this, the rear division was cut off from the main body and forced to break in confusion and fall back. With what force remained with him, Hathorn was pressed upon a rocky knoll, where on the summit they had little more than an acre of space. The men had a short supply of ammunition from the beginning, and Hathorn gave orders not to fire until they were sure of their aim. They continued to hold the hill until near sundown, when their powder was spent, and they clubbed their muskets for a hand to hand contest. Hathorn said in his report of the battle, "when their hollow square was broken, in the final struggle, every man made choice of his own way."

During and after the war, Hathorn was intrusted with several important duties—among them Speaker of the Assembly in 1784, State Senator, Brig.-Gen. of Militia, and U. S. Congressman. At the age of 73, he laid the corner-stone of the monument erected in Goshen to commemorate those who fell at Minnisink.

Hathorn was a confidential correspondent of Washington, was on intimate terms with many dis-

tinguished men of his day, and carefully preserved his papers. After his death, these found their way in course of time to the attic, and then into a few barrels. The females of the household, in cleaning up, supposed the barrels to contain worthless rubbish, which they consigned to the flames.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES FROM  
FORCE'S ARCHIVES.

RELATING TO THE ANCESTORS OF THE  
PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

Endorsement on a letter from Gen. Mercer, dated at Perth Amboy, 30th July, 1776, to Col. John Dickenson at Elizabeth Town:

"July 30th, 1776, I took all the necessary steps on this letter—collected a dozen of the most proper persons—conferred with Gen. Livingston and them—procured all the information I could and sent Capt. Eyres and Mr. Joshua Mercereau, July 31st, to Gen. Mercer for his final orders; wrote so to him at large, with some material intelligence I had received concerning the weak guard on Newark Bay. Sent him the best map of Staten Island that had yet been made, which I procured Mr. Mercereau to make." [The design was an attack on Staten Island.]—Force's "American Archives," Vol. I, Fifth Series, p. 674.

From the examination of William Ash, from Staten Island, 8th July, 1776:

" \* \* Governor Tryon was at Cuckold's Town on Saturday

last, enlisting men. \* \* A man told him [Ash] he was present when Gov. Tryon offered one hundred dollars for Justice Mercereau, dead or alive."—Force's "American Archives," Vol. I, Fifth Series, p. 121.

"RICHMOND COUNTY,  
15th March, 1776.

*Mr. President—Sir :*

In consequence of a late resolve of the Provincial Congress, we have this day met in order to nominate persons qualified to act as Field Officers in our Militia companies, viz.: Captain Abraham Jones, 1st Colonel; Captain Cornelius Van Wagener, 2d Colonel; Cornelius Cursun, 1st Major; Jacob Mer-

cereau, 2d Major; *Harmanus Garrison*, Quartermaster; Nicholas Stilwell, Adjutant.

The above persons we return to you for approbation and commissions. We have divided our County into four districts, and hope to return to you in a short time the names of the captains and subalterns.

We are, gentlemen, respectfully,  
your very humble servants,

By order of the Committee,

CHRISTIAN JACOBSON,

*Chairman.*

To the President and members of the Provincial Congress in N. Y."—Force's "American Archives," Vol. V, Fourth Series, p. 249.

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## EDITORIAL.

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Address—D. R. MAGAZINE,  
Lexington Ave. & 125th St.,  
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*Subscribers will please note  
change of address.*

### LOST MANUSCRIPT.

Inquiries have been made concerning matter claimed to have been sent for publication in this magazine and never used.

The management beg that manuscript of genealogy, family history, old letters, society reports, etc., etc., intended for publication, be addressed to the editor of this magazine, and hereby request that if any manuscripts or other matter have not been published or otherwise acknowledged by the editor, the senders will kindly notify the management at once concerning the same.—*Ed.*



## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION—GENERAL SOCIETY.

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Assistant Registrar for New England Records in Massachusetts.

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GENERAL SOCIETY ROOMS—64 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y. CITY.

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## SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Much attention has lately been directed, "to the growth of patriotism" and in all quarters. With that end in view the Executive Board has, by resolution which was unanimously approved, presented to the "New York Orphan Asylum," an institution well identified with "old New York," a stand of

colors, for the use of the children in their daily exercises; it being the desire of the Board that love of "Liberty, Home and Country" should be inculcated with the earliest instruction of these homeless little ones.

On the 14th of June several of the officers and Board were

present at the commencement exercises of the "Italian School" under the direction of the "Children's Aid Society" in this city.

After most interesting services in which the children displayed a knowledge and interest in the history of our country most surprising, the children were each presented with a flag by *our society*—which was received with intelligent pleasure. The "New York Juvenile Asylum" was also remembered but the presentation of the colors postponed until Autumn, at the request of the Trustees, as a more general attendance of their Board was desired.

As so many of the State Societies desire to celebrate the "22d of February" in their own State, at a regular meeting of the Board, it was therefore unanimously resolved; that thereafter, the "22d of February," "Washington's Birthday," shall be observed by the State Societies as a "State Celebration."

It has been suggested and vigorously supported, that the Society should have a handsome emblematic flag, and a committee has been appointed to attend to the matter and report at the next meeting of the Board. Again our increase in membership has been a surprise and pleasure—the organization of the "Peter Gansevoort" Chapter in Albany, and the "Van Cortlandt" at Peekskill, with several others, testify to an active interest in our glorious cause, and

promise to us a continued advance.

By direction of the Board the 25th of November, "Evacuation Day," will be celebrated by a Reception at the "Hotel Waldorf" followed by a meeting on the afternoon of November 26th. preliminary to the Annual Meeting on January 6th, 1896. I beg to call attention to the importance of the Society being well represented at this meeting.

F. ADELAIDE INGRAHAM,  
*Secretary General, D. R.*

July 29, 1895.

#### REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Since my last Quarterly Report, the Revolutionary services of the following named officers, soldiers, and statesmen have been verified, and the names of their descendants added to our Membership Roll:

##### MAINE.

Samuel Rich, East Machias; John Libby, Warren; Capt. Samuel Leighton, Elliot; Dr. Donald McDonald, Machias; Capt. Philip Ulmer, Lincolnville; Maj. Benjamin Burton, Warren.

##### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Maj. Abiel Abbott, Wilton; Joshua Conant, Londonbury; Capt. Samuel Philbrick, Weare; Ephraim Marston, Hampton; Hon. Benjamin Giles, Newport; Samuel Drowne, Portsmouth; David Greenleaf, Lancaster; Stephen Palmer, Candia; Sergt. Solomon Todd, Londonbury; James Cochran, Peabody and Amherst; Jonathan Gile, Northfield; Samuel Roby, Springfield; Jabez

Towle, Hampton ; Capt. Daniel Wilkins, Amherst ; Lieut. Ezra Tucker, Henniker ; Ensign Thomas Bixley, Francestown ; Sergt. Timothy Blake Locke, Kensington.

## VERMONT.

B. Garnesey Root, Rutland.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. David Cushing, Hingham ; Caleb Hubbard, Sunderland ; Capt. Lemuel Clapp, Dorchester ; Capt. Thomas Hunt, Watertown ; Capt. Samuel Flint, Danvers ; Maj.-Gen. William Heath, Roxbury ; Aaron Wight, Medway ; Maj. Thomas Melville, Boston ; Maj. Frederic Pope, Stoughton ; Lieut. Jonas Allen, Royalston ; Samuel Philip, Southboro ; Lieut.-Col. Paul Revere, Boston ; Corp. Daniel Murphy, Springfield ; Col. John Cushing, Scituate ; Dr. Martin Herrick, Reading ; Brev.-Maj. Amos Coggsell, Haverhill ; Luke Eager, Marlboro ; Corp. David Stockbridge, Hampshire County ; Corp. Andrew Kennedy (Canadey), Benjamin Kennedy, Milton ; Lieut. Jonathan Packard, Bridgewater ; Nathan Perry, Attleborough ; Joshua Welden, Buckland ; Lieut. David Foster, Harwick ; Sergt. John Winslow, Greenwich ; Jonathan Stearn, Waltham ; Elisha Livermore, Waltham ; John Adams, Medway ; Corp. Simeon Haskell, Granville ; Timothy Bellows, Southboro ; Beriah Sherman, Brimfield ; John Kendall, Dunstable ; Richard Sutton, Ipswich ; Capt. Thomas Kimball, Wenham ; Daniel Barnard, Andover ;

Lieut. Josiah Smith, Pembroke ; Timothy Felton, Danvers ; Joseph Cooldridge, Watertown ; Sergt. Whitney Hill, Hollister ; Sergt. John Batchelder, Beverly ; Jeremiah Bassett, Taunton ; Enos Reynolds or Reynolds, Boxford ; Col. George Williams, Bristol County ; Capt. Benjamin Adams, Rowley ; Capt. Joseph Butler, Concord ; Reuben Gragg, Boxford ; Samuel Porter, Boxford ; Capt. Benjamin Brown, Spencer ; Ensign Samuel Low, Barre ; Sergt. Benjamin Dewey, Westfield ; Lieut. Ezekiel Marsh, Danvers ; Capt. Timothy Walker, Wilmington ; John Rayner, Reading ; Nathaniel Goldthwait, Danvers ; Brig.-Gen. Josiah Whitney, Harvard ; Stephen Putnam, Danvers ; Capt. Joshua Hamden, Wilmington ; Ezra Sawyer, Lancaster ; Asa Newhall, Lynnfield ; Levi Mann, Hanover ; Zealous Bates, Cohasset ; Capt. Samuel Walker, Shirley ; Elisha Chamberlain, Walpole ; Deacon John Gould, Topsfield ; Daniel Boardman, Topsfield ; Capt. Robert Perkins, Topsfield ; Ebenezer Boutwell, Framingham ; Lieut. John Hill, Lunenburg ; Capt. Samuel Page, Danvers ; Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah Page, Danvers ; Lieut. Samuel Gamage, Cambridge ; Corp. William Kingsman, Ipswich ; Ariel Bragg, Wrentham ; Col. John Jacobs, Scituate ; Elnathan Munger, South Brimfield ; John Lefavour 2d, Topsfield ; Maj. Abraham Washburn, Bridgewater ; Sylvanus Gates, Spencer ; Joshua Loring, Hingham ; Ezra Brown,



Lynn; Capt. Robert Brookhouse, Salem; Lieut. Cornelius Baker, Wenham; James Tinkham, Middleboro; Capt. Macey Williams, Easton; Col. Samuel Johnson, North Andover; Capt. John Leland, Peru; John Gould, Topsfield; Lieut. Jonas Barrett, Paul Weare or Ware, Suffolk County; David Thurston, Marlboro; Lieut. Ezra Morse, Suffolk County; Jeremiah Thayer, Randolph; Lieut. John Farmer, Billerica; Martin Chapin, Springfield.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Lieut.-Col. Hillyard (Hilliard), Newport; Hon. Philip Taylor, Little Compton; Hon. Isaac Bailey, Capt. George Simmons, Little Compton; Maj. John Gavit, Westerley; Com.-Gen. Solomon Southwick, Newport; Capt. Isaac Manchester, Tiverton.

## CONNECTICUT.

Thomas Sharpe, Newton; Col. Samuel Whiting, Stratford; William Hale, Glastonbury; Gideon Deming, West Hartford; Corp. John Gilbert, Huntington; Stephen William Johnson, Norwalk; Ensign Nathaniel Cheseborough, Stonington; Col. Jonathan Latimer, Col. Joseph Platt Cooke, Danbury; Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, Suffolk; Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, Lebanon; Sergt. Daniel Bradley, East Haven; William Scott, Stratford; Corp. William Huntington, Lebanon; Jonas Moses, New Haven; Capt. John Ensign, Fall Village; Col. David Strong, Litchfield County; Capt. Bezaleel,

Bristol; James Peas or Pease, Enfield.

## NEW YORK.

Capt. Adrian Van Brunt, New Utrecht; John Fellows, Stillwater; James Boyd, Albany; Br.-Gen. Peter Gansevoort, Albany; Ensign Charles Hoffman, Dutchess County; Capt. Joab Stafford, New York and Massachusetts; James Ferris, Westchester County; Hon. John Thomas, Westchester County; Hon. Abraham Duryee, N. Y. City; Lieut. Col. Henry Wisner, Jr., Warwick; Cornelius Swartwout, Brunswick; William Kettlehuyn (Kettel), Schaghticoke; Sergt. John Du Mondt, Kingston; Lieut. Col. Jacob Griffin, Dutchess County; Capt. Robert Woodwarth (Woodward), Rensselaerwyck; Lieut. Benjamin North, Newtown; Gottfried Schumacher, Claverack; Capt. Jacob Deifendorf, Tryon County; Capt. John Roof (Ruff), Tryon County; Sergt. William Odell, Westchester County; \*Col. Zephaniah Platt, Plattsburg.

## NEW JERSEY.

Ensign Daniel Baker, Westfield; Daniel Riley, Capt. Thomas Truxton, N. J. and N. Y.; Lieut. Col. Cornelius Ludlow, Joseph Gould, Essex.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. Phineas Eldridge, Philadelphia; Thomas Gilmore, Cumberland County; Capt. Timothy Green, Dauphin County; Lieut.

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\*By error this name was put under New Jersey in the May Magazine.

Col. William Butler, John Wonderley (Wunderlich), Lancaster County; Lieut.-Col. Christopher Stuart, Norristown; Abraham Link, Philadelphia.

## VIRGINIA.

Hon. James Madison, Orange County; Lieut.-Col. William Pope, Jefferson County; Lieut.-Col. Levin Powell, Loudoun County; Lieut. Richard Blow, Portsmouth; Ezekiel Harrison, Rockingham County.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Whitmel Hill, Martin County.

MARY C. MARTIN CASEY,  
*Registrar General, D. R.*

## COLORADO.

## PRESENTATION OF PICTURES.

*To the Editor D. R. Magazine:*

The Daughters of the Revolution of Colorado, through the generosity of a representative citizen and through a loyal Daughter, have been *en evidence* in our public and private schools since the last issue of the *Magazine*. The Hon. N. P. Hill (ex-U. S. Senator), whose patriotism shows in deeds as well as words, presented to the Daughters of the Revolution twenty-two pictures of George Washington to be in turn given by them to the public schools of East Denver. These pictures are large copies of the Gilbert Stuart portrait in the Athenæum, Boston, each beautifully framed in oak with a brass plate conveying the information that it is a gift from the "Daughters."

The ceremony attending the presentation of the portrait to the High School was a notable affair, the audience comprising the thousand pupils of the school, their parents and friends and a large representation of the Daughters.

The picture, draped in American flags, was conveyed to the hall under the military escort of the High School cadets. On entering the hall they marched to the platform where they stacked their guns, thus giving a martial aspect to the scene. The programme was of a patriotic nature, relating to the special nature of the gathering. In accepting the picture, the speaker, a member of the graduating class, paid a glowing tribute to Senator Hill for the public spirit and generosity evinced in placing before the young men and young women a picture of the man whose example is so worthy of imitation.

A week later pictures were presented to the other schools, and in every instance special programmes were prepared which were interpreted by the children, and received with applause by the large audiences which assembled.

Emulating the example of Senator Hill, one of our Daughters, Mrs. Frederick J. Bancroft, decided to make the same gift, through the "Daughters," to Wolfe Hall and Jarvis Hall (Episcopal schools). On May 29, teachers, pupils and "Daughters" assembled at Wolfe Hall to witness the acceptance of the gift. A charm-



ing programme was rendered, consisting of recitations and musical selections; then the portrait was presented, and the proceedings closed with singing "America."

The following day the Daughters went forth on their patriotic errand to Montclair, a suburb of Denver, where Jarvis Hall is situated. At the station they were met by a military escort who conducted them with due honors to Study Hall where the presentation took place. Mrs. Edwin B. Hendrie tendered the gift in a brilliant address to which the principal, the Rev. F. S. Spalding, made fitting reply. A salute fired on the Campus and a drill by the pupils concluded the programme.

As State Regent, I wish through your columns to express the thanks of the Colorado Daughters to Senator Hill and to Mrs. Bancroft for selecting this Society as the medium through which they bestowed these patriotic gifts.

ELLA A. McNEIL,  
*State Regent.*

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#### NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.

The untiring interest shown by the New Jersey Daughters is bearing fruit in the growth of the Society. Eight Chapters are now enrolled, the latest at Bridgton having been recently formed by the Vice-Regent of the State, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley. Numerous applications for membership are still pending, and it is expected that

other Chapters will be formed this fall. The monthly Chapter meetings have been well attended and in many instances a line of historical work has been pursued. The Summit and East Orange Chapters offered prizes to the school children of their respective towns for the best essay on some prominent Revolutionary hero; the former offer was accepted, but for some occult reason connected with the giving of prizes, the Superintendent of the East Orange schools declined this proffered stimulus to patriotism.

At the last meeting of the Orange and South Orange Chapters held at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. William Torrey Baird Mrs. Church read a most interesting and instructive paper on "Music in Revolutionary Times," tracing to their source the tunes which have been handed down by our forefathers.

The Fairview Chapter has started a circulating library among its members, which proves a source of much pleasure, and furnishes, as well, congenial topics for discussion at the monthly meetings.

The Montclair Chapter now numbers twenty-eight members, and the monthly meetings have been devoted to reading aloud Prof. John Fiske's "History of the Colonies."

"Liberty Pole Chapter" of Englewood has been doing good work both in study and in practical philanthropy. The case of Mrs. Mercy Foster Clarke, an impoverished



Daughter of the Revolution, temporarily residing in Englewood, was brought to the notice of the chapter at its May meeting, and the members decided to take care of Mrs. Clarke until some arrangements could be made by the State Society for her future support. In accordance with this decision the Chapter provided for Mrs. Clarke's necessities for several weeks. On June 6th a special meeting of the State Society was held at the residence of the Regent, Miss Adeline W. Torrey, Orange, N. J., at which the facts in the case of Mrs. Clarke were fully stated and measures were devised for her relief. Mrs. Clarke is an "original" Daughter, her father having done service in a Connecticut regiment; the daughter in her old age is absolutely without means. Last winter she applied to the Daughters for membership, her claims were investigated and she was admitted into the Society. A bill was introduced into Congress by the Hon. Thomas Dunn English with a view to securing a pension for Mrs. Clarke, but despite earnest efforts the measure failed to pass. At the special meeting the majority of those present subscribed to a fund for the benefit of the Daughter in need, and a circular letter was sent to every member of the New Jersey Society asking her to do her part toward the same object. Mrs. Clarke has been placed in the House of the Good Shepherd.

Orange, and it is confidently expected that the New Jersey Daughters will see to it that her remaining days may be "sheltered from the storms of life."

GAIL A. TREAT,  
*Recording Secretary,*  
*New Jersey Society, D. R.*

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#### PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY D. R.

*Extract from a letter written by the State Secretary to the Secretary General.*

"We were very patriotic this July Fourth. The Sons of the Revolution invited us to their celebration in the morning at that most fitting place, Independence Square. We were received and escorted to seats on the platform, which was erected for the occasion and only occupied by invited guests. The exercises were interesting.

I came home from the seashore for the Fourth, and in time to forward to all, the invitation from the Pennsylvania Society S. R."

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#### THE VAN CORTLANDT CHAPTER, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

The members of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution resident in Peekskill, have for some time desired to form a local chapter.

Miss Westbrook, having been duly appointed Regent for the town of Peekskill, by the proper authorities of the General Society, D. R., called a meeting of those members desiring such a chapter, for May sixth, at her residence. At the

meeting it was decided to call the chapter "The Van Cortlandt Chapter" after the famous family of that name, whose manor was situated in the present town of Cortlandt, and in which town is the village of Peekskill.

Mrs. F. L. Clinton was elected treasurer of the chapter and Miss C. D. Knox, secretary.

The secretary was instructed to communicate these facts to the General Society, and to express the desire of the members to be recognized as the "Van Cortlandt Chapter."

S. M. WESTBROOK,

*Regent.*

CHARLOTTE D. KNOX,

*Secretary.*

### NOTES AND INFORMATION.

It has long been suspected that Miss Trilby O'Ferrall is a young lady of Revolutionary tendencies from the amount of discussion and argument she has provoked, and the battles, pro and con, which have been fought in her behalf. However this may be, Du Maurier's charming creation appeared under Revolutionary auspices at a Trilby Entertainment given by the Daughters of the Revolution in New York, at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, No. 13 Mount Morris Park, West, May 16. The object for which the entertainment was given is the Building Fund of St. Luke's Home for Indigent Old Ladies, at Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. For the time being, Mrs. Dayton's library and drawing-room were turned into a lecture-room and every available bit of space was occupied by a cultured audience.

The programme opened with a violin solo from "Cavalleria Rusti-

cana," artistically played by Mrs. H. B. Lodor. Following this Miss Adaline W. Sterling, New Jersey Historian D. R., read a paper on "Trilby from a Literary point of View," and also touching upon the important part music plays in the tale, and the credibility of the hypnotic influence there depicted. More violin music served as a prelude to a witty and pathetic article by Mrs. L. E. Shinn on "The Friendships of Bohemia." Then Mrs. E. S. Cory read from the novel the description of the famous concert in the Salle des Bashibazoucks, and Mrs. E. H. Canfield, to the accompaniment of Mr. Franklin Sonnekalb, sang the Trilby songs as they occurred. Mr. Sonnekalb, at the close of the reading, played the Chopin Impromptu in A flat, and as an encore a selection foreign to the entertainment but none the less beautiful, "Wotan's Farewell," from Die Walkure. The financial success of the entertainment was as



well assured as the artistic success, over two hundred dollars having been realized for the Home. Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Chas. F. Roe and Mrs. L. Holbrook acted as a Committee for the Daughters of the Revolution, and the success of the affair is largely due to their untiring efforts.

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#### FLAG PRESENTATIONS, GENERAL SOCIETY.

On May 14, the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution gave a practical lesson in patriotism by presenting a handsome stand of our national colors to the boys and girls of the New York Orphan Asylum, West 73d street, of which institution Mrs. J. McLean Hildt is president. The flags were of silk, handsomely mounted on brass-tipped staffs, and the addition of a knot of buff and blue ribbons suggested the struggle which gave us "Old Glory." Each child also wore on the left breast a knot of the Society's colors, buff and blue.

As it was the anniversary of this, the oldest, most prosperous and successful institution of the kind in New York, a numerous company assembled to witness the presentation and to listen to the eloquent words with which Mr. Charles W. Dayton entrusted these symbols of our liberty to youthful guardians. Two of the boys acted as color guard and received the flags, with a well delivered and appropriate speech, after which all the children saluted the flag in due form. Gen-

eral Fitzhugh Porter also made a brief, patriotic address. The very interesting and well conducted exercises had a very pretty ending in the presentation of a bouquet of flowers to each of the "Daughters" by the children of the asylum, who looked anything rather than inmates of a charitable institution, well dressed, healthy and happy as you could find in the best homes. The cake served with the refreshments was made by the girls of the cooking class, and was delicious. The building in every department is a credit to the management. The officers of the General Society and a number of members were present as a delegation on this occasion and testified warmly to their enjoyment.

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#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETINGS TO BE HELD NOV. 25TH AND 26TH.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Society, July 15th, it was resolved that the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the Evacuation of New York by the British, shall this year be celebrated by a reception of the General Society at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, on the afternoon of that day (Monday, November 25th), from four until seven o'clock. Also, that on the following day, Tuesday, November 26th, shall be held at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a meeting of the General Society, for the full and free discussion of all business, pro-



posed changes, or the adoption of new measures to be voted upon at the Annual Meeting, January 6th, 1896. The polling of votes, reading reports and regular business of the Annual Meeting consumes so much time that it is impossible to allow discussion. Members will do well to bear this in mind and attend the *preliminary meeting* to propose, object, affirm or discuss, as the case may be, as there will be no other opportunity.

On the morning of Tuesday, November 26th, at half-past ten o'clock, a congress of State Regents and Recording Secretaries and Chapter Regents will meet the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the General Society at the residence of the President, 2076 Fifth avenue, for the consideration of matters of importance in the interest of the *whole society*. This meeting will be called by the Secretary at the request of the President.

ANNUAL MEETING.—Section 17.—(From the By-Laws.) The Society shall hold an annual meeting in the city of New York on the first Monday of January in each year, except when such day shall fall on New Year's; then it shall be on the following Monday, at which an election by ballot shall take place.

Every member belongs to the General Society, and is entitled to cast her vote at the Annual Meeting. This is preferred to the system of delegates, who may not al-

ways carry out the wishes of the bodies they represent.

The next Annual Meeting and Election of the General Society (Jan. 6th, 1896), will also be its Quadrennial; at which the Officers will be elected to serve for the ensuing four years. The vote of absent members will be counted upon every question, except that of amendment to the Constitution.

Upon the approval of an application for the organization of a State Society or Chapter, this Society shall issue its certificate authorizing such State Society or Chapter to be formed.

The term "General Society" is National in its character and comprises all the State Societies and Chapters. The managing officers of the General Society have the word "General" attached to their office to distinguish them from those of the State Societies.

The relation of State Societies to the General Society is that of an independent State to the General Government.

The management of a State Society is vested in its Regent and Executive Committee, subject to the constitution of the General Society.

Chapters are supposed to meet monthly for historical instruction and social intercourse, keeping their membership within the limits of a drawing-room gathering, and when a Chapter has attained that object another Chapter may be organized.

Applications for membership in the Daughters of the Revolution must be made in duplicate upon the blanks issued by the General Society, subscribed by the applicant, endorsed and acknowledged before a notary.

Each applicant must furnish undoubtable proof of *lineal* descent from a *patriot* of the Revolution, and must be endorsed by two members or two persons of acknowledged standing. No person shall endorse an application for membership unless the candidate is known to be worthy, and will, if admitted, be a desirable member.

The Society does not accept encyclopedias, genealogical works, or town or county histories, except such as contain *Rosters*, as authorities for proofs of service. In referring to printed works, volume and page should be given. Reference to authorities in manuscript, must be accompanied by certified copies, and authentic family records must be submitted, if required.

Life membership in this Society may be had on due application, by the payment of fifty (\$50) dollars, which shall be in full of all annual dues.

Blanks for bequests and endowments to the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution will be furnished on application.

The badge of the Society (price \$10.00), ribbon from which to suspend the badge (10 cents), gold bar pin to which the ribbon shall be

attached, with the State name on it in blue enamel (\$3.50), rosette pin buff and blue (30 cents), stationery, stamped with the seal of the Society and with the proper colors (50 cents per quire), may be obtained from the Treasurer General, Miss Lucretia V. Steers, to whose order *all* checks should be made payable.

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#### STATE SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS :

Your attention is called to the following :

Have reports, genealogical matter, old letters or manuscripts, and all matter intended for publication, sent at least one month in advance.

See that only one side of the paper is written on ; that the writing is legible and not crowded ; that the manuscript is punctuated and paragraphed ; that names of persons and places, dates and statements, are perfectly correct and properly placed, and give a careful supervision to the whole before forwarding.

Attention to these small matters will greatly aid the management.

It is important that every member of this Society should take and carefully read its official organ, *this magazine*, which contains all information about Society business and affairs, without a knowledge of which one cannot be an intelligent member, or properly fulfill the duties of an officer.

## A REVOLUTIONARY PAY ROLL.

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Mrs. Charles F. Withington, Assistant Registrar for New England Records in Massachusetts for the General Society D. R., sends the following Pay Roll for publication. She writes \* \* \* \*

"I hardly know what to write about the 'finding' of this roll. One day my husband handed it to me, saying that one of his patients, knowing I was interested in old papers, had sent me this one to look at. I saw at once that it was an original roll and the next day I asked permission to carry it to the State authorities to have a certified copy made, since the owner did not care to part with the original.

"I also learned that the owner had once purchased, among other papers, eighteen more of these rolls, but that he had since scattered them among various friends and acquaintances, who had expressed an interest in them, and he could not recall where they had gone! I trust all members of our society will keep a bright lookout for them and for others like them. \* \* \*

"GEORGIANA B. WITHINGTON."

Roxbury, Mass.,  
July, 1895.

### A PAY ROLL FOR CAPT. JOSEPH ILSLEY'S COMPANY, INCLUDING THE TIME ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME.

Joseph Ilsley, Capt.  
Samuel Pears, Lieut.  
Nathaniel Emery, Lieut.  
Nathaniel Noyse, Sergt.  
Enochh Huse, Sergt.  
Joseph Merrick, Sergt.  
Elijha Holmes, Corpl.  
Daniel Hale, Corpl.  
Amos Poor, Corpl.  
Samuel Todd, Drumr.  
George Blunt, Fifr.  
James Cresey.  
Jonathan Todd.  
Abel Dodge.  
Moses Jewett.  
John Bayley.  
Reuben How.  
Jonathan Elsworth.  
Asa Plummer.  
Moses Boynton.  
James Brocklebank.  
Silas Dole.  
William Pingry.  
Benjamin Plummer, jur.  
John Jonson.  
Ezekiel Lancaster.  
Thomas Tinney.  
Benjamin Poor.  
Samuel Sawyer.  
Kneland Rose.  
Enoch Adams.  
Paul Adams.  
Jacob Brown.  
Daniel Bayley.  
Daniel Bartlet.  
John Sawyer Bartlet.  
Nathaniel Chase.  
Samuel Stephens.  
John Chase.  
Jedidiah Currier.



Joseph Downer.  
 Timothy Dorman.  
 William Flood.  
 Joseph Flood.  
 Abiel Goodridge.  
 Nathaniel Gilman.  
 Caleb Hall.  
 Jonathan Ilsley.  
 Reuben Johnson  
 Frederick Lewis.  
 Roger Lord.  
 John Morgaradge.  
 Joshua Merrill.  
 James Merrill.  
 Nathan Merrill.  
 William Maclinburgh.  
 Richard Merrill.  
 Parker Pilsbury.  
 Benjamin Plummer.  
 Seth Plummer.  
 Joshua Pattengill.  
 Thomas Rogers.  
 David Reed.  
 Joshua Sawyer.  
 Michael Smith.  
 Stephen Toppan.  
 David Wise.  
 Abel Woodman.

ABSTRACT OF PAY OF CAPT. ILSLEY'S COM-  
 PANY, COL COGSWELL REGT.

| Rank.           | Time<br>of<br>Service. | Establish-<br>ment<br>p. mt. | Amount.   |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
|                 | M. D.                  | £ s. d.                      | £. s. d.  |
| Captain -----   | 2 -                    | 8 - -                        | 16 - -    |
| 1 Lieutenant -- | 2 2                    | 5 8 -                        | 11 3 2    |
| 2 Lieutenant -- | 2 -                    | 5 8 -                        | 10 16 -   |
| 1 Serjeant ---- | 2 2                    | 2 8 -                        | 4 19 2    |
| 3 Do ---        | 2 -                    | 2 8 -                        | 14 8 -    |
| 2 Corporals --- | 2 2                    | 2 4 -                        | 9 1 10    |
| 2 Ditto ---     | 2 -                    | 2 4 -                        | 8 16 -    |
| 1 Drum -----    | 2 2                    | 2 4 -                        | 4 10 11   |
| 1 Fife -----    | 2 -                    | 2 4 -                        | 4 8 -     |
| 19 Privates --- | 2 2                    | 2 - -                        | 78 10 8   |
| 30 Ditto ---    | 2 -                    | 2 - -                        | 152 - -   |
|                 |                        |                              | £314-13-9 |

New castle Nov. 18th 1776

(signed)

JOSEPH ILSLEY Capt

North Castle Nov. 20, 1776

There received the within roll and above  
 abstract in full.

(signed)

Cr JOSEPH ILSLEY Capt

# DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE !

The engraved plate for the new large **Certificate of Membership** in the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution is completed. The orders will be filled according to the dates of their reception

Members who have not subscribed, or who desire further information, may address MISS LUCRETIA V. STEERS, Treasurer General,

64 Madison Avenue, New York City.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

GENERAL WASHINGTON, by Gen. Bradley Johnson, edited by James Grant Wilson. (Great Commander Series.) D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$1.50.

So many biographies of Washington have been written (something like 500) that it does not seem possible that there can be much new light thrown on his character. This book possesses great value and is extremely interesting from the fact that it is the first attempt that has been made to write of Washington as the soldier. It is a study of his military career by a military man, from a military standpoint. We are only beginning to give Washington his proper place in history, and to appreciate his worth as a soldier and statesman. We all love him for the purity of his life and his devotion to principle and country, and it is with pleasure that we learn from an authentic military source that he was one of the great generals of his century. Every American will be conscious of a feeling of pride on being told by the editor of this book that a portrait of Washington, by Stuart, occupies a place of honor in the drawing-room of the Duke of Wellington, and a son of the duke is authority for the statement that it was placed there by his father, who esteemed Washington as perhaps the noblest character of modern times—possibly of all time—and said that, considering the

material of the armies with which he successfully met the trained and veteran soldiers of the Old World, he is thoroughly entitled to a place among the great captains of the 18th century. From the same authority we learn that, when asked to take command of the troops ordered to New Orleans in 1814, the great duke declined to fight against Washington's countrymen. This estimate of Washington, from such a source, is indeed high praise. Napoleon, First Consul of France, in announcing Washington's death to his army, in a general order, directed that all the flags and standards of the armies of France and the service of the Republic be draped in crape for 10 days. Such tributes of soldiers to a soldier indicate a high appreciation of his rank among them.

ENGLISH AUTHORS, by M. Rutherford. The Constitution Book and Job Print, Atlanta, Ga.

All who have read and admired Miss Mildred Rutherford's "American Authors" will be pleased to learn that the same lady has published another volume, "English Authors," constructed on the plan adopted in the first. Miss Rutherford has been for years a successful teacher in one of the best-known educational institutions in the South. Her methods are so original and the results obtained so excellent that teachers and others

who have observed them have requested that the public be given the benefit that would accrue from the adoption of them by others interested in educational matters. The features of the book which make it valuable as a hand-book of the subject of which it treats are the simple language in which it is written, the systematic combination of the study of history with literature, the introduction of anecdotes of an author with his literary life and the presentation of his face and figure by means of cuts and engravings. The scope of the work is from Chaucer to the present time, and it will be eagerly read by all students of literature, and will commend itself to those interested in the instruction of the young. By reading "English Authors" one obtains not only a comprehensive history of English writers, but also, in a very attractive form, a history of England during the period covered by the book.

DIARY OF ANNA GREEN WINSLOW, edited by Alice Morse Earle. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York. \$1.25.

In 1770, Anna Green Winslow, a precocious miss of 12 years, was sent from her home in Nova Scotia to be "finished" at a Boston school. For the edification of her parents and her own improvement in handwriting, she wrote this quaint chronicle of her daily life. The little creature never knew its value as a picture of the domestic

life of the day in which it was written, and as a record of the peculiar social, theological and other ideas prevailing at that time. Her reports of sermons show that she was an attentive and intelligent listener, and by no means a dull critic of theological questions. That she absorbed ideas that seem ridiculously absurd to us is shown by passages like this: "As to-morrow will be a holiday, so the pope and his associates have ordained, my aunt thinks not to trouble Mrs. Smith with me this week." It is something of a shock to us to hear that at an assemblage of girls of her own age "wine and punch, hot and cold, were served in great plenty." Throughout the diary there is an exhibition of vanity and love of dress that seems a strange combination with the serious phase of her character. It is difficult to determine whether the serious or frivolous matters of life concern her most. That she was an industrious little creature is evident from her descriptions of her various occupations and accomplishments. She could make "pyes," knit lace, spin linen thread and woolen yarn, make purses, shifts and shirts, embroider pocket-books, weave watch strings and piece patchwork. Her handwriting, as shown by a fac-simile of it in one of the illustrations of the book, was extremely neat and much better than that of girls of 12 of to-day. In her delineation of character she presents real, liv-



ing persons, and the book will possess a fascinating value to many "Daughters of the Revolution" as being a record of the life and times of their great-grandmothers.

Mrs. Earle has added greatly to the merit of the volume by notes explanatory of customs that are obsolete or so purely local as to be unintelligible to the general reader. The cover is a quaint representation of the old-fashioned sampler, and the illustrations are portraits, tapestry and cut-paper pictures. The fact that Mrs. Earle is a "Daughter of the Revolution" will cause the readers of this magazine to seek to also become readers of "The Diary of Anna Green Winslow."

COLONIAL DAYS AND DAMES, by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Lippincott & Co., Phila., \$1.25.

In this dainty little volume, displaying the modern printer's skill, we have a glimpse of social and domestic life in the colonies. The writer, being a Philadelphia lady, naturally devotes considerable space to the colonists of Pennsylvania. We see how, by their thrift and frugality, they advanced from simplicity to comfort and even luxury in their every-day life. But the presentation of the life of all the colonists is impartial and interesting. It is gathered from various letters, manuscripts, etc., and under the headings: "Colonial Days," "Women in the Early Settlement,"

"A Group of Early Poetesses," "Colonial Dames," "Old Landmarks," "Weddings and Merry-makings," and "A Legend of Romance" is a vast amount of interesting information concerning well-known people of their time. It is a pretty and fitting companion to "Through Colonial Doorways," and is sure to meet with the success that attended the publication of that volume. The typographical beauty of the book appeals to the artistic taste and the subject is, fortunately, one that attracts much attention in this country at the present time.

COSTUME OF COLONIAL TIMES, by Alice Morse Earle. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.25.

Mrs. Earle has prompted and stimulated interest in colonial times very much by her three books, and this one is sure to make a place for itself. Every one who is interested in the dress of our colonial forefathers will appreciate the value of "Costume of Colonial Times." About 40 pages of the book are devoted to description of the dress of both sexes in the colonies. This sketch contains much curious information. For instance, one wonders what "Five pairs of calico socks" can be. The remainder of the volume consists of an alphabetically arranged glossary of a great variety of garments, and fabrics used in the making of them, with a description of each. The book shows much patient research

and adds greatly to Mrs. Earle's already excellent reputation as a careful and painstaking writer of colonial times.

M. E. D. BEATTIE.

#### AUGUST MAGAZINES.

"Midsummer Night's Dream," illustrated by Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, and accompanied by Mr. Andrew Lang's able comment on Shakespeare's comedy, fittingly opens the August number of Harper's Magazine. In "Everyday Scenes in China" Mr. Julian Ralph tells us of the characteristics in city and country of the common folk of the Flowery Kingdom. Mr. Poulteney Biglow continues his story of "The German Struggle for Liberty." The installment contains among other illustrations a hitherto unpublished portrait of Queen Louise. "Hearts Insurgent" reaches its ninth part in this number. Besides its serial fiction the magazine contains four short stories, among which is "Bobbo," a humorous Parisian sketch, by Thomas R. Wharton. The "Editor's Study" and the "Editor's Drawer" are replete as usual with good things.

The Napoleonic craze receives a new impulse in the August Arena from the pen of the Hon. John Davis. It will be a surprise to the

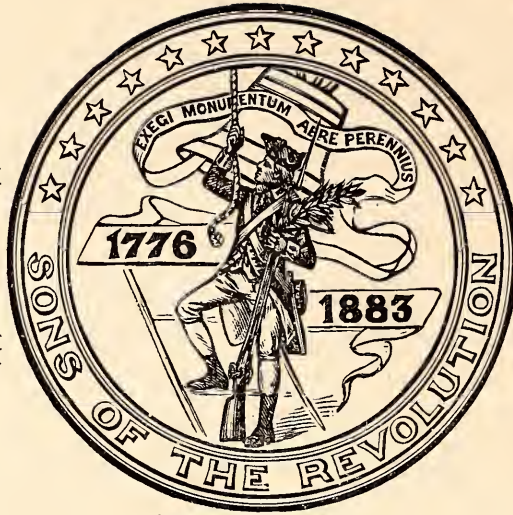
admirers of the "Little Corporal" to find their hero portrayed as a born brigand. Helen Gardner contributes a powerful article on "Sound Public Morality;" Hon. Walter Clark reviews the progress of "The Telegraph in England;" Rev. Frank Vrooman writes on "Public Health and National Defence," and the editor, B. O. Flower, finds hope for the future in "The August Present."

The New Cycle comes out in a double number for July and August, which might well be called a Club Number, so many clubs are represented in its pages, so many prominent club women are contributors. Among the latter are Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, Mrs. Ellen M. Henriotin, Mrs. Sara Yorke Stevenson, Mrs. May Alden Ward, and Mrs. Harriet P. Hayden. The September issue of The New Cycle will have a number of contributions by Southern writers on the New South—its Exposition at Atlanta, its educational progress, philanthropy, women's clubs, et cetera.

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Harper's Bazar for July 6th contains a comprehensive article on "The Daughters of the Revolution."

ADALINE W. STERLING.



## SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

At the last meeting of the General Society S. R., held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, a resolution was adopted, appointing a committee of five, to urge upon the present Congress an appropriation for erecting, at Washington, a statue of John Paul Jones, and ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, who is President of the General Society S. R., named the following committee :

Rear-Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. N., of the Dist. Col. Society, Chairman; Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, U. S. Navy, of the New York Society; Captain R. S. Collum, U. S. Marine Corps, of the Pennsylvania Society; Mr. O. A. Kirkland, of the Maryland Society; Mr. W. B. Denney, of the Massachusetts Society.

As the above resolution has been approved by the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, and as it will undoubtedly be endorsed by the General Society of the Naval Order of the United States, there is now a strong probability that this long neglected hero of the Revolution will finally be honored by a suitable monument.

On July 4th last, after the meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, a Rhode Island society of the S. R. was organized in Senate Chamber, State House, Newport, with Mr. Francis, of Newport, as President, and Mr. Garretson, as Secretary.









William Pyncheon

(See page 206.)

# MAGAZINE

OF THE

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

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VOL. III.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

No. 4.

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### SILENT WITNESSES.

BY EMMA MERSEREAU NEWTON.

AUTHOR OF "AN ICONOCLASTIC EPISODE," "A BREATH OF HEAVEN," "A PHANTOM PICTURE," "A BIT OF BUNTING," "A WINTER IN FLORIDA," ETC.

#### PART V.

AS early as 1773, James Warren and Samuel Adams proposed, and procured the appointment of committees of correspondence in every town. By this agency news was disseminated advancing the cause of liberty; and when more active measures became necessary, the institution proved invaluable. By this means the sentiments of the inhabitants were ascertained, and their attitude towards questions of the day were transmitted throughout the colonies. The committee of correspondence were everywhere active in circulating addresses, resolutions, and spirited handbills, arousing the attention of all to any menacing danger, and exhorting patriots to persevere in opposing oppressive and unjust taxation.

One of these circulars threatened with ruin every person who should be concerned in vending tea, and

warned pilots, at their peril, "*not to conduct ships loaded with that article, into the harbor.*"

Intimidated by these documents, which had the sanction of colonial legislators, the captains of tea ships bound for New York and Philadelphia, returned to England without unloading their cargoes. But the consignees of tea cargoes in Boston were mostly related to Governor Gage, and relying upon his support, refused to unite in the general resistance. Therefore a watch had to be organized to prevent the tea from being secretly smuggled on shore; and the consequent friction and alarm finally culminated in a wholesale burning of tea that electrified and enraged Great Britain.

The colonists were less surprised, for gradually, but uninterruptedly, had the minds and feelings of Americans been prepared to shake



off an oppressive yoke; and, realizing the importance of this crisis, the committee of correspondence suggested a continental congress. All of the Provinces except Georgia concurred in the resolution, and the delegates from twelve colonies met in Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774.

Peyton Randolph of Virginia was unanimously elected president, and Charles Thompson secretary of the first Congress. It was decided that "each colony should have but one vote whatever might be the number of its deputies."

Among the resolutions that were then adopted was one declaring that "the importation of goods from Great Britain should, under certain circumstances, cease on the first day of the succeeding December, and all exports to that country on the 10th of September, 1775." Heretofore the "mother country had endeavored to prevent the colonists from manufacturing any article whatever, even for their own use. Even the erection of slitting-mills was prohibited by England, and hatters were forbidden to take any apprentice for less than seven years, or to employ over two at a time." Therefore but little attention had been given to manufactures, and the colonists had been constrained to depend upon English artisans for supplies. This resolution was consequently intended merely as a claim to just rights, indispensable to the well-being and progress of civilization in America.

And despite their many grievances the colonies expressly disavowed a desire for independence. On the contrary, strong professions of attachment to the mother country, and loyalty to the reigning king, characterized the able state papers, which petitioned, with a marked temperateness that won the admiration and sympathy of watching Europe: "Place us in the situation we were in, at the close of the last war, and our former harmony will be restored."

"We ask but for peace, liberty, and safety. We wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit the grant of any new right in our favor. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great Britain, we shall always carefully and zealously endeavor to support and maintain."

When these conciliatory papers went forth on their anxious mission, civil affairs, except in the State of Massachusetts, moved on much as usual. New York had now become the third city of size and importance on this side of the Atlantic; and was connected with greater Philadelphia by a line of stages and ferry-boats. The old post-road commenced at a point on the northern side of Staten Island, where the ferry passengers from New York disembarked and mounted a stage that ran southwesterly across the island to the Blazing Star ferry. Here a boat was in waiting to convey travellers across to Amboy on the Jersey shore, where they

boarded another stage that carried them with all possible speed into the "City of Brotherly love."

This route was regarded with popular favor, being the quickest between New York and Philadelphia; and an announcement of that day reads:

"Any gentlemen or ladies that wants to go to Philadelphia, can go in the stage and be at home in five days and be two nights and one day in Philadelphia to do business, or to see the Market Days."

John Mersereau, a brother of Joshua, deserves the credit of having organized this route, and of having introduced the *first* post coach into America. He was, also, the first to attach *four* horses to a mail stage; and was obliged to send to England for a driver, as the drivers in the colonies would not venture to manage more than one team without the aid of postillions.

Joshua Mersereau appears to have owned the ferries on Staten Island at one time; and a paper dated March 23d, 1775, reads:

"Memorandum of an agreement by and between Joshua Mersereau Esq of the first part and Samuel Keirstead of the Second part witnesseth that the Said Joshua Mersereau hath Let to the Said Samuel Keirstead that ferry on the north Side of Staten Island for the term of one year. Each to Draw the one half of the advantage of the Said ferry and the Said Mersereau is to find a scow and a connection, and Keep them in order fit for

ferriing, except there should be any neglect of the said Keirstead and also that the Said Keirstead have the ferry house free for the aforesaid term of one year beginning on the fifteenth Day of Aprill next.

SAMUEL KEIRSTEAD.

Witness present

Mary Mersereau."

Another paper, without date or signature, appears to be a rough draught of a petition to Court concerning a road on Staten Island.

The time worn instrument bears on its face the following:

RICHMOND } Whereas Messrs Barnt  
COUNTY { Simonson, John Bate,  
Abraham Cole & Daniel Corsen,  
Commissioners, for laying out the highway in the County of Richmond, have lately by a return signed by them and entered on record Set forth that they were called to open a rode Blocked up, and in pursuance thereof they opened a road that formerly layed By Eathen Sayre and Fransois Bodines, beginning at the northeast Corner of Christian Corsens fence and running from Thence by the the Said Christians line of his Pattent and a line of Marked trees, marked by surveyors of the roade W: 15° N to the S. E. corner of John Taylors Pattent as by the said Return may appear, and Stopped up by Richard Lawrence, Simon Simson, & Christian Simonson, Commissioners, So that there was in fact no such rode at the time of Calling the present Commissioners, as they have pro-



tested, and therefore they could not open a road. And the said Commissioners were called to lay a rode at the reave of the Shooter Island land lots where left by Pattents, and not to open an old Road, and Whereas the Proprietors of the Shooter Island Lots do say that the roade so opened is within the bounds of their pattents and do forbid the working and Clearing said roade until they have recei'd pay for their Land Therefore we the Petitioners being still kept from free access Humbly Sheweth that we are not Desirous of puting the County to any expense in paying for said road (or to any person) when we conceive there is a rode left by Pattent Do therefore Pray that Messrs Barnt Simonson, Richard Lawrence, Peter Housman, John Pelyon & John Potton, Commissioners Do stop up s'd roade so protested to be opened as aforesaid and Lay out a roade Where left by Pattent at the reave of the Shooter Island Lots that your Petitioners may have access to a Publick highway and not be prevented any longer to their great Damage and your Petitioners shall ever pray."

At this time New Yorkers appear to have recovered from their fear of the negro, engendered in 1741 by a supposed plot on the part of their colored serfs to burn the city; and a ludicrous paper in my possession indicates the value and manner of disposing of human beings, who were merely regarded as stock:

"Winne Sold Lawrences Wench Jane to one Robinson in the fall or beginning of Winter for £60—

"I hereby acknowledge to have received of Mr. Richard Lawrence a negro wench which I am to have Upon Trial Two Months and if She proves to my Liking I then Promise to Pay him Sixty Pound but in case she should not prove to my liking I then promise to Dispose of her to the most advantage upon his account. Witness my hand this nineteenth Day of June 1775.

(Signed) FRANS WINNE Jr.

But while these civil transactions of buying and selling, laying out roads, and letting ferries were going on, the minds of citizens were dominated by a sense of impending danger, which induced them to organize a force of militia, called "minute men." Money was also raised to purchase military stores, and a committee of supplies and a committee of safety were appointed by the Continental Congress, as a natural precaution.

Meantime American affairs were discussed in the British Parliament, and the petitions sent out by the Continental Congress were presented to the consideration of that body, with the following commendatory remarks from Mr. Pitt:

"When your lordships have perused the papers transmitted to us from America; when you consider the dignity, the firmness, and the wisdom, with which the Americans have acted, you cannot but respect their cause. History, my



lords, has been my favorite study ; and in the celebrated writings of antiquity I have often admired the the patriotism of Greece and Rome ; but, my lords, I must declare and avow, that in the master states of the world, I know not the people nor the senate, who, in such a complication of difficult circumstances, can stand in preference to the delegates of America assembled, in general Congress, at Philadelphia. I trust that it is obvious to your lordships, that all attempts to impose servitude upon such men, to establish despotism over such a mighty continental nation, must be vain, must be futile."

Even the opponents to the American cause reluctantly conceded that these papers evinced "a tone of manly energy, and a knowledge of political science" which commanded admiration ; and several conciliatory plans were advanced, but only the one proposed by Lord North was adopted. As the evident object of that bill was to weaken the colonies, by dividing them, Americans indignantly spurned the proffered terms.

In connection with the proposition emanating from the English prime minister, measures of intimidation and punishment were assumed by parliament ; and the northern colonies were prohibited from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland. Obnoxious restrictions were also imposed upon the trade of all of the provinces, and to enforce these arbitrary orders ten

thousand troops and several transports were dispatched to America. The battle of Lexington followed ; but as I have no personal account of the stirring events taking place in New England, I will confine my pen to the effect which this intelligence had on the remoter provinces. The resort to arms was regarded of solemn and distressing import. The bloody gauge of battle had been thrown down by the tory Governor of Massachusetts, and quick to take alarm, all of the colonies except Georgia formed the heroic resolve to unite their fortunes with New England.

To many this was a painful as well as an alarming stand ; for New York had so long been the head-quarters of the British army in America, that a large proportion of the inhabitants had contracted friendly relations with the British troops, which had to be sorrowfully severed.

Interest, also, impelled some to espouse the cause of England ; and the proclamation against rebels, and the promise of pardon and emolument to those who would return to the royal fold was not without its effect on a population, which failed to hold a unanimity of opinion on the subject of independence. But the powder of Lexington had sounded the tocsin of a change in history, and the part each should take in the drama to be enacted had to be immediately chosen.

In its desperate strait, Joshua and John Mersereau evinced their

generous devotion to their country by stopping their line of stages, and turning their horses into the American army. The brothers, also, made a personal offer of their services to Washington as soon as he was elected commander-in chief by the Continental Congress. He had won a high reputation in the late war with France, and his appointment was a politic move, to induce the southern provinces to embark more warmly in the cause of liberty.

In July Georgia joined her sisters in arms, thereby increasing to thirteen the number of the UNITED COLONIES.

The whole country was now in a state of violent resistance, and though the summer of 1775 was not distinguished by any brilliant engagement, the time was spent in disciplining troops, and in building fortifications. In the fall two expeditions were organized and dispatched against Canada; and we find Joshua Mersereau entering upon his first military labors by raising a company to take Quebec. The daring bravery, and unflinching fortitude displayed by Americans during the rigorous marches of that campaign were heart-rending. A writer of the period makes the ensuing comments on the expedition:—

“In its conception it was singularly bold and romantic. In its progress were displayed fortitude and bravery seldom equaled in military annals. Its failure was

a painful disappointment to the patriots of the day. It is now consoling to reflect, that success would probably have proved injurious to the cause of independence. To protect the remote province, the military force of the confederacy must have been too much extended, and colonies more important have been left defenseless.”

The last humble petition of congress to the King was made by Penn, of Pennsylvania; but it proved fruitless, and in the beginning of the year 1776 a fleet under Sir Peter Parker, with two thousand five hundred troops commanded by Earl Cornwallis, was dispatched against the Southern colonies. Soon afterwards a large number of ships, carrying the first division of Hessians, set sail under the command of Admiral Hotham. And in May followed Admiral and General Howe, accompanied by a naval force of twenty-four thousand men, abundantly supplied with military stores. This fleet reached Sandy Hook on Saturday afternoon early in July, and part of the troops were landed on Staten Island on the following Monday night.

Lord Howe and his brother were joint commissioners to grant pardons on submission to the King. They took up their headquarters in the Billop House, which was admirably adapted for the purpose, as its walls were of solid masonry, thick enough to afford protection against the guns of that period. It stands



on the southern extremity of the Island, and its position guarded the ingress or egress of vessels into either New York or Raritan Bay, besides being a point from which ulterior movements could most conveniently be made. The old colonial mansion is still in an excellent state of preservation, although it was built over two centuries ago. To modern eyes the architecture appears somewhat severe and primitive, but in early days, doubtless, the stone manor house, with its upper stories of brick that had sailed the wide ocean, was regarded as palatial.

A veranda runs across the entire front of the house, which is entered by a hallway running through the center its entire length, but which drops down a couple of steps as it approaches the culinary department. The lower rooms were all heated by means of fireplaces; and the kitchen chimney piece was fitted with an iron crane on which to hang pots and kettles. An old fashioned dutch oven at the side of this fireplace indicates where the bread was baked. The ceilings are all low, and the staircase leading to the second story, and an attic above, is narrow and plain to a degree. Under the house is a cellar having a wide door near the front veranda, and, curiously enough, this cellar also contains a fireplace large enough for a tall man to stand up in. Just off from this underground room is a vault thirty feet long by about ten wide,

and not more than seven or eight feet high. It is entirely destitute of windows, or any means of ventilation, yet this airless dungeon was packed "full to the brim" of American prisoners during the Revolution. Their excruciating sufferings, and the mortality which occurred among them, must have equaled, if not exceeded, the horrors of the "black hole of Calcutta."

It was intended that Joshua Mersereau should share the fate of the wretched unfortunates incarcerated in this dungeon; and a plan was formed to capture him, by some of the tory officers. My grandfather relates the circumstance in these words: "On Monday night some troops were landed on the Island. On Tuesday morning, before sunrise, they marched up along the shore, and came in sight of my father's dwelling, in order to take him prisoner. But he fled to the Jersey shore, leaving everything behind. They burned his house, and with it were destroyed some very valuable papers relating to the family. They, also, destroyed the plate, bearing family crest, and much precious goods."\*

My grandfather continues his narration of the events of the time, by saying: "Shortly after this my father was appointed Adjutant-General of the Jersey Troops; and, after the battle of Long Island, he

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\* A more explicit account of Mr. Mersereau's escape appears in the *Adam's Magazine* of April, 1892, and in the *Annals of Binghamton*.



and his brother John and I retreated with the American Army to Pennsylvania. My quarters were at Doctor Inghams, not far from Currells ferry. When the British came to Trenton, my father spoke to General Washington, and wished to know if the boats were all taken from the Jersey shore to prevent the British crossing. He replied that it was so reported to him; but requested my father to take some men and make a second examination. He did so, and found two large Durham boats sunk close to the Jersey shore. We raised them in the night, and took them over to the Pennsylvania shore, and concealed them there, thus preventing the British from crossing."

In June following, my father was appointed Deputy Commissary General of prisoners. He took his appointment from General Boudinot, who was then Commissary General.

In 1777 I was ordered to take charge of some teams with provis-

ions for the troops stationed at Rutland, Mass. On the 14th of October, I crossed the North river with the teams. I took them across in boats, and had to exercise great caution, besides making the journey in the night; for the British had just taken the village of Kingston, which they wantonly set on fire, and were already on the way up the river. But I arrived at Rutland safe with the provisions."

This was no small feat for a lad of sixteen, and the premises are that the young man possessed the courage and discretion of an older head.

Returning to his chronicle of events, we read:

"Shortly after my arrival the commissary of prisoners came, and I was directed to collect the prisoners that were scattered around the country. I was furnished with advertisements, and power, to collect them of the people that held them, unless the people would give sufficient bail to return them when called for to be exchanged.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE QUADRENNIAL ANCESTRAL REGISTER.

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## TRUE COPIES OF OLD DOCUMENTS.

### III.

The caption outside of this document reads :

The Coppy of ye deed  
Betwixt

GABRELL MUN VEAL

&

JOHN PELL.

THIS INDENTURE made ye twenty Eight Day of March in ye Sixth year of ye Reigne of Our Sovereigns Lord & Lady William & Mary King & Queen Over England &c & in the year of Our Lord god One Thousand Six Hundred ninety and four Between Gabril Mun Veal of ye Citty of New York Merch<sup>t</sup> of ye One pte & John Pell of ye County of West Chester in ye Province of New York of the Other pte Witnesseth y<sup>t</sup> ye sd Gabril Munveal for divers good causes & Valuable Considerations him hereunto moveing more Espetially for & in Consideration of a Valuable Sum of money to him in hand paid att & before ye Ensealing & Delivery hereof by ye sd John Pell ye Receipt Whereof he the sd Gabril Mun Veal doth hereby Acknowledge & thereof & of every pte & parcell thereof doth Clearly Acquitt & discharge ye sd John Pell his heires and Assigns for Ever by these presents hath Given Granted Bargained Sold Assigned Released & Conformed & by these presents doth Fully Clearly & Ab-

solutely Give grant Bargaine Sell Assigne Release & Conferme unto him ye sd John Pell his Heires Executors Administrators & Assignes all y<sup>t</sup> his Right title Interest —property claim & Demand withe ye sd Gabril Mun Veal his Heires or Assignes now hath or Ever had of in & to a Certaine tract or Division of Lands Scituate Lying and being within ye Mannor of Pellham in ye County of West Chester att a Place Now Called by ye French Inhabitants there New Rochell Containing Three Hundred Acer's it being Laid out as his Shair or Devition of Six Thousand Acer's of Land by him in Company with Severall Others purchased of ye sd John Pell together with all his Rights titles Interest of in & to all ye Undevided Lands Meadows Commons pastuers priviledges & Appurtenances W'tsoever to him belonging out of ye aforesd Purchass of Six Thousand Acer's of Land or any part or parcell thereof TO HAVE & To HOLD all & Singular ye before Demised premisses W'th its Appurtenances & Every part & parcell thereof unto him ye sd John Pell his Heires Executors Administrators And Assignes to ye Only proper use benefitt & behoofte of him ye sd John Pell His Heirs Executors Administrators & Assignes for Ever IN WITNESS WHEREOF ye sd parties to these presents Have Enter Changeably

Sett their Hands & Seals ye day &  
year First Above Written

GABRE'LL MIN VEAL [SEAL.]

Entre'd ye 6th day of August 1707  
pr Benjamin Collier Cl & Register

*Signed Sealed & Delivered*

*in presence of*

SAMVLL BAYARD

THOMAS TUDER

JOHN TUDER

Veria Copia per me

DAN'LL CLARK Cl.

There is throughout this paper  
a curious lack of punctuation which  
is perhaps atoned for by a super-  
abundance of capitals. A witty  
friend adds that "it was evidently  
an age of E's."—Ed.

#### IV.

Small memorandum book, parch-  
ment cover, metal clasp broken  
and patenated, pocket in both cov-  
ers. On inside of front cover is  
written "Thos. McClelan Lieut.

his Book

June 14th 1776."

Inside of back cover is written  
"Thomas McClelan Lieut. 1776.  
Isaac Guion Lieut. 1776."

These two men seem to have  
owned the book between them, each  
using half. I shall simply copy  
from it names and notes that may  
be of assistance and interest.

"QUEBEC, Aprill 1776.

Capt. Ghram Dr. for inlisting Men :

James Camby . . . . L.0 8 0

Ed Dunscomb . . . . "0 8 0

Bard. Howard . . . . "0 8 6"

" AUGUST 30th 1776.

Paid to Capt. Copp £3 4 0 "

"Serj't Saml. Wheeler on fur-  
lough 23d Decemb<sup>r</sup> to return by  
6th of January."

|                     | Coat. | Breechs. | Sh't. | Stgs. | Shoes. | Wt. Coat. |
|---------------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|
| " Joseph Vanamburgh | 1     | 1        | 1     | 1     | 1      |           |
| John Revere . .     | 1     | 1        | 1     | 1     | 1      |           |
| Lewis Phenton . .   |       | 1        | 1     | 1     | 1      |           |
| Joseph Veriel . .   | 1     | 1        | 1     | 1     | 1      | 1         |

The above men went on furlough  
March 26th 1777.

Return by 6th April."

The Guion side of the book con-  
tains very little that bears date,  
therefore useless to copy. There is  
an account of Lottery tickets as  
follows:

"No. 7,421, Hubbell & Guion

No. 3,979, } Guion.  
No. 3,980, }

Fourth Class United States Lot-  
tery Tickets."

"My Rations from C<sup>lo</sup>. Nichol-  
son from 25 D<sup>r</sup>. 1776 to 12 March  
1777 £5 2 0."

" 6 Brass pieces

12 Drums

4 Stand Colours

6 Wagons with Swords

40 hogsheads of Stores

40 horses

1300 Stand of Arms

27 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1776."

Opposite this is the following  
list :



“ 1 Coll°  
 2 Lt Col.  
 3 Majors  
 4 Captains  
 8 Lieuts.  
 12 Ensigns  
 2 Surgeon Mates  
 20 Drumers  
 42 Serg'ts.  
 9 Musicans  
 25 Servants  
 740 Rank & File  
 ———  
 868 Total.”

In the pockets of this little book I found the following papers, mostly receipts, yellow and faded, but perhaps interesting to the genealogist and historian.

“ FORT CONSTITUTION,  
 July 24th 1777

Received of Lieut. Isaac Guion, Eighteen Coats & Eighteen hats for the use of my Company of Artillery.

GORHAM MOTT.”

—————  
 FORT CONSTITUTION,  
 June 29th 1777

Received of Lieut. Colonel Oswald, by the hands of Lieut. Isaac Guion, forty shirts, twenty waistcoats, twenty pair of Breeches, and thirty-six pair of shoes, for the use of my Company in Col° Jno Lambs Battallion of Artillery.

GORHAM MOTT.

—————  
 Receiv'd Oct. 6th 1780 Twenty Dollars of Lieut. Joseph Ashton.  
 I. BENJAMIN, Treasurer.

HOPEWELL

June 20th, 1778.

Received of Udny Hay D. Q. M. G<sup>l</sup>. by the hands of Lieut. Isaac Guion, One Hundred Dollars.

GORHAM MOTT,  
 Capt of Artillery.

—————  
 FISHKILL,

May 28th, 1778

Received of Lieut Isaac Guion seventeen Continental horses for the use of the Artillery.

GORHAM MOTT,  
 Cap of Artillery.

—————  
 Received January 16th, 1781, of Capt. Lt. Isaac Guion one State note, of twenty eight pounds; one shilling & five pence—in my favour

Witness his  
 J ASHTON JOHN X SLEIGHTER.  
 mark

—————  
 Rec'd. of Lt. Isaac Guion Q. M. to Col Lambs Battalion of Artillery Twenty One Barrels of Flour in Very bad Order by Reason of the Exceding bad Roads.

WILLIAM STRACHAN,  
 A C of I to Art'y.

—————  
 Received Westpoint 18 Sept. 1782 of Capt. Guy Younge a brown Horse, about fourteen hands high, no public brand on him, his right Ear cut of pretty close to his Head. in behalf of

D. CARTHY A. D. Q. M.  
 GEO. I. DENNISTON.

RECEIVED, Albany December 4th 1782, from Capt. Lt. Isaac Guion, one State Certificate for the depreciation of my pay to the 31st July 1780, to the amount of one Hundred and five pounds & five pence ; with interest due on it.

JOHN YURKSE.

£105 0s 5d

CAMP BEFORE QUEBEC

15th April 1776

*Sir :*

Forasmuch as the Honorable the Continental Congress having Ordered one Regiment to be Rais'd out of the four Regiments of New York Forces now before Quebec, by the Honorable General Woorsters Orders, you are appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 7th Company of said Regiment, therefore you are to use your Utmost Endeavors to Inlist as many menas you Possibly can, for which this shall be your Sufficient Warrant.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Coll.

For MR. ISAAC GUION.

I do hereby certify that Lieutenant Isaac Guion of Colonel John Lamb's Regiment of Artillery in the service of the United States, did take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America, as prescribed by a Resolve of Congress, bearing date the 3d of February, 1778.

In Witness whereof, I have signed

and delivered the present Certificate.

Fish Kill 14th May 1778

ALEX<sup>R</sup>. McDUGALL,

M General.

I certify that Capt. Lieut. Isaac Guion of Col<sup>o</sup> John Lambs 2<sup>nd</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> Artillery has this Day sett<sup>d</sup> his Accounts in which he Credited the United States with the Sum of One hundred and ninety one thousand, nine hundred fifty one Dollars  $\frac{5}{8}$  received on account of Pay & Subsistence, & Recruiting the Said Reg<sup>t</sup>, which leaving a Balance due the said States of one hundred seventy one Dollars  $\frac{3}{8}$  Specie, when Paid will discharge him from the above Sum.

JNO. PIERCE, Br Y

New Windsor }  
June 26th, 1783. }

POUGHKEPSIE

August 10th 1781.

I am happy, my dear Friend, in your Safe Return from Virginia; and find myself sincerely affected by your Attention to me. Mrs. Copp & little Circle are sensible of your Kindness in enquiring of their Health—They are well.

A Series of Difficulties and Discouragements necessitated me to quit all Public Employ, in which, as you justly observe, nothing but Ingratitude is to be expected, as a Reward for Service: This I have amply shared—Though a superior Reward is left me, which Nothing

can rob me of—I mean—the Satisfaction and Assurance accruing from a Consciousness of having discharged the Duties of the respective Offices I have had the Honor to fill, as faithfully as I knew how, with the pleasing Reflection that in whatever I did of a Public Nature, the Good of my Country has been uniformly and invariably, the primary Object of my Concern.

Since I had the Pleasure of seeing you, the Scenes have been entirely changed. When I hardly knew what to do with myself; Major Woolsey (a worthy character) introduced me unsolicited, to Business with him on a fair and honorable Footing. I have equally to admire his Generosity, Disinterestedness and Friendship towards me. I candidly confess'd my Want of a Capital &c & my real Situation, which, you are sensible, could not be very flattering to a Man already in Business. This Subject I would not have enlarged on so far, were I not convinced of your good Wishes for my Welfare.

Tell me, my dear Sir, what Prospects we have, of losing the Name of *Refugees*? You may confidentially impart to a Friend your Sentiments of the Matter. The Eyes of Many are directed to the

Army at this Period, and our Expectations are sanguine with Regard to the Effect of the present Campaign.—In the Words of Dr. Goldsmith,

“I still have Hopes,  
My long Vexations past,  
There to return,  
And die at *Home* at last,”

Can you consistently make an Excursion this Way? If you can favor us with a Sight of you. Few perhaps are more desirous of seeing you than my *Rib* (whose Compliments attend you with this)—and

Dear Gui :

Your affectionate Friend

JOHN COPP.

My best Respects  
to Colonels Lamb  
& Stevens & all  
Friends in your Corps.

CAPT. LT. GUION—

---

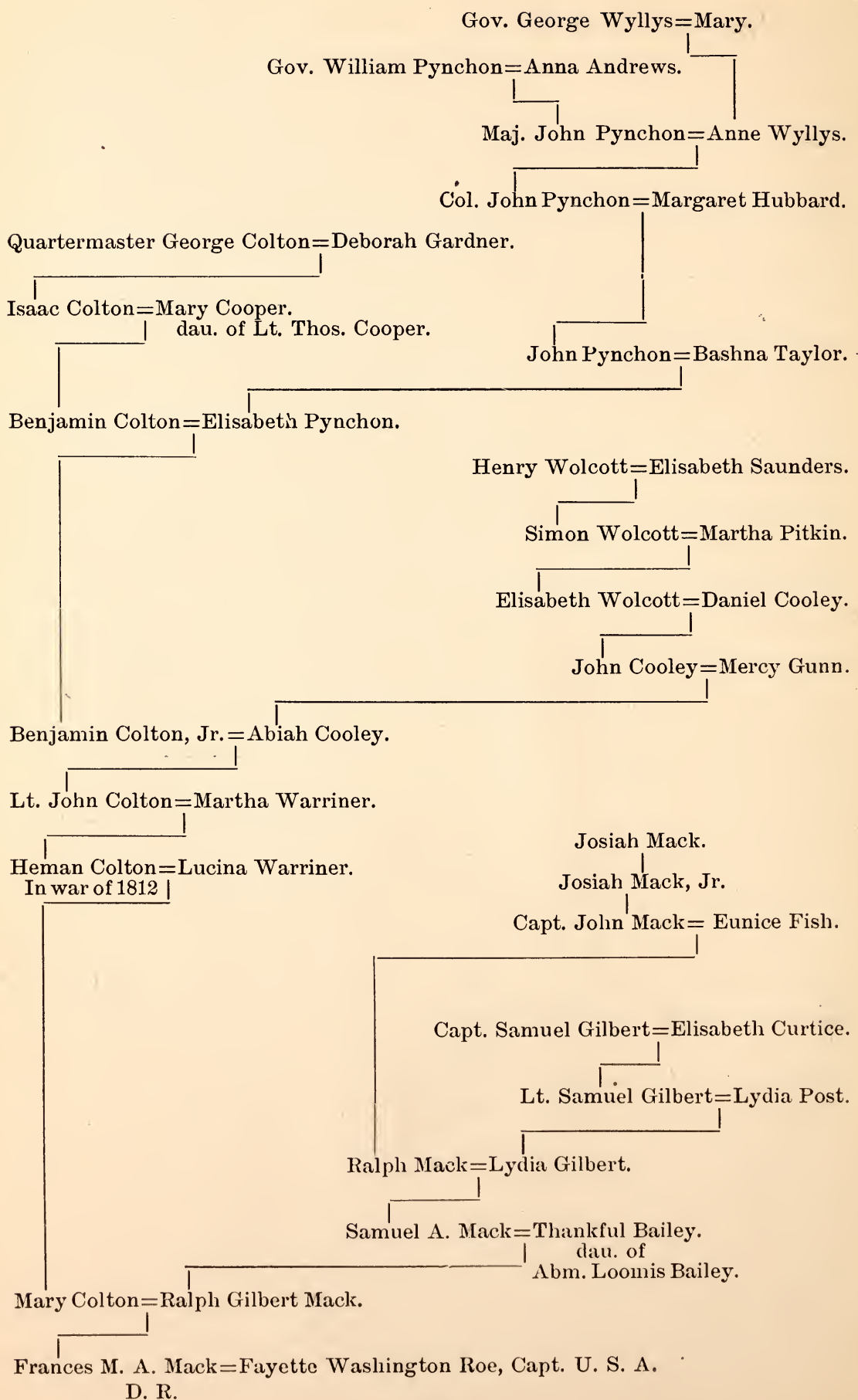
Having copied these relics of the past I folded them up and put them back in the pockets of the little book as they were placed there so long ago and have remained undisturbed probably for more than a century. Thus these inanimate things remain to perpetuate the history that we make, and pass away to be forgotten but for them.—*Ed.*



# PYNCHON.

# COLTON.

# MACK.



COLTON.

George Colton, progenitor of the name in this country, and commonly called "Quartermaster," also "Father of Longmeadow," came from Sutton-Cofield, England, and settled first at Windsor, Conn., but soon removed to Springfield, Mass. He was associated, all along in the early history of that town, with Major John Pynchon, Ensign Benjamin Cooley, Lieut. Thomas Cooper and William Warriner, all of whom have descendants in Springfield. In 1643 he became the first proprietor of Longmeadow, and took an active interest in the organization of that town. In 1668 he was made Quartermaster in Major John Pynchon's "Hampshire Troope," and in 1677 was appointed Deputy to the General Court at Boston.

Many of this name responded to the call of their country, in April, 1775, and among them were Benjamin Colton, Jr., a "minute man," and his son, Sergeant John Colton, both of whom marched to Lexington under Major Andrew Colton. John Colton was promoted to a 2d Lieutenant in 1779, and 1st Lieutenant in 1780. Isaac Colton, son of Quartermaster George, married Mary, daughter of Lieut. Thomas Cooper, who was killed by Indians in the Brookfield Massacre, in 1675, during King Phillip's war.

Benjamin, son of Isaac Colton, married Elisabeth Pynchon, gt. gt.-granddaughter of William

Pynchon,\* one of the principal projectors of the settlement of New England. In March, 1630, a fleet of four ships sailed from Cowes, Isle of Wight, on a voyage to the New World bringing with them the charter for the Massachusetts Bay Colony. William Pynchon, a patentee, and assistant, named in the charter, was on the *Jewel*—the Captain of the fleet—with his family, consisting of his wife, one son, three daughters, and servants. He settled at Roxbury, and founded that town, and was made the first Treasurer of the Colony. In 1636 he removed to the Connecticut River, and founded the Colony of Springfield, on the old Indian trail, from the Bay to the Mohawk valley, known as the "Bay Path." He was made magistrate of the Colony, and sole administrator of Indian affairs, west of the Wachuset mountain. In 1652, he returned to England, and is buried at Wraysburg, County Bucks. His only son, John, succeeded him in all public stations, and immediately became the "greatest man in all the West." In 1674, John Pynchon was made Major, and Commander-in-chief of the Hampshire forces. He married Anne, daughter of George Wyllys, the second Governor of Connecticut Colony, and of Charter Oak fame, that famous tree having been on his estate. It is recorded, that when the workmen were clearing, and felling the trees for the home-

\* See Frontispiece.

stead of Governor Wyllys, a deputation of Indians appeared, and protested against the cutting down of a venerable oak that stood upon the hill. They pleaded that this oak had been a guide of their ancestors for centuries, probably as a landmark as to the time of planting their corn. "When the leaves were the size of a mouse's ear," then "it was time to put seed in the ground." Their entreaties prevailed, and the tree continued to stand for two hundred and twenty years, when it fell. During this time it had served to secrete the charter, which Sir Edmund Andros tried to wrest from the young colony. Everyone has read of the mysterious disappearance, and safe seclusion in the old oak, of the Connecticut charter. The cavity was near the roots, and large enough to admit a child. In after years this cavity closed, as if it had fulfilled the divine propose for which it had been formed. Lieut. Col. John Pynchon, son of Major John, and grandfather of Elisabeth Pynchon Colton, married Margaret, daughter of Rev. William Hubbard, the celebrated historian, whose wife was Margaret Rogers, great granddaughter of Rev. John Rogers, the Proto-Martyr, burned at the stake in Queen Mary's time, at Smithfield, Feb. 4th, 1555. Benjamin Colton, Jr., married Abiah Cooley, great-granddaughter of Ensign Benjamin Cooley of Springfield, and also great-great-granddaughter of Henry Wolcott of Tolland,

Somersetshire, England, who came to New England in 1630, on the ship "Mary and John." Henry Wolcott is ancestor of Governors of Connecticut of this name and his descendants, in a direct line, were magistrates, judges, and governors, for a period of over 180 successive years. He was one of the first magistrates of the colony of Connecticut, elected in 1643, and annually reelected during his life. Simon Wolcott was five years old when his father emigrated to New England. He married for his second wife, Martha Pitkin, who was the mother of his children. She was the sister of William Pitkin, the progenitor of the Pitkins in America, and is represented as having been endowed with more than ordinary talent, improved by an excellent education. She subsequently became the mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother of Governors of Connecticut.

#### MACK.

Josiah Mack emigrated from Scotland, and settled at Lyme, Conn. His son, Deacon Josiah, removed to Hebron, and died there in 1769. John, son of Josiah Mack, Jr., served with distinction in the French and Indian war, and was a captain in the Third Regiment raised to march against Crown Point. His son, Ralph Mack, served five enlistments during the Revolution, and was at the burning of New London. He married Lydia, eldest daughter of Hon.



Samuel Gilbert of Hebron, who was a Lieutenant in Capt. Abijah Rowley's Co. in 1775, and a Deputy to the General Assembly from 1776 to 1790. He was a son of Samuel Gilbert, a captain in the French and Indian war. Honorable Samuel Gilbert's first wife, and mother of Lydia Gilbert Mack, was Lydia Post, granddaughter of Lieut. Abraham Post, who was in com-

mand of the old Saybrook Fort, during the Pequot war. Samuel Augustus, son of Ralph Mack married Thankful, daughter of Abraham Loomis Bailey, and also a lineal descendant of Rev. Samuel Stone, of Hartford, Conn., one of the founders of that city, and also chaplain in Major John Mason's Co., during the Pequot war.

FRANCES M. A. ROE, D. R.

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QUERIES.

McLEAN.—Can one of the readers of this magazine tell me anything of the ancestry of Henry, John and Jacob McLean, three brothers, living in Salisbury, Conn., in 1781, and who fought in the Revolutionary war at that time?

Correspondence desired with any one able to throw light on the subject.

HEATH.—Is there a descendant of the Heath family who can tell me of the early English branches of the family, before coming to America and shortly after doing so? Should like the names of the three brothers who either came together,

or very near each other? Were the fathers of Gen. Wm. Heath, of Roxbury, Mass., and Bartholomew Heath, of Sharon, Conn., brothers?

Information desired for genealogical purposes, and will be thankfully received.

CLARA H. MANNING, D. R.

ADAMS-BRADFORD.—Information desired as to who was the *Eunice Adams* who married Thomas Bradford, great-great-grandson of Governor Bradford. *Thomas* was born Nov. 14th, 1714, died Feb. 12th, 1763. To what branch of the Adams family did this *Eunice* belong?

J. D. M.

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## HOWARD.

Abraham<sup>1</sup> Howard.  
 |  
 Joseph<sup>2</sup> Howard=Elizabeth Pitts.  
 |  
 John<sup>3</sup> Howard=Jemimah Ashby.  
 |  
 Joseph<sup>4</sup> Howard=Anstiss Smith.

## RAYMOND.

Richard<sup>1</sup> Raymond.  
 |  
 John<sup>2</sup> Raymond=Mary Betts.  
 |  
 Samuel<sup>3</sup> Raymond=Judith Palmer.  
 |  
 Samuel<sup>4</sup> Raymond=Elizabeth Hoyt.  
 |  
 Eliakim<sup>5</sup> Raymond=Hannah Street.  
 |  
 Nathaniel<sup>6</sup> Raymond=Dorothy Wood.  
 |  
 Eliakim<sup>7</sup> Raymond=Mary Carrington.  
 |  
 John Tasker<sup>5</sup> Howard=Susan T.<sup>8</sup> Raymond.  
 |  
 Esther A. Howard=Horatio C. King.  
 Regent Long Island D. R.

## HOWARD.

Abraham<sup>1</sup> Howard came to America from London, England, in 1722, and settled in Marblehead, Mass., where he was a shipping merchant. He was Selectman for a series of years, and Representative to the General Court. The *London Gazettes* of Dec., 1721, contain accounts of the return of Abraham Howard and many others from a long captivity in Algiers, their thanksgiving service in St. Paul's and reception by the King and Prince of Wales. His daughter, Elizabeth Howard, was the second wife of Thomas Gerry, father of Gov. Elbridge Gerry.

Joseph<sup>2</sup> Howard succeeded to his father's business; engaged in privateering during the French and English hostilities, was captured and imprisoned at Dunkirk, and

was an officer in the Customs Service.

John<sup>3</sup> Howard was a sailmaker in Salem. He enlisted at the age of 20 in Col. Glover's celebrated Marblehead Regiment, familiarly called the "Marine" regiment from its proportion of Marblehead sailors, over 600 of whom afterwards entered the naval service and "rendered inestimable service in equipping and manning the first cruisers of the war." It was this regiment that effected Washington's retreat after the Battle of Long Island and his crossing of the Delaware. John Howard became successively corporal and sergeant, and served with his regiment at Beverly and at Charlestown, where it was reviewed by Washington. He afterwards served on the private armed schooner "Hancock," under Capt. Samuel Tucker, who

"is said to have captured more British guns and British seamen than Paul Jones or any other captain in the thirteen States." Returning to sailmaking after the war, his firm of Buffum & Howard made the sails for the celebrated frigate "Essex," presented to the government by the citizens of Salem, to which Buffum & Howard contributed \$500. He lived to a great age, dying in 1848, the oldest man in Salem, a member of the city government and of the State Legislature, the first President of the Mechanics' Ass'n and for 33 years a Warden of St. Peter's Church, in the chimes of which a bell is inscribed to his memory.

Joseph<sup>4</sup> Howard and John Tasker<sup>5</sup> Howard were shipping merchants in Salem, and subsequently in New York as J. Howard & Son, were pioneers in steamship navigation and traffic to New Orleans, California and Australia. The late Admiral D. D. Porter, son of old David Porter who commanded the "Essex," was one of their captains and took the "Golden Age" on a record-breaking voyage to Australia. Joseph Howard's wife, Anstiss Smith, was descended from the Salem Crown-inshields.

RAYMOND.

Richard<sup>1</sup> Raymond came from County Essex, England, and settled in Salem. He was made a freeman in 1634, and was a member of the first jury recorded in the Court Annals of Salem. He was one of

the early settlers of Norwalk, Conn., in 1655, and his descendants remained there until the early part of this century.

Samuel<sup>4</sup> Raymond's wife, Elizabeth Hoyt, was a descendant of Simon Haite, who was a first or an early settler of no less than seven important New England towns.

Hannah Street, wife of Eliakim<sup>5</sup> Raymond, was descended from Rev. Nicholas Street, the co-laborer and successor of John Davenport over the church at New Haven, and his son, Rev. Samuel Street (Harv., 1664), the first Master of the Hopkins Grammar School.

Nathaniel<sup>6</sup> Raymond was a corporal in the Connecticut Coast Guard, and during the seven years of the Revolutionary War never once slept in his own house. He enlisted in Capt. Seth Seymour's Co., 9th Conn. Militia, as Sergeant; appointed by the General Court, Ensign, 1776; Lieutenant, 1777. He was with his regiment at the Battle of Long Island, at White Plains and elsewhere. His sister, Mary Raymond, was the grandmother of Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Through Mary Carrington, the wife of Eliakim<sup>7</sup> Raymond, descent is derived from several important Colonial families, including those of Gov. Thos. Dudley, Gov. Wm. Leete, Rev. Jno. Woodbridge, Matthew Mitchell, Hon. Saml. Sherman, Edwd. Carrington of Charlestown, Rev. Benj. Ruggles and others.

Compiled by

Mr. HENRY W. B. HOWARD.



## SCHUYLER.

## WILLIAMSON.

## SCHUREMAN.

## SLUYTER.

PETER<sup>1</sup> SCHUYLER=CATHARINE BUYCK.

|   |  |   |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Philip Pieterse <sup>2</sup> Schuyler.<br>m.<br>Margretta Slechtenhorst.                    | David Pieterse <sup>2</sup> Schuyler.<br>m.<br>Catalyn Ver Planck.                         |   |  |  |
| Peter. <sup>3</sup><br>m.<br>Alida Slechtenhorst.   | Gertrude. <sup>3</sup><br>m.<br>Gertrude Ten Broeck.<br>dan. of Dirk Wesselse ten Broeck.* | Abraham. <sup>3</sup><br>m.<br>Maria. <sup>3</sup>  | David. <sup>3</sup><br>m.<br>1st Elsie Rogers.<br>2d Elizabeth Masschalk.        | Myndert. <sup>3</sup><br>m.<br>Jacob. <sup>3</sup><br>m.<br>Catalyntje Wendel. |
| David. <sup>4</sup><br>m.<br>1st Anna Brat.<br>2d Maria Hanson.                             | Christina. <sup>4</sup><br>m.<br>Anna Maria Santvoort.                                     | Dirk. <sup>4</sup><br>m.<br>Abraham. <sup>4</sup><br>m.<br>Catrina Staats.<br>gt.-gd.-dan. Maj. Abram Staats.** | Jacobus. <sup>4</sup>  |  |
| Christina. <sup>5</sup><br>m.<br>John Voorhees.   | Neeltje. <sup>5</sup><br>m.<br>David Williamson.   | Gertrude. <sup>5</sup><br>m.<br>(—) Voorhees.   | Abraham. <sup>5</sup><br>m.<br>Anna Maria. <sup>5</sup><br>m.<br>Matthew La Rue. | Arrietta. <sup>5</sup><br>m.<br>Samuel Staats Coeymans.                        |
| Jane Maria. <sup>6</sup><br>m.<br>Christina Voorhees.                                       | Catharine. <sup>6</sup><br>m.<br>George Thomson.   | Mary. <sup>6</sup><br>m.<br>James Schureman.  | Eleanor.<br>m.<br>James Schureman.***  | Lydia. <sup>6</sup><br>m.<br>Stephen Johnes.                                   |
| John, Rev. Dr. <sup>7</sup><br>m.<br>Julia A.<br>Conover.                                   | Eleanor. <sup>7</sup><br>m.<br>Cornelius Johnson.  | Anne. <sup>7</sup><br>m.<br>David. <sup>7</sup><br>m.<br>Lydia<br>Freeman.                                      | Margaret. <sup>7</sup><br>m.<br>Susan Wall.                                      | Catharine. <sup>7</sup><br>m.<br>Richard<br>Wynkoop.                           |
| James <sup>8</sup> Schureman=Mary W. Clarke.  |  |   |  |  |
| Catharine Matilda <sup>8</sup> Schureman=Robert J. Davidson.<br>Son of Geo. Smith Davidson. |  |   |  |  |
| Mary A. <sup>8</sup><br>m.<br>Jesse Talbot.   | Ellen. <sup>8</sup><br>m.<br>John H. Dickie.   | James S. <sup>8</sup><br>m.<br>1st Sarah McClellan.<br>2d Theodora Hoyt.  | William R. <sup>8</sup><br>m.<br>Joanna A. L. Van Zandt.                         | John G. <sup>8</sup>   |
| Mary Augusta <sup>9</sup><br>m.<br>Geo. W. Burhans.   | Talbot—D. R.   | Joanna Kuypers. <sup>9</sup><br>D. R.   | Louise Scofield <sup>9</sup> =James Davis, Jr.<br>D. R.                          | Louise Frances <sup>9</sup> =Harvey N. Rowe.<br>D. R.                          |
| Sarah McC. <sup>9</sup><br>m.<br>George W. Corser.  | Anoret L. <sup>9</sup>   | Anna M. <sup>9</sup>  | Frances L. <sup>9</sup><br>m.<br>Sheppard Banks.                                 | Amoret T. <sup>9</sup><br>m.<br>Wilbur A. Knapp.                               |
| Henry Chapman <sup>10</sup> Banks.<br>Allen Sheppard <sup>10</sup> Banks.                   |  |   |  |  |
| Arthur Anderson <sup>10</sup> Knapp.<br>Laura Louise <sup>10</sup> Knapp.                   |  |   |  |  |
| Alice Maud <sup>10</sup> Palmer.<br>Louise Frances <sup>10</sup> Palmer.                    |  |   |  |  |
| Mary P. <sup>9</sup><br>m.<br>George W. Palmer.   |  |   |  |  |
| Alice Maud. <sup>9</sup>  |  |   |  |  |
| Stephen G. <sup>8</sup><br>m.<br>Elizabeth Lee.   |  |   |  |  |
| Catharine Wynkoop. <sup>8</sup>   |  |   |  |  |
| Stephen Johnes. <sup>7</sup>  |  |   |  |  |
| Isaac. <sup>7</sup>   |  |   |  |  |
| William. <sup>7</sup>   |  |   |  |  |
| Ann<br>Bennett.   |  |   |  |  |
| Abraham Lonson.<br>David Voorhees.  |  |   |  |  |
| Elsie. <sup>6</sup><br>m.   |  |   |  |  |
| Anne. <sup>6</sup><br>m.  |  |   |  |  |

\* See page 220.

\*\* See page 229.

\*\*\* See page 224.

SCHUYLER.

PETER<sup>1</sup> SCHUYLER, or Schuyler, was born at Cologne, Germany, settled at Amsterdam and married there, probably before 1639, Catharine, daughter of Cors Buyck, of an old and distinguished family.\*

At Beaverwyk were found Philip Pieterse<sup>3</sup> Schuyler and David Pieterse Schuyler. The patronymic middle name, Pieterse, indicates that each was a son of a Pieter Schuyler. Pieterse is a corruption of Pieterszoon. It is inferred that Philip and David were sons of the Peter first above named.

Children of Peter<sup>1</sup> Schuyler and Catharine Buyck were :

i. Philip Pieterse<sup>3</sup>, settled at Beverwyk (now Albany), in 1650; m. Dec. 12 (22) 1650, Margretta, dau. of Brant Aertse van Slechtenhorst. They made a joint will, May 1, 1683, O. S., which was proven by the Widow, Mch. 4, 1683/4 [*i. e.* 1684], in which they named their children as follows: Geertruyd, w. of Stephanus van Courtland; Alida, w. of Robert Livingston; Peter; Brant; Arent, (aged 22); Philip, (aged 17); Johannes, (aged 15); Margaret, (aged 11). The last died Jan. 22, 1711.†

ii. DAVID PIETERSE<sup>3</sup>, d. Feb. 9, 1690: m., Oct. 13, 1657, Catalyn, who died Oct. 18, 1708, dau. of Abraham Isaacson Planck, of New Amsterdam. He soon afterward settled at Beaverwyk.†

Children of Philip Pieterse<sup>3</sup>

Schuyler and Margretta van Slechtenhorst\* were :

i. Gysbert<sup>3</sup>; b. July 2, 1652.

ii. Geertruy<sup>3</sup>; b. Feb. 4, 1654; m. Stephanus Cortlandt.

iii. Alida<sup>3</sup>; b. Feb. 28, 1656; m. 1st, Rev. Nicholas van Renselaer; 2d, Rob. Livingston.

iv. Peter<sup>3</sup>; b. Sep. 17, 1657; First Mayor of Albany, 1686–1694. Was well known as Colonel; m. 1st, Engeltje Goosense van Schaick\*; m. 2d, Oct. 1, 1691, Maria Van Renselaer,† who. d. July 25, 1713.‡ He had two sons, and a dau. Margareta. His son, Col. Philip<sup>4</sup>, b. Jan. 15, 1696, lived at West Troy, and died Feb. 16, 1758; m. his cousin, Margareta, dau. of Johannes Philipse.

v. Brant<sup>3</sup>; b. Dec. 18, 1659.

vi. Arent<sup>3</sup>; b. June 25, 1662.

vii. Sybilla<sup>3</sup>; b. Nov. 12, 1664.

viii. Philip<sup>3</sup>; b. Feb. 8, 1666.

ix. Johannes<sup>3</sup>; b. Apl. 5, 1668; d. July 25, 1747; m. Elizabeth Staats, dau. of Maj. Abram Staats,§ and had a dau., Margareta<sup>4</sup>, bp. Jan. 12, 1701, m. her cousin, Col. Philip Schuyler, was the "Aunt" Schuyler of the Amer. Lady.||

x. Margareta<sup>3</sup>; b. Jan. 2, 1672.

Children of David Pieterse<sup>3</sup> Schuyler and Catalyn ver Planck, were :

i. Peter<sup>3</sup>; b. Apl. 18, 1659; d.

\* N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record; vii; 56.

† Record of Wills, Surr. Off., N. Y. iv.

‡ N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record; viii; 166.

§ See Staats Sketch, p. 229.

|| N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record, iii; 190, 191. First Settlers of Albany, p. 162.

\* N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record, xiii; 157.

† N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record, i; 28, 18; ii; 190.

Mch. 7, 1696; m. Alida Slechtenhorst, wid. of Gerret Goosense van Schaick. He lived at Claverack, Columbia Co., in 1694.

ii. Gertrude<sup>3</sup>; b. Sep. 19, 1661; m. Willem Claes Groesbeck.\*

iii. ABRAHAM<sup>3</sup>; b. Aug. 16, 1663; d. July 9, 1726.

iv. Maria<sup>3</sup>; b. Sep. 29, 1666; m. Feb. 3, 1689, Dr. Hendrick Van Dyck.†

v. David<sup>3</sup>; b. June 11, 1669; d. Dec. 16, 1715; m. 1st, Jan 1, 1694, Elsie Rogers; m. 2d, May 3, 1729, Elizabeth Masschalk.

vi. Myndert; b. Jan. 16, 1672; m. N. Y., Oct. 26, 1693, Rachel, dau. of Hendrick Cuyler. She was buried in the church June 24, 1747, and he, Oct. 21, 1755. ‡He was known as Captain.

vii. Jacob<sup>3</sup>; b. June 14, 1675; d. Mch. 22, 1707; m. 1st, Catalyntje Wendel; m. 2d, June 3, 1704, Susannah Wendel.

viii. Castyne<sup>3</sup>; b. Jan. 14, 1678; m. 1st, Apl. 10, 1694, Johannes Abeel; 2d, May 26, 1712, Rutger Bleecker.§

CAPTAIN ABRAHAM<sup>3</sup> SCHUYLER, was born Aug. 16, 1663, and died at Sonnack's Land, among the Indians, July 9, 1726. His affection for them had taken him on a visit to them. He was son of David Pieterse<sup>2</sup> and Catalyn (Ver Planck) Schuyler. He married, Nov. 10, 1691, Gertrude, fifth child of Dirk

Wesselse\* and Styntje (Van Buren) Ten Broeck.†

Under instructions from Gov. Fletcher, the Board of Commissioners for Indian Affairs, on the 1st day of January, 1698, sent Lieut. Abraham Schuyler and Jean Rosie to Canada, with a flag of truce. They bore a copy of the treaty of peace, made at Ryswyk, Sep. 20, 1697; also a letter from Col. Peter Schuyler and Mr. Delius, asking that hostilities might cease, and declaring that the Five Nations had been instructed to be at peace. These messengers arrived at Montreal in the same month, and their communications were forwarded to Frontenac.‡

In May, 1709, in pursuance of an announcement by Queen Anne, that she was fitting out an expedition against the French in Canada, and that the provinces were required to render assistance in such manner as should be proposed by Colonel Vetch, the command of the forces was given to Col. Francis Nicholson, Ex. Lieut. Governor, with Col. Peter Schuyler, who was in charge of one of the two New York regiments, as his second in command. In pursuance of representations by Col. Vetch, the Council ordered Major John Schuyler and Captain Abraham Schuyler, to go to Onondaga, and invite the Five Nations to a conference at Al-

\* N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record, i, 28.

† Colonial New York, ii; 461.

‡ N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record; iii:82.

§ Colonial N. Y.: ii:461.

\* See Ten Broeck Sketch, p. 220.

† Bible record of his son Abraham at New Brunswick, N. J.; N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record; viii; 165-167; Colonial N. Y. ii; 32, 32, 467.

‡ Colonial New York i; 459.



bany, promising that the presents, brought by Gov. Lord John Lovelace, would then be distributed. This was in order to induce the Indians to abandon their neutrality, and to take part in the expedition. But the Indians were indisposed to another war against the French, who had had priests and agents among them during the peace. The Schuylers sang the war dance in the Onondaga Village, and succeeded in inducing one of the priests to go to Montreal; and they so worked upon the fears of the other priest, as to his safety among the Indians, that they induced him to accompany them to Albany. After he had placed himself under their protection, the English sympathizers among the Indians, burned the deserted missionary house and chapel. The Schuylers returned to Albany, and reported that the French had prevailed upon the Senecas and Cayugas to remain neutral.\*

At this time Abraham and his brother Jacobus lived upon the lot in Albany, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Steuben street, that had been occupied by his father.†

But the expenses of the late expedition against the French had resulted in little advantage; and Nicholson and Col. Peter Schuyler resolved to go to England, and urge the making of another effort. The Mohawks had been the most

sturdy in their attachment to the English, and most trustworthy; so five of their sachems, three of whom were nominally Christians, and knew something of the English language, were selected to accompany Nicholson and Col. Schuyler, with Capt. Abraham Schuyler as interpreter. The design was to exhibit to the Indians, the strength and wealth of England. The party sailed for England, December, 1709. The Indians were well entertained in England; were taken to the dockyards and arsenals; and were driven about the country. They re-embarked on the man-of-war, the Dragon, and sailed for home on the 8th of May, 1710; landing at Boston, July 15th.\* The captain reached home July 26th.

In 1722, Aug. 27th, the Five Nations were invited to a conference with Gov. Burnet at Albany. The governors of the other provinces were invited to attend and present their propositions. The Indians entered into engagements, after which Gov. Burnet told them that he had despatched Abraham Schuyler, their old friend, to reside in the Seneca Country, and look after their fidelity, and that he had no doubt they would receive him as a brother. On the day following the council nominated Abraham Schuyler and the governor confirmed him to command a company of eight, beside a smith and helper, with the rank of captain over them

\* Colonial New York ii; 27, 28.

† Annals of Albany; v; 198; First Settlers of Albany; 162.

\* Colonial New York; ii:33-37.

and over any others who might join them, and as agent to treat with the Indians from the governor in purchasing land and other things.\*

In May, 1723, eighty men, besides women and children of the fur Indians, appeared in Albany for purposes of trade; but first they held a conference with the Commissioners of Indian Affairs. They represented six villages; and they had a letter from Captain Abraham Schuyler, then stationed among the Senecas.†

The Indians asked for the re-appointment of the captain to reside among them, but Gov. Burnet suspected that the Indians had been influenced by the traders, or by Schuyler himself, and refused the request, which much displeased the Indians.

The day before he left Albany on his journey to England, Abraham Schuyler made his will, Dec. 15, 1709, and he made no other will.

He was an alderman and justice of the peace, and held other official positions in Albany.‡

The children of Abraham Schuyler<sup>3</sup> and Gertrude Ten Broeck were :§

i. David<sup>4</sup>, b. Nov. 26, 1692; bp. Nov. 30, Albany; m. 1st, July 17, 1720, Anna Brat, buried, Albany, Sept. 24, 1723; \*\* m. 2d, Dec. 2, 1725, Maria, bp. Apl. 18, 1697;

dau. of Hendrick and Debora (Van Dam) Hansen.\*

ii. Christina<sup>4</sup>, b. July 16, 1695; bp. July 21, Albany; d. July 31, 1718.

iii. Dirk<sup>4</sup>, b. July 25, 1700; bp. July 28, Albany. Admitted free-man of N. Y. City, 1725. Probably married Anna Maria Santvoort, and died without children. His will, proved Mch. 8, 1779, leaves his whole estate to his wife, Ann Mary.† Removed to New Brunswick, N. J., about 1734. He was engaged in business at New Brunswick as a merchant in 1738.‡

iv. ABRAHAM<sup>4</sup>, b. Aug. 24, 1704; bp. Aug. 27, Albany; m. Sept. 7, 1732, at Albany, Catrina Staats. She was baptized Dec. 12, 1708; dau. of Barent and Neiltje Gerritse (Vanderberg) Staats.§ He removed to New Brunswick, N. J., about 1734.¶ They had a child, baptized at Albany, probably in 1733, and one at New Brunswick, in 1735.

v. Jacobus<sup>4</sup>, b. Mch. 19, 1707; bp. Mch. 23, Albany; m. Nov. 12, 1735, Geertruy; bp. Mch. 11, 1811; dau. of Barent Staats and Neiltje Garitse Vanderburg.¶

Children of Abraham Schuyler<sup>4</sup> and Catrina Staats were :

i. Christina<sup>5</sup>, b. June 18, 1733; prob. bp. Albany; d. Mch. 13,

\* Henry Brace, in N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record; xx:124.

† N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record; vi:22.

‡ Colonial New York; ii:195.

§ N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record; xx:124.

¶ Steele's Hist. Dis., pp. 20, 37.

¶ Henry Brace in N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record; xx:124

\* Colonial New York; ii:85-87.

† Colonial New York; ii:89.

‡ Colonial New York; ii:466, 467.

§ N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record; i., p. 29.

¶ Same; xx:124.



1782; m. John Voorhees, b. Nov. 18, 1729; d. Nov. 5, 1802; son of Johannes and Sarah (Schenck) Voorhees.

ii. NEILTJE<sup>5</sup>, b. Nov. 30, 1735; bp. Dec. 25, New Brunswick; m. David Williamson, bp. July 25, 1731, New Brunswick; son of William and Jannetje Williamson.

iii. Gertruye<sup>5</sup>, b. Dec. 18, 1738; bp. Dec. 31, N. Bruns.; d. Mch. 19, 1792; m. (—) Voorhees.

iv. Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Judge; b. Apl. 8, 1741; m. Altje Voorhees.

v. Anna Maria<sup>5</sup>, b. Mch. 13, 1743; bp. Mch. 27, N. Bruns.; m. Matthew La Rue.

vi. Arrietta<sup>5</sup>, b. Jan. 7, 1746; bp. Jan. 29, N. Bruns.; d. Jan. 14, 1774; m. Feb. 1, 1770, Samuel Staats Coeymans.

Children of David Williamson and Eleanor (Neiltje<sup>5</sup>) Schuyler.

i. Jane Maria<sup>6</sup>, bp. Aug. 12, 1753; m. John Voorhees, son of John and Christina<sup>5</sup> (Schuyler) Voorhees.

ii. Catharine<sup>6</sup>, bp. June 26, 1755; d. y.

iii. Mary<sup>6</sup>, m. 1st, George Thomson, bp. July 21, 1751; son of Archibald and Jacoba (Schaerman) Thomson; mar. bond dated Dec. 11, 1778, Trenton, N. J.; m. 2d, Col. Thomas McDowell.

iv. Catharine<sup>6</sup>, b. Oct. 7, 1759; m. John Perrine.

v. ELEANOR<sup>6</sup>, b. Jan. 16, 1761; bp. Apl. 5; d. July 15, 1823, New Bruns.; m. Jan. 28, 1778, James Schureman,\* b. Feb. 12, 1756; d.

Jan. 22, 1824, New Bruns.; son of John and Anne (De Riemer) Schaurman.

vi. Lydia<sup>6</sup>, m. Stephen Johnes.

vii. William<sup>6</sup>; b. Dec. 9, 1764; d. aged 17.

viii. Elsie<sup>6</sup>; m. Abraham Lonson.

ix. Anne<sup>6</sup>; m. David Voorhees.

Children of James Schureman and Eleanor<sup>6</sup> Williamson were:

i. John<sup>7</sup>, (Rev., D. D.); b. Oct. 19, 1778, bp. New Bruns., Nov. 15; d. May 18, 1818, m. May 11, 1802, Julia Anne Conover [Koenhoven], b. July 11, 1781, d. May 24, 1834, dau. of Col. Elias Conover, of Monmouth Co., N. J., and Anne Fish, of Long Island. Was graduated at Queens College, Sept. 30, 1795; studied Theology with Rev. Dr. John H. Livingston; licensed in 1801; Pastor at Bedminster, N. J., 1801–7; Hillsborough Ch., at Millstone, N. J., 1807–9; Collegiate Church, N. Y., 1809–11; Vice-President, Queens College, 1811, Prof. of Moral Phil. & Belles Lettres, 1813–18; and Prof. of Eccles., Hist. & Past. Theol., 1815–18; Pastor of 1st Ref. Dutch Ch., New Bruns., 1813–15; Trustee of Queens College, 1800–18; A. M. by Queens College and College of New Jersey, 1801; S. T. D. by Columbia College, 1816.

ii. Eleanor<sup>7</sup>; b. Dec. 9, 1780; d. July 7, 1836; m. March 4, 1807, Cornelius Johnson, M. D., b. Aug. 22, 1783, d. Feb. 1, 1857, at Navesink Heights, N. J. Physician at Monmouth, Spottswood, and on

\* See Schureman Sketch, p. 224.



Staten Island ; Elder in the Dutch Church, in Spottswood.

iii. Anne<sup>7</sup> ; b. Jan. 5, 1783 ; d. Feb. 8, 1789.

iv. David<sup>7</sup> ; b. March 23, 1785 ; d. Nov. 30, 1858 ; m. Nov. 17, 1810, Lydia Freeman, b. Nov. 19, 1790, d. April 13, 1836, dau. of Dr. Melancthon Freeman, of Woodbridge, N. J., and of Sarah Haines. He was clerk in his father's store, and school teacher.

v. Margaret<sup>7</sup> ; b. March 31, 1787 ; d. Jan. 15, 1865 ; m. Dec. 7, 1810, David Nevius, farmer, b. Aug. 19, 1787, d. Oct. 15, 1843, son of David and Elizabeth (Schureman) Nevius.

vi. Anne<sup>7</sup> ; b. May 10, 1789 ; d. single, Feb. 23, 1841, at Hagerstown, Md.

vii. Maria<sup>7</sup> ; b. Dec. 25, 1790 ; d. Aug. 24, 1792.

viii. James<sup>7</sup> ; b. March 10, 1793 ; d. May 12, 1877, at Shrewsbury, N. J. ; m. Sept. 9, 1817, Susan Wall, b. Jan. 21, 1785, d. Sept. 13, 1880, dau. James Wall, of Monmouth Co., N. J. In a counting house in his youth ; afterwards, a farmer at One Mile Run, Belvidere, and Shrewsbury.

ix. Catharine<sup>7</sup> ; b. Feb. 10, 1795 ; d. May 18, 1847, at New Brunswick ; m. Aug. 10, 1825, Rev. Richard Wynkoop, of New York City, son of Peter and Margaret (Quackenbos) Wynkoop, grand-son of Judge Direk Wynkoop, of Kingston, N. Y., a Revolutionary Patriot. Rev. Richard Wynkoop was graduated at Columbia College,

1819 ; lic. April 5, 1826, by 2d Pres. of N. Y. ; Synodical Mission of Dutch Church, at Cato, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1826, Jan 31, 1827, and April 1-25, 1827 ; Pastor of Gen'l Assembly Pres. Church, Yorktown (formerly Krompond) Westchester Co., N. Y., June 14, 1827 to April 16, 1834, and at Hagerstown, Md., June 15, 1834 to April 5, 1842, Associate Reformed Pres. Church.

x. LYDIA MARY WILLIAMSON<sup>7</sup> ; b. April 28, 1797 ; d. May 28, 1876, New York ; m. Aug. 6, 1816, Rev. Richard Sluyter, b. Sept. 3, 1787, Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., d. July 25, 1843, son of William and Mary (Ray) Sluyter. Mr. Sluyter was graduated New Brunswick Theological Seminary, 1815, and lic. by classis of New Brunswick ; pastor at Claverack and Hillsdale, 1816-25 ; Claverack, 1825-42 ; Claverack 1st and 2d Church, 1842 ; Claverack 1st Church, 1843. He was distinguished for his promotion of revivals ; was a good singer ; and had an erect, military bearing. He was chaplain of the old 47th Regt., State Militia, with rank from May 24, 1831.

xi. William Williamson<sup>7</sup> ; b. April 19, 1799 ; d. Jan. 30, 1850, on his farm near New Brunswick ; m. Dec. 5, 1822, Anne Bennet, b. Aug. 16, 1799, d. Nov. 15, 1880, dau. of John Bennet.

xii. Isaac<sup>7</sup> ; b. May 7, 1801, d. May 23.

xiii. Isaac<sup>7</sup> ; b. Sept. 5, 1802 ; d. May 30, 1828.

xiv. Stephen Johnes<sup>7</sup>; b. Feb. 27, 1805, d. March 23.

Children of Lydia M. William-son<sup>7</sup> Schureman and Rev. Richard Sluyter.

i. Mary Augusta<sup>8</sup>; d. April 27, 1884; m. Oct. 25, 1836, Jesse Talbot, an artist of repute, who d. Jan. 29, 1879. He was one of the original Abolitionists.

ii. Ellen<sup>8</sup>; d. Jan. 17, 1895, Brooklyn; m. Oct. 3, 1837, John Henry Dickie, who d. Sept. 28, 1870. He was a merchant at Buffalo, and was employed in the Post Office there; afterwards was Postmaster at Claverack.

iii. James Schureman<sup>8</sup>; d. Aug. 3, 1864, at Jersey City; m. 1st, June 14, 1848, Sarah McClellan, who d. Dec. 11, 1848, aged 22, dau. of Hugh McClellan, of Hudson, N. Y.; m. 2d, May 30, 1861, Theodora Hoyt, dau. of Ralph and Mary Anne (Davenport) Hoyt. At William's College, 1838-40; school teacher at Rhinebeck, 1840; law office of David Dudley Field, N. Y. City, 1841, attorney May 16, 1845, solicitor, May 26, 1846, counsellor later; member of firm Field and Sluyter 1847-62, and afterwards in partnership with George W. Stevens. Member of Assembly, in 1856 and 1857. Lived in New York City, until his later years.

iv. William Richard<sup>8</sup>; d. Oct. 12, 1894, m. Dec. 22, 1846, Joanna Aletta Louisa Van Zandt, dau. of Dr. Peter and Joanna De Peyster (Kuypers) Van Zandt. Mr. Sluyter

was for many years, in mercantile business in New York City.

v. John Gabriel Gebhard<sup>8</sup>; d. y.

vi. LOUISE FRANCES<sup>8</sup>; m. Dec. 12, 1849, Harvey Neilson Rowe, of Fairhaven, Conn., d. Sept. 11, 1871. He was in mercantile business. Mrs. Rowe is a charter member and Vice-President General of the Daughters of the Revolution.

vii. Stephen Gunn<sup>8</sup>; d. Dec. 27, 1887, at Hartford, Conn., m. Dec. 19, 1855, Elizabeth Lee, dau. of Samuel Lee of Willimantic, and afterwards of Binghamton. Spent his youth in a seafaring life, making a voyage to California. Commanded the Str. Victoria, which aided in laying the shore end of the Atlantic cable, in Newfoundland. Commanded the Str. Tulip, of 183 guns, in the war for the Union. Was with Col. E. F. Jones, at Binghamton; the "Jones, He pays the Freight." In 1872, took charge of the Hartford Coffee House, while his wife was occupied in the Union for Home Work. Served in both branches of the Common Council, and was Alderman, as well as one of the Police Commissioners when he died. In June, 1887, was Assistant Marshall, at the dedication of the Soldiers Monument at East Rock, New Haven, and was thrown from his horse, an accident which ultimately caused his death.

viii. Catharine Wynkoop<sup>8</sup>; d. y.

Children of Harvey N. Rowe and Louise Frances Sluyter<sup>8</sup>:



i. Sarah McClellan<sup>9</sup>; d. July 1, 1894; m. Oct. 31, 1879, George Washington Corser.

ii. Amoret Louise<sup>9</sup>; d. Aug. 25, 1855.

iii. Anna Matilda<sup>9</sup>; d. Feb. 25, 1855.

iv. Frances Louise<sup>9</sup>; m. May 17, 1876, Sheppard Banks. They had Henry Chapman<sup>10</sup> and Allen Sheppard<sup>10</sup>.

v. Amoret Thompson<sup>9</sup>; (twin of Frances Louise) m. June 9, 1884, Wilbor Anderson Knapp. They had Arthur Anderson<sup>10</sup> and Laura Louise<sup>10</sup>.

vi. Mary Parmalee<sup>9</sup>; m. Feb. 22, 1888, George Harvey Palmer. They had Alice Maud<sup>10</sup>, and Louise Frances<sup>10</sup>.

vii. Alice Maud<sup>9</sup>; d. Sept. 27, 1861.

viii. Arthur<sup>9</sup>; d. April 20, 1868.

#### DIRCK WESSELSE TEN BROECK.

DIRCK WESSELSE TEN BROECK; b. 1638; d. Sept. 18, 1717, at Roelof Jansen's Kil; m. Styntje, who died Nov. 23, 1729, dau. of Cornellis Maas van Buren.\* They had:

i. Wessel; b. Apl. 7, 1664; m. Caatje Lockermans.

ii. Elsie; m. Johannes Cuyler.

iii. Catalyntje; m. John Legget or Lissere.

iv. Cornelia; d. June 10, 1729; a. 60, 3; m. Johannes Wynkoop; m. license dated June 6, 1696†.

v. GEERTRUY; m. Nov. 10, 1691,

Abraham<sup>3</sup> Schuyler; b. Aug. 16, 1663; d. July 9, 1726, s. of David Pieterse<sup>2</sup> and Catalyn (ver Planck) Schuyler.

vi. Christina; m. Johannes Van Alen.

vii. Elizabeth; m. Anthony Van Schaick.

viii. Lydia; m. Volckert Van Vechten.

ix. Samuel; m. Maria Van Rensselaer.

x. Johannes; m. 1st, Elizabeth Wendel; 2d, Catryna Van Rensselaer.

xi. Tobias; m. Maritje Stry.

xii. Ephraim; bp. Nov. 21, 1681. d. y.

xiii. Manasse; bp. Nov. 21, 1681; d. y. A twin.

The name ten Broeck is of uncertain origin. There may have been a family of that name in the Netherlands, or the name may be descriptive of the place of origin. Ten, signifies at; and broek, a marsh or moor.

Dirck signed himself "ten Broeck," in all legal documents, and his will in the same way. In his will he named each of his children, ten Broeck.\*

Wesselse, as his name frequently appears, indicates that he was son of Wessel. The correct form would be Wesselszoon; but in New York the patronymic for males as well as females came to be written se. The proper form for a girl would be sze, that is, she, or daughter of Wessel.

\* N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record, xx; 122, 123.

† Record of Wills, N. Y. Register Office, L. 5; p. 157.

\* Colonial New York, ii, 329.



In the chronicles of New York, and in the official records, he is known as Dirck or Dirk Wessels. While he was mayor, and his son an alderman, the father was known as Dirk Wessels, and his son as Wessel ten Broeck.

When Pieter Van Alen, who was a tailor and a trader, was about to visit the fatherland, in 1662, he gave power of attorney to his servant, Dirk Wessels, then only twenty years of age. The next year Dirk took a wife, bought a house and began business as a "free merchant." The house he bought was on the north side of Yonkers street, Albany, now the site of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. He devoted himself to his business for twenty years, and became one of the leading merchants of Albany.\*

In 1676, Governor Edmund Andros appointed him a commissary. Eight years later, Gov. Dongan made him a justice of the peace. On the 22d of July, 1686, he was one of the charter aldermen of the city; and in the October following, he became Recorder, in place of Isaac Swinton. He held this office until he became Mayor, 1696. He was a member of the first Assembly, and was a member also of the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Assemblies. This seems to have been concurrently with his holding of the other offices. He was elected to the 8th Assembly, but the supporters of Jacob Leisler excluded

him on the ground of non-residence, because of his spending part of the year on his land in Livingston Manor. He was an opponent of Leisler, but was not bitter in his opposition.

He was four times a political agent to Canada; and was for several years a member of the Indian Board. Next to Peter Schuyler, he was influential with the Indians. He was an officer of the Dutch Church, and influential therein.

In 1680, he bought four plains, lying on the Kinderhook Creek, "one Dutch mile from Jan Tysen Goes, with the woodland extending to the high hills."

He was one of the seven partners in the Saratoga Patent; also one of the seven in the Westenhook Patent, lying east of Kinderhook, and near the sources of the Housatonic River. In 1694, he purchased two tracts of land from Robert Livingston, both within the Manor; the one, of 600 acres, lying along Hudson River; the other, on Roelof Jansen Kil, about six miles from the river. He spent the last years of his life on the latter tract, upon which he had built his dwelling house and barns, and which he called his "bouwery," from bouw, a building; bouwery, land under culture, with buildings thereon.

He had six sons and seven daughters. They survived him, except the younger two, and are named in his will, dated Feb. 4, 1715, proved Feb. 6, 1718. He left one-third of

\* Colonial New York, ii ; p. 330.

his one-seventh share in the Saratoga Patent, to his daughter Gertrude, wife of Abraham Schuyler. His wife was appointed sole executrix. She was daughter of Cornelis Maasen van Buren, who settled at Rensselaerwyk, in 1631, coming from Buren, in Gelderland, a fortified town, near which was the castle of the Counts Buren, whose estates passed to William of Orange, with the heiress, who was his first wife.

Dirk took a leading part in the affairs of his time. He was a member of the convention of civil and military affairs at Albany, called Aug. 1, 1689, to consider the proceedings of Jacob Leisler, in New York City. Jacob Milborne, representing Leisler, reached Albany with a company of soldiers, Nov. 9th, and demanded possession of the fort. He was invited to call upon the convention, which he did, but he ignored the convention, and addressed the other persons who had crowded in to see what would be done. The convention made no immediate answer, and were taunted for their silence. The Recorder, Dirk Wessels, said: "Time enough—it ought not to be expected that we should off-hand reply to such a strain of eloquence. The convention has provided quarters for the men, if they are here with good intentions, and the billets are now on the table." \*

In July, 1690, Dirk Wessels, Recorder of Albany, was at Saratoga,

with a company of soldiers, and was there overtaken by General Winthrop, who was proceeding with forces for the invasion of Canada.

On the 22d of June, 1691, Schuyler began his march against Canada, with 120 soldiers. The Mohawks did not appear according to promise, and the Recorder, Dirk Wessels, was sent to their country, to learn the cause. He found the men of two castles ready, awaiting the others, but on reaching the third, he learned that they had forgotten their promise, and were mourning for a dead chief.

On the 19th of February, 1693, Cornet Abeel returned to Albany, from Capt. Schuyler's troop, and requested that Major Peter Schuyler and Major Wessels might be dispatched to Schenectady, to pacify the Indians, who were dissatisfied that no soldiers had been sent to aid them against the French. They were not sent, but Major Schuyler was permitted to go, without soldiers, "at his own request." Later in the same year, Governor Fletcher wrote a letter to the Sachems of the Five Nations, to be delivered by a trusty messenger. Major Schuyler dispatched Dirk Wessels, the Recorder, together with Robert Sanders, to Onondaga, with instructions to call on the Mohawks and Oneidas, on their way, and show to them the Governor's letter, and to dissuade them from attending the Peace Council. At the Upper Mohawk Castle, the

\* Colonial New York, I., pp. 349, 350.



Sachems were called together, and the letter was read to them. Wessels passed the first Oneida village, and stopped at the second, where the Sachems were called together, and the letter was read to them, and a message from the Mohawks was delivered. They answered that they would not go to the Council, were it not that the Senecas and Cayugas were already there, and had sent for them. They proposed to take the Sachem priest, Milet, with them, but to this Wessels objected, and his master, the chief, forbade him to go. When Wessels and Sanders arrived at Onondaga, they were welcomed by the Sachems. Wessels told them that he had been sent by the Governor, with a proposal; but they endeavored to put him off until the general meeting. They manoeuvred to gain time, putting forward an Oneida Indian, who had returned from Montreal, and who talked of the great preparations, power, and intentions of the French King. Some of the Sachems asked Wessels for the news from New York. Wessels answered that the Mohawks, lately returned from Canada told a different story; they had seen or heard nothing of the great ships, or the soldiers, or the Indian allies. The next day Wessels communicated Governor Fletcher's letter to the Onondagas, Senecas and Cayugas, and they expressed themselves as pleased to have heard from him before the general meeting.

On the 14th of August, the meeting of the four nations was held.

The Oneidas complained of Wessels, for not allowing Milet to attend. They talked of sending for him, but, upon remonstrance from Wessels, the Oneidas were forbidden to bring him. On the next day, the council deliberated upon the Governor's letter, and the propositions of Frontenac. While the Council were thus employed, Wessels with the interpreter called upon the chief sachem of the Onondagas, who pretended to have a lame leg. But this sachem, Aquadarondes, managed to attend the council, and made a speech. Wessels met this by reading the Governor's letters, and asking them to consider carefully, and not lightly to break the alliance. On the 19th, the council met with eighty sachems in attendance. Wessels represented to them that they were disobedient to the orders of the Governor, in sending another messenger to Canada, and in refusing to deliver up Milet, although they professed obedience to the Governor as their ruler.

In August, 1695, the Governor reorganized the Board of Commissioners for Indian Affairs, constituting it of Major Peter Schuyler, Godfrey Dellijs, Evert Bancker, Dirk Wessels, and the Mayor of Albany.

On the 16th of May, 1698, Wessels, one of the commissioners, with Robert Livingston, gave an audi-



ence at Albany, to the chiefs of the Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, and Oneidas. Richard, Earl of Bellemont, was then Governor. A little later, a general meeting of the Five Nations was to be held at Onondaga. The Governor promised to send Wessels, then Mayor of Albany, to attend the meeting. He was ordered to go, with an interpreter, and advise the Indians, and inform them of the steps taken to procure the release of their captive friends, and to dissuade them from further dealings with the French. Wessells started on this mission, August 27, 1698, and arrived at Onondaga, Sept. 3d, having seen the Mohawks and Onondagas on his way, and carried with him two sachems as delegates to the Council. The sachems were dissatisfied with the Governor's message; but finally yielded so far as to agree that they would send French prisoners for exchange, to Albany, and not direct to Canada. Wessels returned to Albany, Sept. 12th.

In 1699, after the death of Frontenac, the Five Nations were again in communication with the French. The Commissioners sent the Mayor, Col. Schuyler, and Dirk Wessels, to Onondaga, to treat with the Indians, and keep them from further negotiations with the French. They arrived after delegates to Canada had already gone. The delegates returned, March 21st, and a general meeting was called at the Council House, and a message was sent to Gov. Bellemont, request-

ing him to commission Col. Schuyler and Major Wessels, to attend the meeting as a delegate. For some unknown reason, other persons were appointed.

[The facts in the foregoing narrative are largely drawn from Colonial New York, by Geo. W. Schuyler.]

#### JAMES SCHUREMAN.

The subject of this sketch was grandson of Jacobus Schuurman, schoolmaster, chorister, and voorlezer (prelector), who came to this country in December, 1719, or January, 1820, with Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frielinghuysen, in the ship King George, Capt. Goelet, and settled with him at Three Mile Run, near the present city of New Brunswick, N. J.\* He married Antje, daughter of Albert Terhune, of Flatbush, Long Island, and Frielinghuysen married her sister Eva.

No coat of arms has been maintained by him, or his descendants. There were Schuermans in this country, at an earlier period. Harmon Schuerman is recorded as making a contract in relation to land on Manhattan Island, June 3, 1649.† From him is descended Jacob Gould Schurman, LL.D., President of Cornell University. The name is identified with Holland; but some of the descendants have held that it was of German origin.‡ A Schuremann shield has been

\* Annals of Amer. Pulpit, Vol. ix.

† Calender of Hist. Mss, p. 46.

‡ Hon. James Schureman Nevius, of New Brunswick, N. J.

found at Scheuren, near Dortmund Westphalia, about the year 1300, of the Norman variety, oval, argent, party per pale. The drawing found, is that of the eldest son ; for it has a label, showing that fact.\* Frederick Schuurman, whose wife was of the family of the Counts of Lumey, had been established at Antwerp, and fled thence to Cologne, Oct. 4, 1563, to escape the bigotry of the Duchess of Parma. His grand daughter, the famous Anna Maria, á Schuurman, reappeared at Utrecht about 1623, where she had a celebrated cabinet ("edel pand").†

JOHN SCHUURMAN, son of the schoolmaster, settled at New Brunswick, where he was active and influential, in church and state. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he was of the Committee of Correspondence, appointed Jan. 3, 1775.‡ He was a deputy to the Provincial Congress, which met at Trenton, May 23, 1775, and is recorded as Colonel. The Congress adjourned to the 5th of August, after having appointed a Committee of Correspondence, with authority to reconvene the Congress. Schuurman was of this committee. On the 17th of August, the Congress adjourned to the 20th of September, after having devolved upon a Committee of Safety, of whom

Schuurman was one, the exercise of their power, during the recess.\*

He was born Feb. 27, 1729, died July 6, 1795. His wife, Antje De Riemer, widow of Pieter Stryker, was baptized at New York City, Oct. 4, 1721, died before July 23, 1800, at which date her will was proved, and was married to him Feb., 1751. He was tenacious of the Netherland spelling of his name, and a letter to him from his son, Dec. 1, 1790, is signed Jas. Schureman, but addressed to "John Schuurman Esq<sup>r</sup>." The son had given in to the modern spelling ; probably, because the interloping English could not manage the Dutch spelling.

James Schureman was born Feb. 12, 1756, and baptized Feb. 15, at New Brunswick, N. J., and the name was recorded Jacobus Schuurman. He married, Jan. 8, 1778, Eleanor<sup>6</sup> Williamson, b. Jan. 16, 1761, d. July 15, 1823, daughter of David and Eleanor<sup>5</sup> (Schuyler) Williamson. David's father, William, was Elder of the church at Cranbury, N. J. James' sister-in-law, Mary Williamson, was married to George Thomson, who also was of the Schureman blood.

He was graduated about 1775, from Queens College, now Rutgers. The catalogue of Alumni groups him with others, in the lustrum, 1771-75. He was an accurate scholar.†

\* Hist. of the noble families of Westphalia, etc., 1858, A. Fahne.

† Anna Maria von Schürmann; Tschackert; Librators of Holland; Rise of the Dutch Republic; Jacob Cats.

‡ Hist. of Union and Middlesex counties ; pp. 452, 453.

\* Hist. of Union and Middlesex counties, p. 458 ; Gordon's Hist. of N. J.

† Dr. Steele's Hist. Dis. New Bruns. ; p. 68.



On the 10th of January, 1776, he was appointed 2d Lieut. in Capt. John Taylor's company, of Col. John Neilson's Battalion of Minute Men.\* The Minute Men became so reduced in numbers, by enlistments into the Continental service, that the Provincial Congress, Feb. 29, 1776, directed disbandment, and incorporation into the militia companies, according to residence.† Neilson was appointed Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Middlesex Co. Militia, Aug. 1, 1776.‡ The records of the N. J. Adjutant General's office show that Schuurman was 2d Lieut. in this regiment, but not the date of his appointment. Three years later, he was serving with Capt. Moses Guest—perhaps as a volunteer.

On the 14th of June, 1776, he was appointed Lieutenant in Col. David Forman's Battalion, of General Nathaniel Heard's Brigade of Jerseymen, known as "new levies," or "five months men." It seems that there were ensigns but no second lieutenants in that organization. Dr. Steele says, that chiefly by means of his example and influence, in pleading at public meetings, a company was formed in the town who enlisted in the army, and served with great credit at the Battle of Long Island.§ Dr. Steele, also the *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, call him "Captain"; it is probable that, at some time, he was acting captain.

The Continental Congress, on the 3d of June, had called for 3,300 men from New Jersey, as part of a force of 13,800 men, to reinforce the army in New York, and to serve until the 1st day of December. The Provincial Congress, on the 14th of June, determined to raise the men by voluntary enlistment, in one brigade, of five battalions, and forty companies of 78 men each. Forman's Battalion had four companies from Middlesex County, and four from his own county of Monmouth. Thomas Henderson was Lieut.-Col., and Samuel F. Parker, Major. The brigade marched, on June 25th, in an incomplete state, because of the arrival of General Howe's forces off Sandy Hook.

On the 8th July, Gen. Nathaniel Greene ordered Col. Forman's Battalion, which he called "Jersey New Levies," to occupy Fort Box and the Oblong Redoubt on Long Island. Fort Box was near the line of the present Pacific street, Brooklyn, beyond Bond street, and near Gowanus creek. North of it was Fort Greene; then Oblong Fort; and then Fort Putnam on the Wallabout.\* [Waalbogat.] Men were detailed from this Battalion, to work on the 5th of August, on Fort Stirling, Columbia Heights, south of the Ferry.†

On the 8th of August Heard's remaining Battalions were ordered

\* Min. of Prov. Cong. & Com. of Safety; p. 329.

† Hist. of Monmouth Co.; p. 135.

‡ Hist. of Union & M. Co's.; p. 469.

§ Hist. Dis.; p. 68.

\* Campaign of 1776; Part ii, Documents; pp. 21, 68-70.

† The same; p. 25.



to Long Island, and they were included in the Division of Greene, now become Major General.\* Subsequently, a fatigue party, from this Brigade, and from Gen. Greene's old brigade, now under Gen. John Nixon, was ordered to form the lines from Fort Box to Fort Putnam.†

Sometime before the battle of the 27th of August, on Long Island, Forman's Battalion was rated at 372 men; but other men may have reached it before the battle. At the opening of the battle it was stationed at Fort Box.‡

After the battle, and by the 2d of September, the army had been re-organized into three grand divisions, under Generals Israel Putnam, Joseph Spencer, and William Heath. Greene was sick, and his Division was temporarily with Spencer, who was on the line from Havens Hook to Harlem.§

Subsequently Greene was in New Jersey, in the neighborhood of Fort Lee; and it is probable that his own Division was with him. In November, Heard's Brigade was with Washington, at Newark, beyond the Passaic.|| Col. Forman, of the New Jersey Militia, was detached to repress a threatened insurrection in Monmouth County.¶ It seems probable that his own Battalion, or a part of them, accompanied him.

Early in the year 1777, Schureman, with his cousin, John Thomson, a sea captain, was captured by the British Horse, on Laurens Brook, three miles south of New Brunswick, at a place called Bergen Mill. They were confined for a short time in the guard house at New Brunswick, and then were transferred to the "Sugar House" prison, on Liberty street, New York, east of Nassau, where Philip Kisuyck, or Kissock, a Royalist, but a connection of Thomson by marriage, furnished to them money, in order that they might buy food. They bribed the guard to give them the privilege of the yard. One night they supplied liquor containing laudanum to the guard, and dug their way through the wall and escaped to what was then the upper part of the city, took a small boat and paddled with one oar over to Pouel's Hook, whence they went to the Patriot army at Morristown.\*

On the 26th of October, 1779, Lieut.-Col. John Graves Simcoe, of the Queen's Rangers, made a foray from Amboy, burned stores at Boundbrook and at Raritan, whale boats and the church, and the court house at Hillsborough, now Millstone. Word was sent to New Brunswick, and Col. Neilson moved the 2d Regt. of Middlesex militia to Raritan Landing, and detached Capt. Moses Guest, with 35 men, to harass the foe on the march.

\* Campaign of 1776; p. 102.

† Campaign of 1776; Part ii; p. 26.

‡ Same; p. 209—Note.

§ Same; p. 228.

|| Marshall's Life of Wash.; ii; 520.

¶ The same; p. 522.

\* Steele's Hist. Dis., p. 69; N. Y. Herald, Aug. 7, 1851.

Guest set an ambush. Simcoe's horse was shot and fell, and Simcoe was stunned. He was saved from a bayonet thrust and taken prisoner by Schureman.\* Jonathan Ford Morris, aged 19, a medical student, bestowed upon Simcoe medical and friendly attention. Some persons credit him with the rescue also. Mellick speaks doubtfully on that point.†

Schureman was a Representative in the General Assembly of New Jersey, 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1788.‡ He was a member of the Continental Congress, from New Jersey, in the years 1786 and 1787, elected Nov. 7, 1786.§

In September, 1786, he was one of the three delegates from New Jersey to the convention of delegates from six States, which met at Annapolis. This convention was proposed by Virginia, to formulate better trade regulations. It recommended a new call, with a view to the representation of the States that had failed to send delegates, and then adjourned. The Constitutional Convention followed. ||

He was a Federalist, and served in the First Congress of the United States, March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791; and in the Fifth Congress, May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1799. He was chosen Senator of the United States, to succeed John

Rutherford, and served from Dec. 3, 1799, until Feb. 26, 1801, and then resigned, because of the succession of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency.

He served in the State Senate and Council in 1808, 1810, and 1812.\*

He was a Representative in the 13th Congress of the United States, May 24, 1813, to Nov. 2, 1815. Probably the second war with Great Britain caused his re-appearance in Congress.

He was a merchant at New Brunswick, and his house and store are still standing on Burnet street, at the foot of Schureman. The latter had been known as Dutch Church street, but had been renamed after him. They were convenient to his wharf.†

He was Mayor of the city, 1801-1813, 1821-1824. While he held that office he shouted through a trumpet, during a conflagration, "Down with that building," judging it necessary to stop the fire. There was hesitation; but some one said, "That's Schureman," and the building was torn down forthwith.

He was Elder of the Dutch Church, Sept. 15, 1817, and April 18, 1819, to fill vacancies.

In 1783 he purchased the farm at One Mile Brook, which has since been in the ownership and occupancy of his son William, and of William's son, James.

\* His Dis., p. 69; Hist. Coll. N. J., p. 455; Cent'l Hist. Somerset Co., pp. 103, 108.

† The Story of an Old Farm, pp. 503-508.

‡ Hist. of Union & M. Counties, p. 532.

§ Legislative Man., 1888, p. 75. Hist. N. J., Gordon, p. 532.

|| Marshall's Life of Washington.

\* Hist. of Union & Middlesex Counties, p. 532.

† Steele's Hist. Dis., pp. 50, 69.



He was a Trustee of Queen's College, 1782-1824; Secretary, 1784-1793, and Treasurer, 1795-1813. In the Minutes his name appears as Schuurman.

Good portraits of him and of his wife are in existence, perhaps by Bass Otis or Washington Allston. His has the date 1806 on the back. His right eye had been destroyed by small-pox, which carried off his brother Isaac, and his sons, Isaac and William, and nearly vanquished the present writer, his grandson. He was a man of native dignity, of some reserve, and of prompt and determined energy. A biographical sketch is given in Appleton's Cyclopædia. His wife was a merry woman, with bright and winsome eyes.

Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, who in his student days was an inmate of Mr. Schureman's house, said of him that he "was a noble specimen of a man, highly intelligent and judicious, and possessed of general influence and of large and liberal views, and had seen much of public life, in honorable positions, and was qualified for the leading place which others assigned to him."\*

#### STAATS.

MAJOR ABRAM STAATS settled at Rensselaerwyk, in 1642, and died before Oct. 24, 1694. His wife was Tryntje Jochemse. Their children were:

i. Sarah.

ii. Catharine, m( ) Bruyn.

iii. Jacob; surgeon; m. Rycke (—), who d. Sep., 1709.

iv. JOACHIM; m. 1st, Antje Barentse, who died in 1707, dau. of Barend Reyndertse; m. 2d, Francina Leisler, bp. Albany, Dec. 16, 1676, widow of Thomas Lewis, merchant of New York, whose will was proved June 14, 1704. By his second wife he seems to have had Elizabeth, bp. N. Y., June 18, 1712.

v. Samuel; physician; settled in New York; m. 1st, Johanna Ryn-  
ders, who was the mother of all his children; m. 2d, May 7, 1709, Catharine Howarden, probably wid. of Thomas.

vi. Elizabeth; d. in June, 1737; m. 1st, Johannes Wendel; 2d, Johannes<sup>3</sup> Schuyler.

vii. Abraham; b. 1665; m. Elsje Wendel; settled at Claverack. Will dated Sep. 24, 1731, pro. Jan. 30, 1740.\*

The children of Joachim Staats and Antje Barendse were:

i. BAREND; bp. Albany, Jan. 7, 1685; m. Dec. 15, 1701, Neiltje Gerretse Van den Bergh; marriage license Oct. 12, 1701. He was a Lieutenant in an Albany company, and was taken prisoner by the French, near Fort Nicholson, early in October, 1709. The capture was by an Indian scout, and he was taken to Montreal. Col. Johannes<sup>3</sup> Schuyler, whose wife was an aunt to Barend, went to Canada, and

\* Steele's Hist. Dis. & Ann. Exer., p. 177.

\* N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record; ii; 140; vi; 19; vii; 151; Hist. of Rhinebeck, 232-234.



effected an exchange of Barend for the Jesuit Indian, Milet, and his servant.

ii. Tryntje; bp. Albany, Jan. 7, 1685; d. y.

iii. Isaac; bp. Albany, Jan. 15, 1688; d. y.

iv. Tryntje; bp. Albany, Sep. 8, 1689; d. Apl., 1703.

v. Isaac; bp. Albany, June 28, 1691; d. y.

vi. Reynier; bp. New York, July 29, 1696.

vii. Richard; bp. New York, Aug. 10, 1698.

viii. Isaac; bp. Albany, July 20, 1701.\*

Children of Barend Staats and Neiltje G. Van den Bergh. All baptized at Albany:

i. Joachim; bp. May 3, 1702; d. y.

ii. Anna; bp. Dec. 24, 1703.

iii. Ariantje; bp. May 13, 1706.

iv. CATRINA; bp. Dec. 12, 1708; m. Sep. 7, 1732, Abraham<sup>4</sup>, son of Abraham<sup>3</sup> and Gertruy (Ten Broeck) Schuyler. Removed to New Brunswick, N. J., in 1734.

v. Gertruy; bp. March 11, 1711.

vi. Janetje; bp. February 22, 1713.

vii. Joachim; bp. September 15, 1717.

viii. Teuntje; bp. March 20, 1720.

ix. Gerret; bp. June 3, 1722.

x. Elizabeth; bp. October 3, 1725.†

\* N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record; ii; 141, 142; xiv; 86; Colonial N. Y., ii; 30, 237.

† N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record; ii; 141; Dr. Steele's Hist. Dis. N. Bruns.

#### MAJOR ABRAM STAATS.

The name sometimes appears as Staets, which seems to be Flemish, while the Dutch form is Staats. The Major settled at Rensselaerwyck in 1642. His will was dated in 1683, and recorded in 1694. His first wife was Tryntje Jochemse, perhaps daughter of Joachim Wesselse. His profession was that of a surgeon; but he engaged in planting, trading, and freighting between Albany and New York, and was a skipper on the river. He dealt largely in real estate at Albany, and owned a plantation at Claverack. His house lot was a portion of the present Exchange block, fronting on Broadway.

In 1643, he became one of the Council of the Province.\*

In 1651, he was with Captain Newton, who commanded a military force, under Gov. Stuyvesant, on Racoon creek, on the Delaware, near Fort Christiana, opposing the Swedish settlement under John Prince. A conference was held with the Indians, who pretended that they had sold no land to the Swedes, except the mere site of the Fort. An agreement with them was made, and was certified, among others, by "Martin Cregier, Captain Lieutenant of New Amsterdam Burgess Company," and Abraham Staats, Surgeon.†

His will, as of Major Abraham Staets, was dated at Albany, April 21, 1683; was approved before

\* N. Y. Gen. & Brig. Record; ii; 140; vi; 19.

† N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record; vii; 103.

Robert Livingston, Secretary; was entered of record in New York, Oct. 24, 1694; and was certified as done at the house of the Secretary of the Province. Witnesses, Adrian Garretson Papendorp and Pieter Meese Vrooman. It names his wife Tryntje, and his children in the

order following: Sarah Staets; Isaac Bruyn, son of his deceased daughter Catharine Staets; Jacob; Joachim; Samuel; Elizabeth and Abraham, Jun.\*

Compiled by  
Mr. RICHARD WYNKOOP.

\* N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record; vi; 19.

## ANCESTRAL REGISTER, D. R.

MARY C. MARTIN-CASEY, Registrar General, D. R.

By request, the Ancestral Register will hereafter take the place of the Registrar General's report in this magazine, commencing with this issue.—[ED.]

REED, JULIA HARRIS (Mrs. Henry A. Reed), New York; gt. gt.-granddaughter of Capt. Stephen Matthews, Connecticut (1725-1821); 1st Lieut. of Capt. Phineas Porter's 8th Company, Col. David Wooster's Continental Regiment, 1775; Capt. of 4th Company, Col. Heman Swift's Battalion, 1776.

SMITH, HARRIET PERRY (Mrs. Charles Fitz Smith), Massachusetts; gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Samuel Perry, Massachusetts (1740-1813); Private of Captain Joseph Morse's Company, Col. Samuel Bullard's Regiment, April 19th, 1775.

BAILEY, ANNA MARIA (Miss), Massachusetts; gt.-granddaughter of Col. John Bailey, Massachusetts (1730-1810); Lieut.-Col. of Thomas's Massachusetts Regiment, May, 1775; Col., 1st July, 1775; Col. of 23d Continental Infantry, 1st Jan., 1776; Col. of 2d Massa-

chusetts, 1st Nov., 1776; resigned, Oct., 1780.

EASTON, MARY NEWHALL BAILEY (widow of Edward F. Easton), Massachusetts; gt.-granddaughter of Col. John Bailey, Massachusetts (1730-1810); Lieut.-Col. of Thomas's Massachusetts Regiment, May, 1775; Col., 1st July, 1775; Col. of 23d Continental Infantry, 1st Jan., 1776; resigned, Oct., 1780.

BAILEY, CATHARINE (Miss), Massachusetts; gt.-granddaughter of Col. John Bailey, Massachusetts (1730-1810); Lieut.-Col. of Thomas's Massachusetts Regiment, May, 1775; Col., 1st July, 1775; Col. of 23d Continental Infantry, 1st Jan., 1776; resigned, Oct., 1780.

PARKER, EDNA S. BARNES (Mrs. Galen A. Parker), Massachusetts; gt.-granddaughter of Ambrose Stone, Massachusetts (1757-1850); private in Capt. Thomas Welling



ton's Company, Col. Asa Whitcomb's Regiment, in camp at Ticonderoga, Nov. 27th, 1776; a pensioner residing in Goshen, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, 1840, age 83 years.

PETTIBONE, ESTHER ELIZA LOOMIS (Mrs. Hawley Pettibone), New York; gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Safford, Vermont (1737-1813); Major of Green Mountain Boys, 27th July to Dec., 1775; Lieut.-Col. of Seth Warner's additional Continental Regiment, 5th July, 1776; retired, 1st June, 1781.

EDSON, MARY AUGUSTA YOUNG (Mrs. Ptolemy O'M. Edson), Massachusetts; gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Jonathan Whitney, Massachusetts (1736-1802); private in Capt. Joseph White's Company, Col. Asa Whitcomb's Regiment, 19th April, 1775.

EDSON, MARGARET (Miss), Massachusetts; gt.-granddaughter of Sergt. Benanuel (Benuel) Platt, Massachusetts (1755-1825); private in Capt. Simon Hunt's Company, Col. Brook's Regiment, 3d Feb., to 3d April, 1778; Sergt. of Capt. Joshua Walker's Company, Col. Samuel Denny's Regiment, 3d to 23d Nov., 1779.

BUTLER, LILLIAN MAUDE KING (Mrs. John Jaffred Butler), New York; gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Timothy Murphy, New York (1751-1818); private of 1st Pennsylvania Continental Line, 1776; served in New York under Col. William Butler, as private and scout until the close of the war.

SWAN, MARY ALTHIA FARWELL (Mrs. Alden S. Swan), New York; gt.-granddaughter of Joseph Farwell, Massachusetts (1759-1834); private in Capt. Luke Wilder's Company, Col. Samuel Denney's 2d Regiment; served at Claverack, New York, 27th Oct. to Dec., 1779; also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Sergt. Joseph Emerson, Massachusetts (1721-1803); private in Capt. John Bacheller's Company, Col. Ebenezer Bridge's Regiment, 19th April, 1775; private in Captain John Walton's Company, 13th May, 1775; Quartermaster of Capt. John Bacheller's Company, Col. Bridge's Regiment, Aug., 1775; Sergt., Sept., 1775, of same company and regiment; Quartermaster in Col. Samuel Bullard's Regiment, from 14th Aug. to December, 1777.

BANGS, CHARLOTTE REBECCA WOGLOM (Mrs. Bleecker Bangs), New York; gt.-gt.-granddaughter of John Woglom, Staten Island; private in the Middlesex County (New Jersey) Militia during the Revolutionary War; also:—gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Abraham Cole, New Jersey (1737-1815); private in Third Regiment, New Jersey Continental Line, during the Revolutionary War.

BRIGHAM, ELLA EUDORA GRAY (widow of Alasco De Lancey Brigham), New York; gt.-gt.-granddaughter of William Perrine, New Jersey (1743 —); private in Capt. Peter Perrine's Company, 3d Regiment, Middlesex County (New



Jersey) Militia; served also as private in the New Jersey Continental Line during the Revolutionary War.

COXFORD, ROSE ELLA BRIGHAM (Mrs. Wm. Francis Coxford), New York; gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of William Perrine, New Jersey (1743—); private in Capt. Peter Perrine's Company, 3d Regiment, Middlesex County (New Jersey) Militia; served also as private in the New Jersey Continental Line during the Revolutionary War.

MARTIN, HARRIET BELL COGSWELL (Mrs. Francis Coffin Martin), Massachusetts; gt.-granddaughter of Dr. William Cogswell, Massachusetts (1750-1821); private in Capt. Cogswell's Company, 26th Continental Infantry, Jan. to Dec., 1776; Hospital Surgeon's mate, 19th Jan., 1781; Chief Medical Officer of Army, 20th June, 1784, to 12th Aug., 1785.

CHESWELL, SARAH WHITE (Miss), New Hampshire; granddaughter of Wentworth Cheswell, New Hampshire (1746-1817); private in Capt. John Langdon's Company, 29th Sept., to 31st Oct., 1777.

NEWELL, MARION (Miss), Massachusetts; gt.-granddaughter of Lieut.-Col. Dudley Coleman, Massachusetts (1745-1797); Adjutant, 12th Continental Infantry, 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1776; Major of 13th Massachusetts, 1st Jan., 1777; Lieut.-Col., 3d July, 1777; resigned, 10th March, 1779.

TAYLOR, MARY ELIZABETH FELLOWS (Mrs. Oliver Taylor), Massachusetts; gt.-granddaughter of

Capt. Ezekiel Gile, New Hampshire (1740-1827); 2d Lieut. of Capt. Richard Dow's Company, Col. Joshua Wingate's Regiment, 27th Sept., to 8th Nov., 1777; Lieut. of Capt. Jacob Webster's Company, General Sullivan's Brigade; Capt. of a company raised to join the Northern Army at Saratoga, Oct., 1777.

BULLARD, REBECCA LEEDS PARKER (widow of Eleazer Bullard, Jr.), Massachusetts; granddaughter of Nathaniel Parker, Massachusetts; private of Capt. Thomas May's Company, Col. Brook's Regiment, 3d Nov., 1777, to 3d Feb., 1778; private, Capt. Lemuel May's Company, 23d March, to 5th April, 1778, Col. MacIntosh's Regiment.

LEONARD, LAURA ANNA (Miss), Massachusetts; gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Capt. Philip Leonard, Massachusetts (—-1785); Capt. serving as private; private of Capt. William Tupper's Co., Col. William Sproat's 1st Plymouth County Regiment, Dec., 1776.

NEWHALL, MARION WENTWORTH CLARKE (Mrs. James S. Newhall), Massachusetts; gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Samuel Lane, New Hampshire (1718-1804); Delegate to Fourth Provincial Congress of New Hampshire, 17th May, 1775.

ALLEN, SUSAN B. BOYDEN (Mrs. Lewis E. Allen), Kansas; gt.-granddaughter of Lieut.-Col. Badlam, Massachusetts (—-1788); Lieut. Lexington Alarm, 19th April, 1775; Capt. of Gridley Regiment, Massachusetts Artillery,

25th June to Dec., 1775; Capt. 26th Continental Infantry, 1st Jan., 1776; Lieut.-Col. 2d Massachusetts, 7th July, 1777; transferred to 8th Massachusetts, 1st Jan., 1781; retired 1st Aug., 1782; also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Lieut. John Boyden, Massachusetts (1712–1809); 2d Lieut. of Capt. Jeremiah Smith's Co., 19th April, 1775; 2d Lieut. of Capt. Ephraim Cheney's Co., 10th Dec., 1775; 1st Lieut. of Capt. Aaron Guild's Co., Col. Lemuel Robinson's Regt., 21st Feb., 1776; also:—

gt.-granddaughter of Sergt. Ezekiel Boyden, Massachusetts (1742–1808); private in Capt. Seth Bullard's Co., 19th April, 1775; Sergt. in Capt. Mann's Co., Col. Wheelock's Regt., 10th April to 10th May, 1777.

VILES, SUSAN A. HEARSEY (Mrs. Clinton Viles), Massachusetts; gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Capt. Thomas Hearsey, Massachusetts (1734–1810); Capt. of 1st Hingham Company,

Col. Lovell's 2d Suffolk County Regiment.

LUNT, SUSAN AUGUSTA (Miss), Colorado; gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Brigadier-Gen. Joseph Vose, Massachusetts (1739–1816); Lieut.-Col. 24th Continental Infantry, 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1776; Col. 1st Massachusetts, 1st Jan., 1777; Brevet Brigadier-Gen., 30th Sept., 1783, and served to Nov., 1783.

LUNT, NELLIE (Miss), Colorado, gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Brigadier-Gen. Joseph Vose, Massachusetts (1739–1816); Lieut.-Col. 24th Continental Infantry, 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1776; Col. 1st Massachusetts, 1st Jan., 1777; Brevet Brigadier-Gen., 30th Sept., 1783, and served to Nov., 1783.

LITTELL, JULIA S. (Miss), New Jersey; gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Nathaniel Bonnel, New Jersey (1756–1814); private in Morris County Militia, New Jersey, during the Revolutionary War.

(To be continued.)



## THE D. R. SCRAP BOOK.

A LIST OF THE PRISONERS, BELONGING TO THE CONTINENTAL ARMY,  
TAKEN AT FORT CEDARS, CANADA.

### “COLONEL BEDEL’S REGT.

#### CAPT. OSGOOD’S CO.

Sam’l Fowler, 1st Lieut.; John Webster, 2d Lieut.; Chas. Hill, Ensign; Stephen Webster, Sergt.; Hubbard Carter, Sergt.; Benj. Webster, Corp’l.

Privates—Jos. Hardaway, John Hardaway, Nathan Kinsman, — Robinson, Christopher Hinkley, Chandler Abbot, Elias Abbott, Philip Abbot, Timothy Foss, — Vandervort, John Carney, Benj. Fifield, Nathan’l Walker, John Brown, — Scott, — Cotton, Nason Cass, Jos. Cass, John Smith, Dan’l Young, Ezekiel Eastman, Wells Burbank, Joseph Fellows, Edward Danford, Wm. Hopkins, Noah Payne, Barnabas Hagatee, James Murphy, Jos. Basford, Jas. Basford, Matthew Peck, Jeremiah Smith, Aaron Smith, Wm. Teahey, Wm. Simons, Elisha Speed, Ezra Abbott, Wm. Cutler, Wm. Fahey, Edward Carleton, John Beatam, Israel Spaulding, Rich’d Pangbourn, Elisha Spera, Ezra Abbot, Wm. Cutler.

#### CAPT. CARLISLE’S CO.

Privates—Joshua White, John Butler, David Gibbs, Thos. Gibbs, Joshua Gibbs, Isaac Gibbs, Jas. Wheelock, Henry Willard, John Willard, Zephaniah Richardson.

#### CAPT. WAIT’S CO.

Elisha Willis, Corp’l.

Privates—Aaron Johnson, Oliver Mordock, Benj. Hall, Amos Puffer, Jos. Gray, Amos Flood, Simeon Puffer.

#### CAPT. GREEN’S CO.

Benj. Chamberlin, Ensign.

Privates—David Chamberlin, Jos. Skinner, Abner Chamberlin, Nathaniel Rogers, Jr., John Morris, John Evans, Elias Chamberlin, John Roe, Pearley Rogers, Josiah Hopkins, Daniel Eustis, Joseph Dimmer, Aaron Smith, John Powell.

### COL. BURRELL’S REGT.

#### CAPT. STEPHENS’S CO.

Privates—Phineas Stephens, Benj. Stephens, Sam’l Simons, Ephraim Simons, Jabez Spencer, Amos Shephard, Jos. A. Tanner, Jacob Wheeler, Wm. Wheeler, Walter Whalen, John Waterhouse, Abraham Webster.

### COLONEL PATTERSON’S REGT.

#### CAPT. SULLIVAN’S CO.

Nathan Lord, 2d Lieut.; Enoch Whitehouse, Corp’l.

Privates—John Jenkins, Ephraim Goodwin, Rook Stillians, Jonathan Paskey, Jonathan Nook, Moses Eggleston, Mark Tuke, Richard Shean, Jeremiah Ceathe, Stephen Hardison.



## CAPT. MC KINSTREY'S CO.

Privates—Phelps,——Roberts, Joel Phelps, Jos. Hallaster, Isaac Welch, Michal Murray, Wm. Fann; Wm. Bennett, Geo. Vanvolcamburgh, F. Vanvolcamburgh, Obed Hatch, John Leming.

## CAPT. WYMAN'S CO.

Privates—Jas. Wentworth, Isaac Fisk.

## CAPT. SAWYER'S CO.

Privates—Wm. Joloson, Paul Goodwin, John Stewart, Jos. Wilkins, Hezekiah Kember.

## CAPT. SULLIVAN'S CO.

Privates—Sam'l Spray, James Hambleton, Sam'l Jones, Sam'l Spray, Sam'l Southard, Nathan'l Tyler, Josiah Strong, Thos. Durban, Jos. Adams.

## CAPT. ASHLEY'S CO.

Caleb Walker, Sergt.

Privates—Abner Bruce, Joseph Chaplain, Jesse Perin, Oliver Clary, Abel Maltoon, Wm. Long, Hezekiah Davis, Sylvanus Maltoon, John Deverin, Jeremiah Miller, Ezra Read, Isaac Winston, David Read, Timothy Cole, Wm. Raymond, Willis Taylor, Elisha Whitehead, Nathan Curtis, Joel Curtis, Daniel Perin, Jas. Taylor, Benj. Ingram, Elisha Norton, Ebenezer Williams.

## CAPT. NOBLE'S CO.

Privates—Elice Kinsley, Tristram Storey.

## COL. BEDEL'S REGT.

## CAPT. DAN'L WILKINS'S CO.

Dan'l Wilkins, Captain; —Roby, 1st Lieut.; John Mills, 2d Lieut.; Jas. Colwell, Robt. Campbell, J. Colwell McNeil, Sergts.; Jonathan Fifield, Andrew Wilkins, Sam'l Sternes, Joshua Abbott, Corpls.; Wm. Bradford, Ensign; Jabez Holt, Fifer.

Privates—Sam'l Wood, Geo. Pearmain, Alexander Brown, Jas. Harwood, Thos. McLeary, John Robbins, Wm. Hamlet, Wm. Alds, Thos. Stevens, Jos. Dickey, Lareford Gilbert, Isaac Curtis, Reuben Camp, Jos. Farrer, John Allen, Wm. Brown, Jacob Blodget, John Phelps, Jas. Jewell, Ephraim Clark, Jas. Cochran, Henry Glover, Josiah Warren, Robt. Livingston, Roger Dutton, Jas. Hartshorn, Abbot Roby, Shirtherick Wesson, Thos. Mallady, Sylvester Wilkins, Robt. Coffran, Aaron Nichols, Sam'l Boyd, Benj. McAllister, Timothy Martin, Hugh McKane, Dan'l Wilkins, John Wyley, Lemuel Curtis, Stephen Curtis, Isaac Stearnes, John McClintock, Obadiah Holt, Joseph Lovejoy, Jonathan Farnham, James Clark, Jeremiah Lamson, Amos Boutal.

## COL. BURRELL'S REGT.

## CAPT. DOWNES'S CO.

David Downes, Capt.; Sam'l Johnson, Ensign; David Ruscoe, Sergt.; David Strong, Sergt.

Privates—David Randall, David Manning, Jas. Clary, Jos. Doty,

Simon Whitcomb, Benj. McIntire, Michael McGee, Rozil Roberts, Caleb Jewett, W. Guttridge Wil-  
lar, John Wren, Jonas Knight, Redr. Bell, Jacob Marsden, Judah Bills, Jas. Clay, Elijah Jackson, Wm. Williams, Jas. Laughlin, Sam'l Gray, Elijah Bennett, Jos. Calkins, Josiah Hambleton, Abner Goodrick, Oliver Crocker, Chas. Gillett, Amasa Warner, Jehiel Smith, Isaac Parsons, John Hall, Jr., Ephraim Toby, Simeon Reno, Stephen Wilcock, Jeremiah Ringsbery, Asa Rice, Benj. Young.

## CAPT. JOHN STEVENS'S CO.

Matthew Patterson, 2d Lieut.; David Fellows, Sergt.; Benj. Hewitt, Sergt.; Jedediah Smith, Corp'l; Zebulon Stevens, Corp'l; Sam'l Green, Drummer; Zechariah Porter, Fifer.

Privates—Edward Bowe, Elisha Bradford, Hezekiah Barce, David Baldwin, Josiah Cleveland, Jonas Cleveland, Jas. Clary, John Cole, Simeon Dupee, Reuben Deane, John Evans, Eleazer Fisher, Samuel Fitch, Thos. Fleming, Obil Fellows, Samuel Fellows, Ebenezer A. Foot, John Green, Isaiah Gridley, Zadock Hawley, Ephraim Hewett, Jos. Henderson, John Herrington, Dan'l Jackways, Eldad Kellogg, Jabez Lears, Aeneas Lyne, John Ledger, Paul Moon, Titus Merrill, John Magoon, David Preston, Amaziah Palmeter, Seth Raymond.

## COL. BEDEL'S REGT.

## CAPT. EVERETT'S CO.

Edward Everett, Capt.; — Chamberlain, Lieut.; John Tyler, Sergt.; Benj. Mordock, Sergt.; Benj. Rawlins, Corp'l.

Privates—Nahum Powers, Michael Clark, Jos. Judkins, Job Leverett, John Brown, Nathaniel Bardean, Jas. Barnes, Wm. Pitts, Ephraim Blodget, Ephraim Chamberlin, Daniel Chamberlin, Lemuel Medes, Jos. Wheat, Ezra Gates, Ezra Gates, Jr., Jacob Gates, Stephen Gates, John Cooley.

## CAPT. YOUNG'S CO.

Privates—Solomon Cleveland, Jos. Hadley.

## CAPT. GREEN'S CO.

Private—Alexander.

## CAPT. CARLISLE'S CO.

Privates.—Eleazer Jordan, Luke Aldridge, Nathaniel Bacon, Thos. Whitcomb, Thos. Armsdin, Joshua Pierce, Jos. Beaman, Stephen Chapman, Nathan'l Colborn.

## CAPT. WAIT'S CO.

Privates—Isaac Johnson, Josiah Johnson, Aaron Rice.

## CAPT. EASTABROOKS'S CO.

Jos. Eastabrooks, Capt.; — Sergeants, 1st Lieut.; — Griggs, 2d Lieut.; — Holbrook, Ensign; — Fuller, Sergt.; — Skinner, Sergt.; Jas. Miller, Drummer.

Privates—John Udal, Andrew Binton, John Wright, Peter Wilson, Chas. Richards, Wm. Murphy,

Martin Montgomery, Benj. Coate, Wm. Hardwick, Elisha Bowes, Jos. Church, Moses Wright, Elphias Hill, Asa White, Cornelius Dunfer, Robt. Little, Timothy Harvey, Amos Holbrook.

#### TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

Isaac Butterfield, Major; Thos. Hibbard, Adjut.; John McKallough, Sergt. Privates—Abiah Buck, Matthew McCluar, Jas. Edy, Michael Fitzgerald.

The first party (five boats) were landed at Chateauguai, and the remainder at Fort Ann.

The prisoners mentioned in these papers are all I received at Caughnawaga.

JAS. OSGOOD, Capt.

Montreal, June 2, 1776.

MONTREAL, June 2, 1776.

The annexed schedule contains a true and just account of the prisoners which were taken at the "Cedars," and some at Caughnawaga, amounting to one major, four captains, sixteen subalterns, and three hundred and fifty-five Privates; most of them were set at liberty at Quinze Chiens.

JAS. OSGOOD, Capt.

Capt. Osgood, who was appointed and sent to Caughnawaga to receive the prisoners according to articles

entered into with Capt. Forster, personally appeared before me, and made solemn oath to the truth of the above account.

B. ARNOLD, Brig.-Gen."

Force's American Archives, Vol. I., 5th series, pp. 167, 168, 169.

"The Cedars" occupy quite a conspicuous place in the annals of the Northern campaign of 1775-76. Three hundred and fifty Continental troops, under Col. Bedel, of New Hampshire, occupied a small fortress there in the spring of 1776. When intelligence of the approach of the enemy was received, Colonel Bedel, under pretense of going to Montreal (about forty-three miles below "The Cedars") for reinforcements, left the garrison in command of Major Butterfield. On the 19th of May, 1776, the enemy, consisting of about six hundred men under the command of Capt. George Foster, of the British Army, and the celebrated Brant, or Thayendanege, attacked the Continentals. Butterfield surrendered the fort and garrison after a feeble resistance of two days. Some authorities say that the fort was surrendered as soon as Foster arrived.

MARY C. MARTIN-CASEY,  
*Registrar Gen'l, D. R.*





## JEREMIAH SHATTUCK.

Mrs. Withington, in sending the following, writes :

"The three generations of Shattucks have interested me so much that I hope the enclosed papers may be of use in the magazine."

We hereby Certify that Jeremiah Shattuck that was Slain in the Battle of Bunker Hill the 17th of June 1775 was Son of Jeremiah Shattuck Junr of Pepperrill & then Single man and under 21 years of age. He being the heir.

Pepperrell Septem<sup>r</sup> 16th 1776.

|                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| NEH <sup>H</sup> HOBART    | } Selectmen<br>of<br>Pepperrell. |
| JERE <sup>M</sup> SHATTUCK |                                  |
| DAVID BLOOD                |                                  |

To the Gentlemen upon the Committee of Clothing Seting at Wartertown plesse to pay to Capt. Edw<sup>d</sup> Bancroft the money for a uniform Coat that my Son was Intitled too who was a Soldier in the year 1775 and Lost his life in the Battle at Bunkerhill and you will oblige your Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JEREM<sup>H</sup> SHATTUCK JR.

PEPPERRELL September y<sup>e</sup> 30th 1776

Mass. Archives, vol. 57, file 7.

PEPPERELL Jany 12th 1776

This certifys that Jeremiah Shattuck Jun<sup>r</sup> that was Killed in the

battle at Charlston who was a common Soldier in Cap<sup>n</sup> John Nuttings company in Col. Prescott's Regiment, was son to Jeremiah Shattuck of Pepperrell who at that time also belonged to the same company and that the last named Jeremiah Shattuck is prop<sup>r</sup> Heir to the Estate or whatever of Right belonged to the Said Jeremiah Jun<sup>r</sup> he being a Single man when killed & under Twenty-one years of age and so of coequence had no other heir

|      |                            |                 |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Test | NEH <sup>H</sup> HOBART    | } Select<br>men |
|      | JERE <sup>M</sup> SHATTUCK |                 |
|      | SAMUEL HASLEY              |                 |

the acctt of the things that was lost left or taken of sd. Decesd's in sd. battle is as follows

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| one Gun of value of.....                               | £1 16 0 |
| one Blanket 10/, one powder horn cartridge box 7/..... | 0 17 0  |
| one Strait bodied Coat and Jacccoat valued at          | 1 8 0   |
| one Shirt 6/8 a pair of good trousers 6/.....          | 0 12 8  |
| a hat 8/ 1 pair Stockings 2/8 shoe buckles 4/8 0       | 15 4    |
| one Silk handkerchief 4/6 pocket &c 1/4....            | 0 5 10  |
| one pare of Shoes 3/ a knapsack 1/6.....               | 0 4 6   |
| Tumpline 1/ a uniform coat 25/ .....                   | 1 6 0   |
| total.....   | £7 5 4  |

Mass. Archives, Vol. 70, p. 188.

Copied by

GEORGIANA B. WITHINGTON,

Asst. Reg., D. R.

for Mass. Records.

Sept. 25, 1895.



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## IN MEMORIAM.

A sad duty lies before us. Since our last meeting we are called upon to chronicle the "passing away" of an honored and charter member of our Society. Mrs. E. A. M. Houston, the revered mother of Mrs. Thomas C. Frost, and Hon. A. W. Houston, breathed her last at Sutherland Springs, August 15th, within a few miles of her first Texas home.

She was a descendant of John Maverick, who went from England to Charleston, S. C., in 1620, and was a member of the Colonial Parliament in 1672. His son, Samuel, married Catherine Coyer, and *his* son, Samuel, married Lydia Turpin and was a soldier in the Revolution; was captured and confined in the British prison-ship, Jersey, for nearly a year. His son, Samuel, married Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of General Robert Anderson of Revolutionary fame, by his first wife, Anne Thomson. Mary E., the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Maverick, married Joseph T. Weyman, and they were the parents of our deceased friend and member.

Mrs. E. A. M. Houston, was a descendant also of the Browns and Turpins, noted in the history of Rhode Island.

Gen. Robert Anderson, of South Carolina, was one of the most prominent men in his State, and died full of years and full of honors, after a service of thirty years in public offices. Miss Elizabeth (Anderson) M. Weyman, born in New Rochelle, New York, Dec. 17th, 1826, married Dr. Gray Jones Houston, in Pendleton, S. C., April 4th, 1844, and came to Texas in 1851. By her death is taken away, one of the few remaining pioneer citizens of San Antonio; one beloved for her many virtues, by all who knew her.

She was the mother of eight children, six of whom live to mourn her loss, and honor her name.

May the God of healing comfort their hearts, with the thought that she has gone to a well-earned rest, full of years and crowned with blessings; and may we, the Daughters of the Lone Star State Society D. R., promulgate the same Christian spirit in our lives, and be as ready as our deceased member, to answer the roll-call for Eternity.

In behalf of the Texas State Society, Daughters of the Revolution.

MRS. JAMES H. FRENCH,  
*Regent.*

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION—GENERAL SOCIETY.

*Founder General*—MRS. FLORA ADAMS DARLING.

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*President*—MRS. EDWARD PAULET STEERS.

*Vice-President*—MRS. LOUISE FRANCES ROWE.

*Secretary General*—MRS. D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM.

*Assistant Secretary*—MRS. BRADLEY L. EATON.

*Treasurer General*—MISS LUCRETIA V. STEERS.

*Registrar General*—MRS. MARY C. MARTIN-CASEY.

*Assistant Registrar*—MRS. H. S. BEATTIE.

*Librarian General*—MRS. LOUISE SCOFIELD DAVIS.

*Chaplain General*—REV. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D.D.

MRS. CHARLES F. WITHINGTON,

Assistant Registrar for New England Records in Massachusetts.

### *Executive Committee, 1895.*

MRS. DE VOLNEY EVERETT,

MRS. EDGAR KETCHUM,

MRS. SMITH ANDERSON,

MRS. CHARLES W. DAYTON,

MRS. GEORGE INNESS, JR.,

MRS. CHARLES F. ROE,

MRS. JOHN F. BERRY,

MRS. SETH C. HUNSDON,

MRS. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX,

MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY,

MRS. FRANCIS E. DOUGHTY,

MRS. JOHN U. BROOKMAN,

MRS. ABRAHAM STEERS,

MRS. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

### *Advisory Board.*

HON. CHARLES W. DAYTON,

DR. GUSTAVUS SCOTT FRANKLIN,

HON. CHARLES H. TRUAX,

MR. WILLIAM LEE,

RT. REV. WM. STEVENS PERRY, D.D.,

HON. GEORGE L. INGRAHAM,

HON. ASHBEL P. FITCH,

MR. LOUIS J. ALLEN.

RT. REV. JOHN FRANKLIN SPALDING, D.D.

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GENERAL SOCIETY ROOMS—64 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y. CITY.

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## SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Little of general interest can be reported through the summer months except regular meetings of the Executive Board, and an unusual increase in the membership—truly the earnest work and aim of the society is meeting merited recognition and fulfillment.

The State Society in North Carolina is being organized under splendid auspices and with every prospect of unlimited success. We trust the organization of State Societies will soon be perfected in Ohio and California; great interest has also been manifested in Illinois,



New Hampshire and West Virginia. We are encouraged to greater activity, as all Regents report progress and increased interest in patriotism.

The following State and Chapter officers have been appointed :

Mrs. Mary E. Meredith, Chapter Regent, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. M. P. Clough, Chapter Regent, Roxbury, Mass.

Mrs. C. Van D. Chenoweth, Chapter Regent, Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. John Wright Perkins, Chapter Regent, Salem, Mass.

Mrs. Samuel M. Downs, Chapter Regent, Andover, Mass.

Mrs. Joseph P. Turner, Chapter Regent, Marblehead, Mass.

Miss Hattie E. Todd, Chapter Regent, Topsfield, Mass.

Miss Marion T. Haywood, State Registrar, North Carolina.

Mrs. Elias Carr, State Librarian, North Carolina.

Mrs. Margaret Coit Curtis, Chapter Regent, Southport, N. C.

Mrs. Philip Barton Key, Chapter Regent, Statesville, N. C.

Mrs. J. Gibson Lindsay, State Historian, Pennsylvania.

Miss Marguerite Shankland, State Registrar, Pennsylvania.

The anticipated Year Book will be issued by the last of December. The accuracy of the services recorded require such careful writing and thorough proof reading that much time is consumed, but as the value of the work lies in its authenticity, we are obliged to "make haste slowly."

By a unanimous resolution of the Board the society is to have an emblematic flag, combining the colors and seal of the society, and a committee has been appointed to attend to the same.

The presentation of the stand of colors to the New York Juvenile Asylum, postponed last June, took place at the semi-annual celebration on October 25th, Mr. Charles W. Dayton making the presentation for the society in a most eloquent address.

We trust the meetings of the General Society arranged for November will be fully attended, as business of importance to every member of the organization will be considered.

F. ADELAIDE INGRAHAM,  
*Secretary General, D. R.*

Oct. 30, 1895.

#### HUGUENOT CHAPTER.

##### NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

This Chapter held its annual meeting and election on October 11th. The following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year :

Mrs. David J. Carson, *Regent*;  
Mrs. Seth C. Hunsdon, *Vice-Regent*;  
Miss Clara M. Smythe, *Secretary*;  
Mrs. Joseph E. Lloyd, *Treasurer*;  
Mrs. Nathan C. Fonda, *Registrar*;  
Rev. Dr. Charles Lindsley, *Chaplain*.

Warm appreciation was expressed for the good work accomplished by Miss Katherine J. C. Carville, dur-

ing her term as Regent, building up and establishing this Huguenot Chapter, and sincere regret that a change of residence necessitated her retirement from active service in the Chapter.

Much interesting and patriotic work was planned for the season just commencing. The conservative spirit of the members of this Chapter was emphatically proved by their unanimous expressions of loyalty to the general society and firm confidence in the work of its officers.

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#### VAN CORTLANDT CHAPTER.

##### PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Miss Westbrook, Regent of this Chapter, invited the President and several of the officers of the General Society to a luncheon at her home, the Westbrook mansion, in Paulding street, Peekskill-on-Hudson, on the twenty-fourth day of October. The luncheon was followed by a reception and high tea, given that these ladies might meet the present and prospective members of the Chapter. By request, the President explained the objects and work of the society. Some suggestions were made as to the especial work this Chapter might take up with exceeding interest, situated as it is amid such historic surroundings of unsurpassed beauty.

The fortunate guests will not soon forget this autumnal day, the trip to and fro, and the delightful entertainment.

#### PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

The Daughters of the Revolution embraced the occasion of the semi-annual meeting and entertainment of the New York Juvenile Asylum, to foster patriotism in the minds of embryo American citizens, by presenting to this institution a handsome stand of colors on the 25th day of October, 1895.

Prior to the meeting luncheon was served to the guests in the spacious Refectory, after which they were shown through the large, light and immaculate rooms and dormitories.

In the chapel were found the juvenile inmates, over a thousand in number, decorously seated, well dressed, and looking clean, happy and healthy. All were present with one exception, a little girl, slightly indisposed.

The fine band of this institution gave evidence that its reputation is well deserved, and the many visitors whose names are well known in New York society and public life, testified to the wide-spread interest felt. A committee from the Daughters of the Revolution—necessarily limited—consisted of the President and those officers and members of the Board of Managers of the general society, whom the chairman of the committee on Flags felt would be able to attend, or could do soon the short notice given.

The President of the asylum, Mr. F. W. De Voe, opened the meeting with a few remarks relative to the presentation. Hon. Charles W. Dayton, representing



the Daughters of the Revolution, made the presentation in a speech of such stirring eloquence that the entire audience was thrilled with enthusiasm. Mr. Theron G. Strong received the gift.

Short addresses were made by others, Mr. J. Seaver Page being particularly happy in his remarks. Thus everything passed off in the most felicitous manner.

The exercises by the children, consisting of addresses, singing, etc., were very enjoyable, giving as they did abundant proof of ability and talent, as well as good careful training; and when, at the conclusion, all this chorus of beautiful voices united harmoniously in the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience rose to their feet and joined in the chorus.

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## NOTES AND INFORMATION.

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETINGS TO BE HELD NOV. 25TH AND 26TH.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Society, July 15, it was resolved that the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the Evacuation of New York by the British, shall this year be celebrated by a reception of the General Society at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, on the afternoon of that day (Monday, November 25th), from four until seven o'clock. Also, that on the following day, Tuesday, November 26th, shall be held at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a meeting of the General Society, for the full and free discussion of all business, proposed changes, or the adoption of new measures to be voted upon at the Annual Meeting, January 6th, 1896. The polling of votes, reading reports and regular business of

the Annual Meeting consumes so much time that discussion is impossible. Members will do well to bear this in mind and attend the *preliminary meeting*.

On the morning of Tuesday, November 26th, at half-past ten o'clock, a congress of State Regents, Recording Secretaries and Chapter Regents will meet the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the General Society at the residence of the President, 2076 Fifth avenue, for the consideration of matters of importance in the interest of the *whole society*.

ANNUAL MEETING.—Section 17.—(From the By-Laws.) The Society shall hold an annual meeting in the City of New York on the first Monday of January in each year, except when such day shall fall on New Year's; then it shall be on the following Monday, at



which an election by ballot shall take place.

Every member belongs to the General Society, and is entitled to cast her vote at the Annual Meeting. This is preferred to the system of delegates, who may not always carry out the wishes of the bodies they represent.

The next Annual Meeting and Election of the General Society (Jan. 6th, 1896), will also be its Quadrennial; at which the Officers will be elected to serve for the ensuing four years. The vote of absent members will be counted upon every question, except that of amendment to the Constitution.

Upon the approval of an application for the organization of a State Society or Chapter, this Society issues its certificate authorizing such State Society or Chapter to be formed.

The "General Society" is a National incorporation and comprises all the State Societies and Chapters. The managing officers of the General Society have the word "General" attached to their office to distinguish them from those of the State Societies.

The relation of State Societies to the General Society is that of independent States to the General Government.

The management of a State Society is vested in its Regent and Executive Committee, subject to the constitution of the General Society.

Chapters are supposed to meet

monthly for historical instruction and social intercourse, keeping their membership within the limits of a drawing-room gathering, and when a Chapter has attained that object another Chapter may be organized.

Application for membership in the Daughters of the Revolution must be made in duplicate upon the blanks issued by the General Society; must be subscribed by the applicant, and acknowledged before a notary.

Each applicant must furnish undoubtable proof of *lineal* descent from a *patriot* of the Revolution, and must be endorsed by two members or two persons of acknowledged standing. No person shall endorse an application for membership unless the candidate is known to be worthy, and will, if admitted, be a desirable member.

The Society does not accept encyclopedias, genealogical works, or town or county histories, except such as contain *Rosters*, as authorities for proofs of service. In referring to printed works, volume and page should be given. Reference to authorities in manuscript, must be accompanied by certified copies, and authentic family records must be submitted, if required.

Life membership in this Society may be had on due application, by the payment of fifty (\$50) dollars, which shall be in full of all annual dues.

Blanks for bequests and endowments to the Society of the Daughters

ers of the Revolution will be furnished on application.

Certificate of Membership, size 19x21 inches engraved on real parchment from steel plate. Price, \$5.00.

The badge of the Society (price \$10.00), ribbon from which to suspend the badge (10 cents), gold bar pin to which the ribbon shall be attached, with the State name on it in blue enamel (\$3.50), rosette pin buff and blue (30 cents), stationery, stamped with the seal of the Society and with the proper colors (50 cents per quire), may be obtained from the Treasurer General, Miss Lucretia V. Steers, to whose order *all* checks should be made payable.

The Daughters of the Revolution meet for social intercourse, at the General Society Rooms, Tuesday in each week, from two to half after four in the afternoon.

#### STATE SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS:

Your attention is called to the following:

Have reports, genealogical matter, old letters or manuscripts, and all matter intended for publication, sent at least one month in advance.

See that only one side of the paper is written on; that the writing is legible and not crowded; that the manuscript is punctuated and paragraphed; that names of persons and places, dates and statements, are correct and properly placed, and give a careful supervi-

sion to the whole before forwarding.

Attention to these small matters will greatly aid the management.

Genealogy, family history, old letters, society reports, etc., etc., anything pertaining to American history and of interest to our readers, will be gladly received and treated with the greatest care. Address all such matter to the Editor of this magazine.

Every possible care is taken that the genealogical and historical matter we publish be absolutely correct, and that it may be relied upon.

It is important that every member of this Society should take and carefully read its official organ, *this magazine*, which contains all information about Society business and affairs, without a knowledge of which one cannot be an intelligent member, or properly fulfil the duties of an officer.

Inquiries have been made concerning matter claimed to have been sent for publication in this magazine and never used.

It is desired that full particulars of lost manuscript be sent without delay and every effort will be made to recover it. Old papers and matter that cannot be duplicated should be sent *registered*.

Whatever is intended for publication address, to

A. M. STEERS,

*Editor D. R. Magazine.*

Lexington Ave. & 125th St.,

New York City.



## BOOK REVIEWS.

HERALDRY IN AMERICA, by Eugene Zieber. Published by The Department of Heraldry of The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia. \$10. Size quarto (8x11).

Americans have been charged with indifference to their ancestry. This beautiful volume from an American press would seem to indicate that there is considerable interest in the subject here. The intention of the work is not to instruct upstarts in the art of manufacturing coats of arms, but to state in a clear, concise manner the facts necessary to an understanding of heraldic laws and principles. It discusses the meaning of heraldic emblems in their relation to national growth and offers practical and sensible suggestions on the use of heraldry at the present time. It seems to be an illustration of perfection in the art of printing, and shows that printing has become in fact an art. The illustrations, of which there are nearly a thousand, are exquisite. Considerable space is devoted to descriptions of American National and State flags, seals and coins and also a chapter given to the insignia of American patriotic societies.

ANCESTRY, by Eugene Zieber. Published by The Department of Heraldry of The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 25c.

Any person desiring to be informed of the objects of the Hereditary Societies, and the Military

and Naval Orders of the United States, and the requirements for membership therein, may obtain it from Eugene Zieber's artistic little book, compiled for that purpose.

PATRIOTIC CITIZENSHIP, by Thomas J. Morgan, LL.D. American Book Co., New York. \$1.00.

This work consists of a series of chapters, arranged in the form of questions and answers, upon patriotism, the flag, the great episodes in the history of the United States, the principles of civil and religious liberty, etc. It is a sort of American catechism, each question and answer being supplemented with a page or two of quotations from American writers elucidating the subject. It will be found very useful for school purposes and is a work that should receive attention from all interested in the instruction of the young, for a knowledge of its contents must inspire admiration for American institutions. Gen. Morgan's career has peculiarly fitted him for the preparation of this book, he having fought bravely for the preservation of the Union and had many years experience as the head of educational institutions.

MARGARET WINTHROP, (wife of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts), by Alice Morse Earle. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.25.

This is the first of a series of volumes in preparation by the



Messrs. Scribner, under the general title *Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times*, the aim of which is to present carefully studied portraits of the most distinguished women of Colonial and Revolutionary times with narratives illustrating the manners, customs, ways of life and modes of thought of the people from the days of the earliest colonists down to the middle of the present century. Of course it is the intention to select women who will be accepted as types of the best their age had to offer and whose careers throw light upon the social customs of their days. Mrs. Earle has selected Margaret Winthrop as typical of Puritan New England. After a perusal of the book no one can doubt that the choice is a happy one. Manor life in England in the time of James I. is graphically painted, and the manners and customs of England are ingeniously contrasted with those of Massachusetts. Mrs. Earle's genius for discovering interest where there would seem to be none for most biographers shines conspicuously in this volume. She has added much to her well-earned reputation for careful, painstaking research, and this book is sure to meet with the success it deserves.

*WATCH FIRES OF '76*, by Samuel Drake Adams. Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass. \$1.25.

This is a collection of anecdotes gathered from the memory of a pension agent for revolutionary

veterans whose duty it was to learn something as direct as possible from each of the old heroes with whom he was brought into connection. Each tells the story of the important event or stirring adventure in which he was an actor in his own language, giving the details as they fell under observation. The old soldiers freely criticise or commend the acts of their superiors without fear or favor. The hardships and privations of a soldier's life at that time are shown in a very attractive way, for the old heroes are evidently proud of their sufferings. The ingenious method the author has adopted of compiling the narratives relieves the book from the dryness of the ordinary historical story. It is well illustrated with portraits and plans. It inspires a feeling of grateful admiration for the courageous men who, without education in the tactics of war, were brave, patriotic and self-sacrificing.

*THE STORY OF PATRIOTS' DAY, LEXINGTON AND CONCORD*, by George J. Varney. Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass. 60 cents.

Since the 19th of April has been made a legal holiday, under the name of "Patriots' Day," in Massachusetts, interest in the events it commemorates has been greatly stimulated. In this little handbook Mr. Varney has compressed a vast amount of historical information. He describes the conditions that led up to the Revolution, then, beginning with the 18th of April, 1775, he relates, giving the minu-

test detail, the events of that night and the succeeding day in Boston and at Lexington and Concord, the ride of Paul Revere and Dawes, the massacre at Lexington and the fight at Concord Bridge. Revere's story of his famous ride, the original of which is owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society, is quoted in full. There are many interesting narratives of others who either took part in the events as they transpired or received accounts from those who did. There is a chapter describing the flags used during the war and several choice patriotic poems. Three excellent maps elucidate the text, and twelve full-page illustrations from recent photographs add very much to the beauty and interest of the work.

UNCLE SAM'S CHURCH, HIS CREED, BIBLE AND HYMN BOOK, by John Bell Bouton. Lamson Wolffe & Co., Boston, Mass. 50 cents.

The title to this book is misleading. It is decidedly original, and presents an entirely feasible and most admirable plan for the cultivation of patriotism in this country. It has attracted much attention and has been endorsed by the highest authority in the land. As the price is moderate, it is within the reach of all, and if it could be read to every Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, it would infuse new life in the organization and every member would do her utmost to realize the condition contemplated in the plan. The inculcation

of patriotism is something that is urgently needed in this country, and this work is the honest effort of an earnest American to assist along that line. Every "Daughter" should read it and do her utmost to help in the work contemplated.

THE REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR, published by Lamson, Wolffe & Co., of Boston, is another effort toward the cultivation of patriotism. The days patriotic societies are supposed to celebrate are marked in red ink, and on the back of the last page the reasons for so doing are given. Each page is embellished with a seal of one of the original States and the date of settlement and ratification of constitution given. The designs for illustration of the calendar were made at the New York School of Applied Design for Women and this institution receives a percentage of the profits on the sale of the calendar.

STORIES OF AMERICAN HISTORY, by N. S. Dodge. Lee and Shepard, Boston, Mass. \$1.00.

Noble Deeds of our Fathers as told by Soldiers of the Revolution, by Henry C. Watson. Lee and Shepard, Boston, Mass. \$1.—The Boston Tea Party and Other Stories of the American Revolution, by Henry C. Watson. Lee and Shepard, Boston, Mass. (American History Stories.) These Juveniles will commend themselves to those in search of books for the young, especially boys. They are

attractive in make up and contain much that is thrilling and entertaining. They would make an admirable holiday gift to boys.

The attention we are receiving from publishers throughout the country is very gratifying to the editor of this department. It indicates that we are taking a position among periodicals and is particularly encouraging to the business management of the magazine. Among the publications received, Harper's Monthly Magazine, The Arena, Home Journal, Scientific American and Woman's Progress merit especial notice and to say that they are quite up to their standard is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon them. The Historical Register and Colonial

Magazine will be especially interesting to our readers, their *raison d'être* being similar to our own, each in a different way. Both are ably edited, attractive in form and cannot fail to find many readers among the "Daughters of the Revolution." The Colonial Magazine has already taken a high position and proven the sagacity of those who discovered that such a periodical would supply a want that existed. The Historical Register will be found to be worth many times the price of subscription if filed and kept for reference.

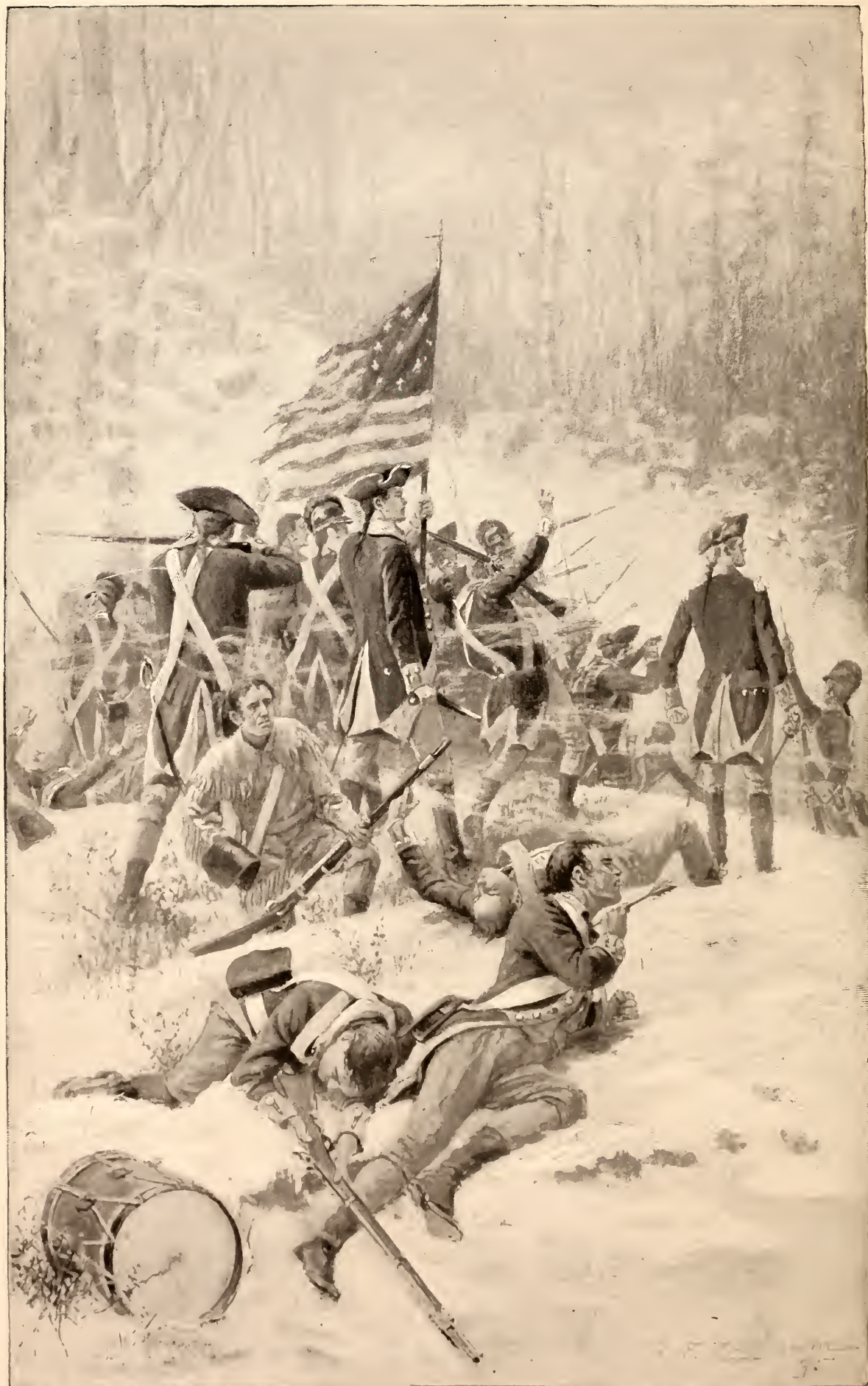
M. E. D. BEATTIE.

Books reviewed in this Magazine may be obtained from the Treasurer, upon receipt of price given.









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FROM AN ARTICLE ENTITLED, "ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT," BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Published in HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February, 1896.

# MAGAZINE

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

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VOL. IV.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

No. 1.

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### SILENT WITNESSES.

By EMMA MERSEREAU NEWTON.

AUTHOR OF "AN ICONOCLASTIC EPISODE," "A BREATH OF HEAVEN," "A PHANTOM PICTURE," "A BIT OF BUNTING," "A WINTER IN FLORIDA," ETC.

#### PART VI.

OWING to a paucity of military stores and barrack room, the prisoners of war were in many instances quartered upon private families, who were responsible for their safe keeping until called for to be exchanged. These prisoners were under the supervision of the officer in charge of the nearest barracks; and, after the victories of Princeton and Trenton, Major Mersereau was appointed Deputy Commissary General of Prisoners over the Massachusetts Bay Department.

The expenses of his journey from Elizabeth, New Jersey, to Boston are set forth in an itemized bill which foots up to ninety-three dollars, four shillings and six pence. During his initial months at Rutland I find little to mark the trend of events. Perhaps this is due to the fact that many important papers belonging to Major Mersereau

were forwarded to the Pension Department at Washington about forty years ago. The mass of receipts, orders and letters in my possession begin late in the fall of 1778, and the first runs as follows:

"RUTLAND Novem<sup>r</sup> 1778

This may Certify that Mr John Sprague Hath Liberty To Remove out of the Stockade St Building Purchas<sup>d</sup> of the Brittish Officers of Convention Which Building was Erected Entirely at the Cost of the Officers afforesaid P. also Hath Liberty Set P. Building On the Publick Land out Side the Stockade Until Order to the Contrary by Some in Authority to Despose of the Same Wen at the Shortest Notice He is to Remove ye Same

JOSHUA DAVIS Supt. of Pub. Works  
ISAAC TUCKERMAN D Q M G"

The next bears date of March in the following year:



“Received at Boston March 12<sup>th</sup> 1779 From Major Joshua Mersereau Two Hundred & Four Pounds Lawful money which with Three hundred pounds Received by Mr. A. Huntington is in full for his\*  
 \* \* \* Five Hundred and four pound eleven shillings for the French Prisoners.

FOR ANDREW HUNTINGTON  
 JARED TRACY”

Another of the same date reads :  
 Boston March 12<sup>th</sup> 1779 Received From Major Joshua Mersereau his order on Mr. Daniel Bell by him Accepted for Two Thousand Six hundred and nine pounds Eleven Shillings and 6<sup>d</sup> Lawful money which when paid is in full for Mr. Andrew Huntington his account of Supplies for the French Prisoners.

FOR ANDREW HUNTINGTON  
 JARED TRACY”

A subsequent one bears date of April 24<sup>th</sup> 1779, and reads :

“Mr. Whitney please to send half pound of powder by Mr. Kechum—also send on the letter to Albany—I will pay the postage

Yours to serve

JOSHUA MERSEREAU

Another runs :

“RUTLAND June 12<sup>th</sup> 1779

Received of Joshua Mersereau D C G Prisoners four Bushels of Salt for the purpose of repacking public Beef—under the direction of Nath<sup>l</sup> Ruggles D C G of Purchases

SIMON HEALD”

A paper labelled “List of Prisoners from Halifax” may, or may not be a record of those in the Rutland Barracks at the time, since it bears no date ; but as the probabilities are that it refers to the prisoners confined there, it is chronicled with the Massachusetts Bay evidence :

David Ropes, Captain  
 Joseph Foster, Mate  
 Joseph Munro, Sailor  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Child, “  
 Joseph Carpenter, “  
 John Shelley, “  
 Dan<sup>l</sup> Mingo, “  
 George Cowel, “  
 Frances Severn, “  
 John Lendall, “  
 Moses Cogswell, “  
 Edward Lowde, “  
 John McKet, “  
 Danil Parsons, Prize Master  
 Henry Davis, Sailor  
 Joseph Parsons, “  
 John Ashton, Prize Master  
 Lott Hall, “ “  
 George Thomas, Steward  
 John Thomas, Boy  
 Nathanal Nickerson, Sailor  
 John Williams, Quarter Master  
 Timothy Connor, Sailor  
 Samuel Gardner, 1 Lieut.  
 John Holliday, 2 “  
 John Green, Sailor  
 George Blean, “  
 John Merrett, “  
 John Gunnerson, “  
 William Reed, “  
 Joshua Davis, “  
 William Palmer, “  
 John Bell, Prize Master

\* Obliterated by age.

L. Adams, Sailor  
 Nath Sergeant, "  
 John Sheot, "  
 Edwin Martin, "  
 Tim<sup>y</sup> Roskins, "  
 Nath Saunders, "  
 Edw<sup>d</sup> Foster, "  
 American Prisoners  
 40

John Lexen, Captain  
 John Seton, Passenger  
 Peter Letone, Sailor  
 Fra<sup>s</sup> Sharland, "  
 Joseph Potavan, "  
 Fra<sup>s</sup> Legoff, "  
 Joseph Pagoh, "  
 John Larouche, "  
 John Shivenoa, "  
 French Prisoners 9."

In June, 1779, Major Mersereau went to headquarters, and to Philadelphia, for the purpose of settling his public accounts, and getting back the money which he had expended. He employed Robert Pope to take charge of the department during his absence.

Pope's authority is couched in the following words:

"RUTLAND 14 June 1779

I hereby Authorize you to act for me in my Department in every respect as full & amply as though I myself were present, observing closely to adhere to the orders you may receive from time to time from the Gen<sup>l</sup> Col. Beatty, or myself also observing to adhere to the resolves of Congress—

JOSHUA MERSEREAU D. C. G.  
 of Prisoners

To Mr. Rob<sup>t</sup> Pope."

A receipt for rations delivered by Pope during the months of May and June reads:

2952 Rations  
 Accounted for by Capt.  
 Porterfield, . 840  
 2112

Attest Robt. Pope

On receipt of Capt. Zill, . 259  
 " " " Capt. Wathon, 74  
 " " " Capt Ridde, . 370  
 " " " Capt Mason, . 37  
 " " " Capt Camble, 148  
 " " " Dr. Wacke, . 74  
 (Name obliterated by age), 74  
 On receipt of Jno. Smith, . 74  
 " " " A. F. McKay, 74  
 " " " Jno. Smith, . 222  
 " " " Abm. Silliman, 74  
 " " " Jno. Holroyds, 111  
 " " " Samuel Gualt, 111  
 " " " Alex. McDonald, 148  
 " " " Alex. McLeod, 148  
 " " " Tho. Weir, . 184  
 " " " Chas. Owyen, . 74  
 4369

436 Rations at 10 £2184, 10s,  
 Was delivered by Robert Pope

A Wood Return reads:

Wood Return for Invaleeds Detainat at Rutland.

|           |      |  |
|-----------|------|--|
| Regt. No. | men. | } N B 12 mens Rations of Wood for 14 Days viz: 4 foot 2 in. Received of John Gaerison A Q M, per Wm Rossman. |
| 20        | 2    |  |
| 24        | 2    |  |
| 34        | 4    |  |
| 52        | 4    |  |
| Total,    | 12   |  |

The following letters to Pope

were written by Major Mersereau during his absence :

"SPRINGFIELD 15 June 1779

*Dr. Sir*

I am happy to inform you that there is 3 Load of flour on the Road & 30 Barrels more here for you will be sent soon—Issue 2 Days Rice if agreeable in a Week, the same Quantity as flour for a Ration. I hope you will be supplied well now, we got here well.

I am your Hum Serv't,

J. MERSEREAU

P. S. Pray let Johnny call the list every night.

To R. Pope."

---

"TRENTON 25 July

*Dear Sir*

I long to hear from you pray send me the Particulars of the State of our whole Department I must refer you to John's letter the bearer is going. Pray keep the Prisoners in the Picketts every Night & let none out Days but such as the Officers are accountable for."

---

"PHILADELPHIA Aug. 7

I am informed by Maj. Hopkins that you had imprudently given papers to Prisoners, which caused the Council to send for you. I am exceedingly sorry that any Difficulties have arisen on that account or any other, as I desired you not to permit any to go without the limits of their Parole without leave from the Council.

I hope to have everything settled here for our future Government 20

Invalids are ordered up for Guards, whatever is wanted more you will apply to the Council for.—Must desire your strict attention to the Prisoners.—

You must collect all the Prisoners you can & not Suffer them to go out, as I have positive orders to the Contrary. I hope you have Collected a number of the Conventioners,—returns must be sent to Col. Beatty monthly of the Prisoners on our hands always keeping duplicates of what you send on.

J. MERSEREAU D. C. G."

---

"In another letter which is misplaced Major Mersereau informed me there were 200 Blr of Flour coming on soon & as soon as I had got a sufficient supply of Provisions to confine all the Prisoners close.

ROBT. POPE."

---

Major Mersereau was unable to return to his charge at Rutland as soon as he anticipated, for the active theatre of war had shifted from the Northern to the Southern States, and he was ordered to Virginia for General Phillips Redsel. The order was issued by Col. Bland under General Woodford's instructions, and with General Beatty's consent.

General Beatty appears to have been the superior commandant of the Massachusetts Bay Department at this time, since an official document witnesses the situation as follows :



*Dr.*

John Beatty Esq., Com'y Gen'l  
of Prisoners

To Joshua Mersereau Dep. C. G  
of Prisoners for the State of  
Massachusetts Bay.

July 1st, 1778 To ac't of Expen-  
ditures in the Department as per  
vouchers and receipts delivered

To 15th March 1779 in £. s. p.  
person No. 1 to 24 1008 7 3

March 15th to June 1st,  
1779 to ditto as per

D. No 24 to 51 . 1251 12 2

To ditto from 51 to 83 1515 16 2

“ 410 00 0

*Contra.**Cr.*

Dec. 1st, 1778 By Cash £. s. p.  
of the Paymaster Gen.

at Philadelphia by vir-  
tue of your warrants 509 6 8

Feb., 1779 By Do. rec't  
of Col. Chase Dep. Q.

M. Gen'l at Boston, 17 11½

---

£4230 3s. 7p.

Errors and omissions Excepted

JOSHUA MERSEREAU,

D. C. G. of Prisoners.”

“I do certify that Joshua Merse-  
reau was employed by me as Deputy  
Com. Gen'l of Prisoners for Massa-  
chusetts Bay department from the  
1st of July '78 to 1st of May 1779.  
Also that I have carefully exam-  
ined the above account, the vouch-  
ers of which remain in my Hands  
& that I believe the same to be  
just & true—July 1st 1779.

JNO. BEATTY,

Com'y Gen'l of Prisoners.”

During the protracted absence  
of the Deputy Com., Gen. Daniel  
Class, by some misrepresentation,  
got Pope displaced on an order  
from Gen. Gates, and assumed com-  
mand of the stores at Rutland, also  
of public and private property.  
Upon his return Major Mersereau  
found Pope had been displaced  
without a trial, and that the De-  
partment was much deranged and  
disordered. Many of the prisoners  
had deserted, and those who re-  
mained complained of ill treat-  
ment. This distressing state of af-  
fairs impelled the returned officer  
to lay the matter before the Coun-  
cil at Boston, with a complaint of  
Class's conduct.

The subsequent trend of events  
may be inferred from the following  
letters:

“Received at Hartford October  
12<sup>th</sup> 1779 by the hand of Joshua  
Mersereau Comis<sup>y</sup> of Prisoners two  
Packets Letters one directed to  
Providence the other to Mr Jacob  
Greene at Rhode Island also one  
to his Excellency Governor Turn-  
bull—

For Nathen Hubbard

D Q M G

A WILLIARS”

“This may certify that I the  
Subscriber was at Boston the third  
day of November Instant & that  
Maj. Fuller & Mr. Davise Member  
of the Hon. Council & Mr. Secatary  
Avery told me expressly and De-  
sired me to mention it to the Select  
men & Committee of Northumber-  
land that the Order of Council

of 12<sup>th</sup> of October Last respecting the Confinement of those prisoners of war in the Barracks at Rutland who had heretofore been confined there & were now out upon permits or otherwise Did not Extend or was not meant to extend to those prisoners who were taken at the battle of Bening & now resided within the County of Hampsted

JOSEPH COOKE  
Northampton Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1779

"RUTLAND Nov. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1779  
To Joshua Mersereau Esq D C G  
of Prisoners

Sir in obedience to your Orders I have proceeded to Worcester for the purpose of taking up the prisoners of war in that place where I was resisted in the Execution of my office by one Israel Barret of that place who bid defiance to me or my order—

JOHN CLAYTON Serjt<sup>t</sup> of the Guard

"RUTLAND Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> 1779

Sir

I rec<sup>d</sup> an Order the 26<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> last to Deliver all the private property left in the public stores by Mr. Pope—to their several owners—(Mr. Pope excepted) Ever since which time I have been ready to Comply with said Orders—and whenever you\* . . . you I shall gladly deliver them—

I am your Hum<sup>b</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

DAN<sup>L</sup> CLASS 'A C Gen

To Joshua Mesereau Esq D C G<sup>1</sup>

"RUTLAND, December 30<sup>th</sup> 1779

Sir I received your letter of the 28<sup>th</sup> Instant in which you request

of me the reason why several of the prisoners have made their escape from the Barracks in your absence from this Place, in the first place would remind you of the Disagreeable situation of the prisoners on account of provisions more\*  
\* \* \* the article of Bread they being allowed only\* \* \* per man per week they having Rice four days in a week instead of Bread For Nine Days past neither Prisoners or Guards have Drawn any Bread at all which has made it necessary for some of the prisoners to go out to get Bread and Vegetables in which case I have indulged many of them to go out under such restrictions as you thought advisable & by which means some of them have made their escape & some others I know not how but I suppose by Climbing the Stockade in the Night which you are sensible is so extensive that it is not in my power at present to post that number of sentinels which you requested, or that is necessary to Guard Every part of it As for my Guards being augmented agreeable to my request to the Hon<sup>l</sup> Council I have not as yet received any addition nor any information from them but only from yourself—

I am Sir your most obedient  
hum<sup>e</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

EPH. HARTWELL Capt. of the  
Guards

To Major MERSEREAU D. C. G.  
of Prisoners"

\* Obliterated by age's effacing fingers.

\* A word or so effaced by time.

The escape of some of the prisoners during Major Mersereau's absence and Class' conduct appears to have been of such momentous interest that an extended correspondence on the subject was the result. In the list specified is one from Gen. Gates to Gen. Washington, and several from Gen. Gates to Class. Meantime the prisoners presented petitions to Major Mersereau. The first reads:

"RUTLAND Barracks Jan 18th 1780  
*Sir*

We the subscribers being British Prisoners of War beg leave to represent to you under whose immediate care and Direction we are that for these five weeks past we have had no Bread except what you was so obliging as to send us. We request to know whether it is agreeable to the Orders of Congress that we should be thus treated & be obliged to you to sign receipts for Flour to the Commisary of Stores when we receive nothing but Rice—

Should that not be the case we beg you will take such measures as you see proper to obtain us redress—as you must well know how much we must be Distressed for so necessary part of our Rations

We are

Your hum'e Serv'ts,

WILLIAM WARDLAW C. B. N.

WM JAMES C. B. N.

WM SKINNER Lieut. Mariner

HARVEY MAULE Perser

To Major MERSEREAU D. C. G. of  
Prisoners  
Rutland"

An answer to the above was delivered the next day:

"Jan. 19th 1780

*Gentlemen*

The situation you are in is Disagreeable I am Convinced. I am sorry it is not in power to supply you better at present. I shall do all in my power to mitigate your Distress.

I am Gen'm your Humble Servant

JOSHUA MERSEREAU D. C. G of  
Prisoners.

To Capt Wardlaw & Capt James"

The second petition was in the German language, of which a translation by Andre Carente reads as follows:

"To Joshua Mersereau D. C. G of  
Prisoners

Well Descended & Rightly Hon'd  
Sir

The Distressing situation that we are in is unindurable When Your Honor had the whole Care of us in supplying us with every thing We never experienced such Distress We ever shall remember Your Goodness towards us as you provided for us wholesome provisions Wood & straw such as was *allowed by Congress* & your *Instructions*.

Your Honor can well remember when we were Quartered out in Barns & Houses that your Orders were strictly Complied with & more so than when Guards were set over



Us—The Politeness & Goodness of Your Honor induced us thereto—And by that your Goodness will see that we are famished with provisions, Wood and straw, which we Greatly stand in need of particularly as we have no blankets & scant of Cloathes and we see no prospect of Relief & the weather excessive Cold. Also we have been served with Beef such as have been given to the Dogs, it having died by accident. Also we have meet but three Days in one Month, the rest in Rice except what we have\*

\* \* \* Goodness In this distressed situation our people went away which we Could not prevent Notwithstanding we did everything in our power. We can not prevent the Inhabitants from Serving and encouraging them to desert is truly the Case We were also obliged to Receipt for Flour and Bread we did not Receive which never was the case when You, well-Descended, had the whole care over us, either by yourself or Mr. Pope (in your absence) who acted by your Order. Therefore we pray your honor that you will see that we have justice done as we have none else to look to, deeming you as our father & you may be assured that no affront shall be given but on the Contrary everything that is in our power shall be done which we shall esteem as an Honor—In this distressed situation we altogether pray your Honor will Accept of our prayers

as we are in Duty bound to do so—  
We are your Honors

most obedient & very hum'e  
Serv'ts

BRAD E quarter master

LEIFLER Ser't

JACOBIE corporal

GERLOCK ———

TEBGANS ———

Barracks Rutland } „  
Jan.'y 31st 1780 }

The action which Major Mersereau took in answer to this petition was to issue the following order:

RUTLAND Feb. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1780

Please deliver the bearer Alexander Dickey A. J. Commisary of Prisoners two hundred pounds Rice twelve pounds soap for the use of my Department and you will

Oblige your hum. Serv't

JOSHUA MERSEREAU D. C. G. of  
Prisoners

To DAN<sup>L</sup> CLASS Esq Commisary of  
Stores.”

The subjoined certificate was received in reply :

“This may certify that Dan<sup>L</sup> Class A J Commisary of Stores did declare that he would not Deliver the above articles upon Major Mersereau's order

A. DICKEY ”

“RUTLAND Feb. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1780

As Col. Class refuses to Deliver provisions to the prisoners in any other method than weekly you will please to back this in that manner

EPH<sup>M</sup> HARTWELL Captain of the  
Guards

To JOSHUA MERSEREAU Esq  
D C G of Prisoners or  
in his absence his Ajutant ”

\*A word or so too blurred to decipher.

On the fourth of February Major Mersereau presented the matter to the attention of the Council at Boston, and also complained to Col. Beatty, his superior officer. The first result of Major Mersereau's application to the Council was not as satisfactory as he desired, for Class was a man of influence, and having formerly been a member of the Court he was granted exceptional favors. Therefore the Court Martial demanded was set aside, and a slower process of law substituted.

While this suit was pending Major Mersereau bought a house in Rutland. The instrument reads :

"Know all Men by these Presents that I John Sprague of Boston in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts Bay Merchant for and in Consideration of the Sum of Twelve Hundred pounds lawful money to me in hand before the Impaling hereof well and truly paid by Joshua Mersereau of Rutland in the County of Worcester & State aforesaid Esq<sup>e</sup> Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge have Bargained Sold & Conveyed & by these Presents for myself my Heirs

Executors administrators and assigns Do Bargain Sell & Convey unto him the said Joshua Mersereau his Heirs & Assigns forever a certain Stone House standing near the Barracks in Rutland aforesaid adjoining Capt. Tuckerman's Quarters with the appurtenances To have and to Hold the aforesaid Premises with the appurtenances unto him the said Joshua Mersereau his Heirs and assigns forever : And I the said John Sprague for myself my Heirs Executors administrators and assigns Do Covenant with the said Joshua Mersereau his Heirs and assigns, that I have good Right to convey the Premises with the appurtenances & that I will warrant the same against the lawful Claims of all Persons whatsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal this Thirtieth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred & Eighty and in the Fourth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JNO. SPRAGUE

Signed Sealed and  
Delivered in presence of  
JNO. GOOSH  
ELISHA BYLES

(To be continued.)

## TRUE COPIES OF OLD DOCUMENTS.

### V.

TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,  
LOUIS GUION OF NEW ROCHELLE GREETING IN THE LORD GOD EVER-  
LASTING KNOW

that the s<sup>d</sup> Louis guion by the Knowledge of Thomase forestier his wiffe and of her consent in consideration of the Exchange hereafter expressed hathe by these present bargain transported and Exchanged to and with theophille forestier husband man that is to say that the s<sup>d</sup> guion and his Wiffe have as above Expressed transported to the s<sup>d</sup> forestier the true and juste quantity of sixty tow acres and an halfe of Land in the great Lott Joyning in the north Syde to the Land of louis Conneau in the South to the Land of Daniel Reynaud, on the East to the Land of Mr Richebel and in the west to the great Lotts of the others purchasers beside his proportionad Interest in the commune of the Six thousand acres of Land and in the fresh medow; Excepting onely the proportionad Interest upon the Land neere the watter Side giving by the Late Leiselor for magazinage and the s<sup>d</sup> proportionad Interest in the salt medow w<sup>ch</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> Louis Guion Reserve and Keepe for himself transporting all and generally the rest of the s<sup>d</sup> parcell of Land and apartenances and dependences In Consideration thereof the the s<sup>d</sup> Theophile forestier do by these presents bargain transport and Exchange to the s<sup>d</sup> Louis Guion the plantation in w<sup>ch</sup> he s<sup>d</sup> forestier Live now with alle and every his apartenances and dependences consisting in Land in tillage or in wood: horses stables fences and in general everythings belonging to the same as he haths itt from alexandre allaire, Exepting onely the parcel thereof that he haths heretofore Leassed to Peter le Roux and doth the s<sup>d</sup> guion in consideration of the plus valor promisse and Ingage himselve and his assigns to pay to the s<sup>d</sup> forestier the summes of twelve pounds in good and Lawfull money currant in New York and that in Six month next comming or before if the s<sup>d</sup> forestier build a house allso in the same consideration the s<sup>d</sup> Louis guion promisse and Ingage himselve his heirs and assigns to pay to alexandre allaire the sune of twelve pound & ten shelings and promise to discharge the s<sup>d</sup> forestier of all the Ingageme't in w<sup>ch</sup> he is towards the s<sup>d</sup> allaire, in the same consideration the s<sup>d</sup> Louis guion consent and agree that the s<sup>d</sup> forestier shall live and Injoy of the same plantation above expressed the tyme of tow years next comming in paying the rent due for the same the s<sup>d</sup> tow years w<sup>ch</sup> tow



years according agreement shall finish in the month of Novemb. neer coming in one year shall allso the s<sup>d</sup> Louis guion give as much yron work as the s<sup>d</sup> forestier shall leave in the s<sup>d</sup> house in going out itt shall be in the Liberty of the said forestier to take with him the Litle threes for to plant where he shall Judge and shall the s<sup>d</sup> forestier Leave the house as itt shall be in the tyme of his going out without any Demolition or alteration and for the true performance and Execution of alls and Every of the points Expressed doth the s<sup>d</sup> Louis guion and his wiffe the s<sup>d</sup> theophile forestier and his wiffe do Reciprocally oblige one to another theires heirs Executors or assigns in witness whereof they have sett theire hands and seal in presence of the witnesses underwritten in New Rochelle manor of Pellham the fourth day of March 1699 | 1700

It is agreed that the s<sup>d</sup> Theophile forestier shall warrant a passage in the End of land Joigning Peter parker to go to the great rode.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Witnesses<br>T BOUREFFEAU<br>other names<br>illegible | LOUIS F GUION his marke [SEAL]<br>THEOPHILE X FORESTIER his marke [SEAL]<br>TUDIE LE 3 ROY his marke [SEAL] |
|---|---|

VI.

Copied from Revolutionary memorandum book, said book being much larger than the one copied in the last issue of this magazine. The cover is of grey pasteboard with leather back, and was used from either end towards the middle. On the outside front cover is written :

“Maj<sup>r</sup> General Nathaniel Green  
Col<sup>o</sup> Forrest \* \* \* \* \*  
from Cold Spring \* \* \*  
Grenadiers  
Book

Isaac Guion  
Capt. & Commandant  
of 5<sup>th</sup> Company  
2<sup>nd</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> of Artillery

Short Hills  
24 June 1780  
25<sup>th</sup> Buried  
Charles Whittendon  
wounded at Springfield  
I. Doughty's,  
2<sup>nd</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> Artillery  
N. York.”

On the first leaf is written :

“THE RECEIPTS  
In favor of John  
Waldron  
Lieut.

R. RECEIPT BOOK  
for cloathing given To Capt

Doughtys Compy. Garret Tunison Sarg<sup>t</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> Arty.

John Waldron Lieut Arty."

Following this are the page memorandums; a true copy of all that are either useful or interesting will be here given.

"Short Hills June 24<sup>th</sup> 1780.

In the action of yesterday with the British under the command of General Kniphausen, John Martin did not appear to do his duty with that alacrity requisite on the like occasion and he should never in future be detached with the advanced pieces.

We lost yesterday, Capt. Thomas Thompson, an intrepid steady and valuable Officer, and Sergeant William Scott a good soldier and an honor to his profession—we have buried them both this day with the honors of war, at Springfield.

I. GUION

27<sup>th</sup> three men of the Compy that were on the (word illegible) guard joined the Compy

29<sup>th</sup> The Pennsylvania Line Hands qr. Starks Brig<sup>d</sup>. with the Post march<sup>d</sup> towards Kings Ferry in the morning at break of Day—three OClock P. M. the Brigade march<sup>d</sup> to the two bridges 4 or 5 miles.

August 1<sup>st</sup> march<sup>d</sup> to Paramus 15 miles

2<sup>d</sup> marched to Kakiaw 12 miles

3<sup>d</sup> march<sup>d</sup> within two miles of Stony point

5<sup>th</sup> march<sup>d</sup> back to the mills 4 miles from Kings Ferry

6<sup>th</sup> Drew ninety three pairs of

Overhauls & 33 pairs of shoes wich I receipted for

7<sup>th</sup> march<sup>d</sup> to Clarks Town 12'' miles

8<sup>th</sup> march<sup>d</sup> to Topor 8 miles or Orange Town

13<sup>th</sup> Drew two hatchets L<sup>t</sup> Cunningham a quire of paper & Orderly Book of L<sup>t</sup> Appleton B. Q. M. Jersey Line

16<sup>th</sup> Drew ammunition &c of Mr. Frothingham & F \* \* \* on several articles.

23<sup>d</sup> march<sup>d</sup> to Teneck 9 miles

24<sup>th</sup> march<sup>d</sup> without our Baggage to Bulls Ferry as a covering party to the Foragers 11 miles.

26<sup>th</sup> Return<sup>d</sup> at night

September 4<sup>th</sup> march<sup>d</sup> Hackensack Bridge 6 miles or Kenicomac. Drew for the use of the Comp'y of Cap<sup>t</sup> Guion 22 pair Shoes & 6 pr Overalls

10<sup>th</sup> William Heggins, Bernard Hutson and James Bradley Deserted.

18<sup>th</sup> Recruited James Leckie

20<sup>th</sup> march<sup>d</sup> to Orange Town Eight or Nine Miles

October 6<sup>th</sup> march<sup>d</sup> 14 miles towards Stony Point

7<sup>th</sup> Cross<sup>d</sup> Kings Ferry and the days March 7 Miles Only—

8<sup>th</sup> March<sup>d</sup> to West Point 12 Miles & landed the Artillery & Ammunition safe & in good order.

Reserved by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Doty November 1780 Shirts for the use of the Compy

October 17 Eliphalet More, Stephen Carter & Thomas Oakley, Deserted

20<sup>th</sup> Received by John Wessly of Cap<sup>t</sup> Guion three Hatts three Waists & Breeches three Shirts & three pair of Shoes for the use of the Compy L<sup>t</sup> Ford Receited for the same.

Received New Windsor December 28<sup>th</sup> of Cap<sup>t</sup> Lieut. Guion two Coats 24 Waists 24 pair of Wollon Overhaults 24 pairs of Socks 12 Hatts 9 pairs of Stockings 5 Shirts 13 pairs of Shoes 3 pairs of Officers Socks & 13 Blankets

Received Jan'y 14<sup>th</sup>, West Point by the Hands of Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas of the Regimental Pay Master a pair of Overhaults."

Here follows an attempt at poetry which might be truthfully called poetical license and proves the Capt. to have been a humorous fellow. The next entry is as follows :

"Names of the men of Capt. John Doughtys Comp'y Beginning Jan'y 1777 & Dates of Inlistments.

| Names            | States    | Dates of Inlistments          |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Sergt Sawyers    | N. York   | Dyed 10 May                   |
| Martin Johnson   | Do        | Killed                        |
| Thomas Kockran   | Do        | May 20th 1777                 |
| James Forbes     | Do        | Recruited 1776                |
| Samuel Seelie    | N. Jersey | Do ,76 Commissioned ,77       |
| William Scott    | N. York   | Killed June 23d               |
| Farrel Sommers   | Do        | Promoted Corpl 1st March 1777 |
| Elisha Shell     | Do        | Do Do. 1st May 1777           |
| David Johnson    | Do        | Do Bombds 1st Do Do.          |
| John Millspaugh  | Do        | Inlistd 1st May 1777          |
| Willm Millspaugh | Do        | Do & Dyed                     |
| Daniel McLean    | Do        | Promoted 1st of May           |
| Bernard Hutson   | Do        | { Deserted } 10th Sepr 1780   |
| William Higgins  | Do        | { Do. Do } Recruited in       |
| James Bradley    | Do        | { Do. Do. } N. York 1776      |

On the following page.

| Names of M      | State   | Remarks                               |
|-----------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| John Martin     | N. York |                                       |
| John Davis      | Do.     |                                       |
| James Harris    | Do      | Inlistd April 3d 1777                 |
| Danl Smith      | Do      | Do. March 9th Discharged May 1st 1780 |
| Samuel Conkland | Do.     | Do 18th Deserted                      |
| James McGrau    | Do.     | Killed Fort Montgomery                |
| Robert Graham   | Do.     | Deserted Philadelphia & taken         |
| Richard Savage  | Do      | Inlistd 22nd April 77 & killed M Town |



| Names of M       | State     | Remarks                                |
|------------------|-----------|--|
| John Mallet      | Do        | Do. 30th Apr                           |
| Stephen Carter   | N. Jersey | Do. 25th May                           |
| Joseph Mason     | N. York   | Do. 76 Discharged                      |
| John Brown       | Do.       | Do. 76 Deserted Valley Forge           |
| John Hammon      | Do        | Do. 76 Discharged.                     |
| Josiah Cumfort   | Do        | Killed Taken prisoner Brandy Wine Dyed |
| John Kinsey      | N. Jersey | Inlisted 6th May                       |
| Isaac Johnson    | N. York   | January 1st 1777                       |
| Comand Bush      | Do.       | March 14th Do                          |
| Robert Gillaspay | Do.       | Killed G Town Do.                      |
| Eliphalet More   | N. Jersey | May 6th Do                             |
| William Sanfort  |           | May 10th Do                            |
| Martin Lawler    |           | Discharged 24 Mar                      |
| William Hacket   |           | Do. Do                                 |
| Thomas Lewis     |           | Dyed 25th April                        |
| Hugh McCuen      |           | Dyed 15th Do                           |
| Squire Harris    |           | 9th Mar. 1777 Discharged               |

Then comes the following entry :

"We the Subscribers do acknowledge to have Received of Lieut Alex<sup>r</sup> Thompson One Musket and Bayonet—One Cartridge Box—and twenty-four Rounds of Musket Cartridges—this Twenty-first day of May 1781—

THOMAS COCKRAN

W<sup>m</sup> GORTHY

<sup>his</sup>  
JAMES X HARRIS  
mark

<sup>his</sup>  
JOHN X OGDEN  
mark

<sup>his</sup>  
EDWARD X BARE  
mark

JOHN JOHNSTON

OLIVER LOSHIER

ANTHONY PARAS

<sup>his</sup>  
JOHN X BROWN  
mark

ISAAC JOHNSON "

Also :

"We the subscribers do acknowledge to have Received of Lieut A Thompson One Canteen—for which we are accountable."

As there were no subscribers to this notice it probably referred to the foregoing, though two blank pages intervened, and this is all that the first half of the book contained.

(Outside back cover.)

"1st Company<sup>s</sup> in  
the 2d Regiment  
of the Artillery of the  
UNITED STATES

OF

AMERICA.

JAMES BRADLEY

deserted from the  
Regt this day 10th Aug

1780."

"COMPANY BOOK."

(Inside back cover.)

"Nevels Tavern 2d Street above the Barrack or the pay office in Walnut Street"

Memorandums succeed each other as follows:

"We, the undernamed, do acknowledge that we have Rec<sup>d</sup> Two Hundred Dollars from Cap<sup>t</sup> L. Thompson as a bounty to serve During the warr in the 2d Battalion of Artillery 9th Decem<sup>r</sup> 1779—

|               |   |                      |      |
|---------------|---|----------------------|------|
| Witness       | } | his                  |      |
| I GUION Lieut |   | WILLIAM X ROBERTSON  | mark |
| I GUION Lieut | } | his                  |      |
|               |   | ANTHONY X BREMAR     | mark |
| I GUION Lieut | } | his                  |      |
|               |   | GEORGE X SINCLAIR    | mark |
| I GUION Lieut | } | JEPETHERS LEE        |      |
|               |   | his                  |      |
| I GUION Lieut | } | JOHN X LOCK          | mark |
| I GUION Lieut |   | his                  |      |
|               | } | SAMUEL X HORTON      | mark |
|               |   | his                  |      |
| I GUION Lieut | } | CHARLES X WHITTINDON | mark |
|               |   |                      |      |

"We the Subscribers do acknowledge to have Received two Hundred Dollars of Lieut John Waldron as a bounty allowed by the Continent to serve During the War Pequanut Sept 19th 1780

JAMES LECKIE"

"We the subscribers do acknowledge to have Received each one pair of Overhauls & one pair of Shoes—

Mills near Kings Ferry August 6th 1780"

"We the subscribers do voluntarily Inlist ourselves in Capt. John Doughtys Company of Artillery Col. John Lamb's Regt. in the

Service of the United States during the War.

THOMAS HARNOT"  
Witness }  
CHILION FORD }

"Received of Cap<sup>t</sup> John Dough-  
tys Comp<sup>y</sup> from Lieut Waldron  
Six Common Tents one Wall &  
one Horsemans Tent.

West Point November 11th  
1780

EDW<sup>d</sup> BLAKE Lt & QrM Ar-  
tily"

"We the Subscribers do ac-  
knowledge to have received of  
Lieut John Waldron one Shirt  
each

West Point November 11th

his  
MICHAL X ROE  
mark  
his  
GEORGE X ST CLEAR  
mark  
his  
JAMES X HARRIS  
mark  
JOHN LOCK  
his  
JOHN X MALLET  
mark  
WM GORTHY  
his  
JAMES X CASEY  
mark  
his  
ANTHONY X BREEMER  
mark  
THOMAS COCHRAN  
JOPTHER LILL"

"Received West Point Novem-  
ber the 5—1780 of Lieut John  
Waldron Two Shirts.

his  
JOHN X MARTIN  
mark

Received West Point Novem-  
ber 2nd 1780 of Lieut John Wald-  
ron one pair of Shoes

WM GARTHY

Received West Point November 2d 1780 of Lieut John Waldron one Shirt one Waist one pair of Breeches one hatt & one pair of Shoes

JAMES LEEKIE"

Received West Point November 2nd 1780 of Lieut John Waldron one Shirt one Waist one pair of Breeches & one pair of Shoes"

"We the subscribers do acknowledge to have Received of Lieut John Waldron each fifteen Gills of Rum three Pounds of Sugar three Ounces of Tea & two pounds of Tobacco an allowance of 1780

State Stores, West Point November 14th

ISAAC JOHNSON  
JAMES LEEKIE  
JAMES FORBES  
JOHN LOCK  
<sup>his</sup>  
JOHN X MALLET  
<sup>mark</sup>  
<sup>his</sup>  
GEORGE X ST CLEAR  
<sup>mark</sup>  
<sup>his</sup>  
ANTHONY X BREEMAR  
<sup>mark</sup>  
THOS COCHRAN  
JEPTEP LEE  
DAVID JOHNSON  
<sup>his</sup>  
JAMES X HARRIS  
<sup>mark</sup>  
CONROD BÜSCH  
<sup>his</sup>  
ELISHA X SHELL  
<sup>mark</sup>  
<sup>his</sup>  
JOHN X MARTIN  
<sup>mark</sup>

Received of Lieut. John Waldron at West Point the 21st of December 1780 a pair of Shoes.

<sup>his</sup>  
JAMES X HARRIS  
<sup>mark</sup>

We the subscribers do acknowledge to have Received at West Point the 21st day of December one pair of Shoes each.

THOS COCHRAN.

<sup>his</sup>  
ELISHA X SHELL  
<sup>mark</sup>

ISAAC JOHNSON

JEPTEP LEE

ISAAC DOTY

JOHN LOCK

<sup>his</sup>  
FARREL X SOMMERS  
<sup>mark</sup>

Received West Point, December 25th of Lieut. John Waldron one Coat one Waist one pair Overhauls one Blanket and one pair of Socks

JAMES LEKIE

Received West Point December 26th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one Coat one Waist one pair of Overhauls and one pair of Socks.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Received West Point December 28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls & one pair of Socks

WM. GATTEY.

Received West Point December 28th of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one pair of Stockings one Blanket & one pair of Socks.

THOS COCHERAN.

Received West Point December 28th of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one Shirt one Blanket & one pair of Socks

JAMES FORBES.



Received West Point December 28th of Lieut John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one Shirt & one pair of Socks.

FARREL <sup>his</sup>X SOMMERS  
mark.

Received West Point December 28th of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one pair of Stockings one Blanket & one pair of Socks.

ISAAC DOTY

Received West Point December 28th of Lieut John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one Blanket & one pair of Socks.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Received West Point December 28th 1780 of Lieut John Waldron one Waist one pair of Breeches & one pair of Socks.

ANTHONY <sup>his</sup>X BREEMER.  
mark.

Received West Point December 28th 1780 of Lieut John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one pair of Stockings & one pair of Socks

JAMES <sup>his</sup>X CASEY.  
mark.

Received West Point December 28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls & one pair of Socks.

JOHN <sup>his</sup>X MARTIN.  
mark.

Received West Point December 28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one pair of Shoes & one pair of Socks.

Sign'd CONRAD BUSH.

Received West Point December 28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one Shirt one pair of Stockings & one pair of Socks

JAMES <sup>his</sup>X HARRIS.  
mark.

Received West Point December 28th of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one pair of Stockings one blanket & one pair of Socks

ISAAC JOHNSON.

Received West Point December 28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one pair of Shoes one pair of Stockings & one pair of Socks

MICHAEL <sup>his</sup>X ROE  
mark.

Received West Point December 28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one pair of socks & Blanket.

JOHN LOCK.

Received West Point December 28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one pair of Stockings one blanket & one pair of socks

JOHN ROBINSON

Received West Point December 28th 1780 of Lieut John Waldron one Waist one pair of Overhauls one Blanket & one pair of Socks

GEORGE <sup>his</sup>X ST. CLEAR.  
mark

Received West Point December 28th 1780 of Lieut John Waldron

one Waist one pair of Overhauls  
one Shirt one pair of Shoes & one  
pair of Socks.

his  
JOHN X MALLETT.  
mark

Received West Point December  
28th 1780 of Lieut John Waldron  
one Waist one pair of Overhauls &  
one pair of Socks

JEPHTHER LEE.

Received West Point Decemb<sup>r</sup>  
28th 1780 of Lieut John Waldron  
one Waist one pair Overhauls one  
Blanket & one pair of Socks.

his  
ELISHA X SHELL.  
mark

Received West Point December  
28th 1780 of Lieut John Waldron  
one pair of Shoes & one Shirt.

THOMAS HARWOOD

Received West Point December  
28th 1780 of Lieut John Waldron  
one pair of Shoes.

JOHN ROBINSON

Received West Point December  
28th 1780 of Lieut John Waldron  
one pair of Shoes & one Blanket.

his  
JOHN X MARTIN.  
mark

Received West Point January  
6th 1781 of Lieut John Waldron  
one Hatt

Charg'd Decemb<sup>r</sup> 28th 80.

his  
FARRELL X SOMMERS  
mark

Received West Point December  
28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron  
one Waist one pair of Overhauls  
one pair of stockings & one pair  
of socks.

Charg'd OLIVER LOSHIER

Received West Point December  
28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron  
one pair of shoes.

his  
JAMES X HARRIS  
mark

Received West Point December  
28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron  
one pair of shoes.

Charg'd WM GORTHY

Received West Point Jany  
14th 1781 of Lieut. John Waldron  
one pair shoes

JAMES FORBES

Charg'd December 28th 1780

Received West Point Jan<sup>y</sup> 18th  
1781 of Lieut John Waldron one  
pair of shoes

JAMES LESLIE

Received West Point January  
19th 1781 of Lieut. John Waldron  
one pair of shoes.

Charg'd December 28

his  
GEORGE X St. CLEAR  
mark

Received West Point Jan 19th  
of Lieut. John Waldron one Waist  
one pair of Overhauls one Shirt one  
pair of shoes & one pair of socks.

BEZALEEL ACKLEY

Charg'd Decemb<sup>r</sup> 28th 1780

Received West Point Jany 25th  
1780 of Lieut John Waldron one  
pair of stockings

THOS COCHRAN

Charg'd Decemb<sup>r</sup> 28th 1780

Received West Point Jany 28th  
1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one  
pair of stockings

his  
JOHN X MARTIN  
mark

Received West Point March 4th  
1781 of Lieut. John Waldron one  
pair of stockings.

JAMES LECKIE.

Received West Point Jany 28th  
1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one  
Hatt.

THO COCHRAN

Chg'd Dec. 28th 1780

Received West Point Jan<sup>y</sup> 28th  
1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one  
Hatt

JOHN LOCK

Received West Point Jany 28th  
1781 of Lieut John Waldron one  
Hatt.

ISAAC DOTY

Charg'd Dec. 28th

Received West Point Jany 28th  
1780 of Lieut John Waldron one  
Hatt

his

Charg'd ANTHONY X BREEMER

mark

Received West Point Jan<sup>y</sup> 28th  
1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one  
Hatt

JEPETHER LEE

Charg'd December 28th 1780

Received West Point Jany 28th  
1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one  
Hatt

Charg'd JAMES CASEY.

Received West Point Jany 28th  
1780 of Lieut. John Waldron one  
Hatt.

Charg'd ISAAC JOHNSON

Received West Point Decem<sup>r</sup>  
28th 1780 of Lieut John Waldron  
one Hatt.

his

Charg'd JAMES X HARRIS

mark

Received West Point Decem<sup>r</sup>  
28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron  
one Hatt.

Charg'd

WM GORTHY

Received West Point Decem  
28th 1780 of Lieut. John Waldron  
one Hatt.

Charg'd

JOHN ROBINSON

Received West Point March 3d  
1781 of Lieut. John Waldron one  
Hatt.

OLIVER LOZIER

Charg'd Dec<sup>r</sup> 28.

Received West Point March 7th  
1781 of Lieut. John Waldron one  
Hatt.

THOMAS HARWOOD

Charg'd Jan<sup>y</sup> 28th 1781.

Received West Point Decem<sup>r</sup>  
28th 1780 of Lieut John Waldron  
one Waist.

Charg'd

THOS COCHRAN

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alexr Thompson  
one pair of shoes.

THOS COCHRAN

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes.

JAMES FORBES.

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes.

WM GORTHY

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes.

OLIVER LOSHIER.

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair shoes.

his

ANTHONY X BREEMER.

mark

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes.

his

JAMES X HARRIS

mark



Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes.

<sup>his</sup>  
GEORGE X ST CLAIR  
mark

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes

<sup>his</sup>  
JOHN X MALLET  
mark

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes. ISAAC DOTY.

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Thompson one pair of  
shoes.

<sup>his</sup>  
JAMES X BANKER  
mark

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes.

<sup>his</sup>  
JOHN X MARTIN  
mark

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes JEPETHER LEE

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes.

<sup>his</sup>  
JAMES X CASEY  
mark

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes

<sup>his</sup>  
WILLIAM X WHEELER  
mark

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes JAMES LECKIE

Received West Point May 6th  
1781 of Lieut Alexr Thompson,  
One Shirt, One Vest, One pr Over-  
alls, one pair of socks, one pair of  
shoes, and one blanket

JOHN JOHNSTON

Received West Point May 8th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes. DAVID JOHNSON

Received West Point May 9th  
1781 of Lieut Alexr Thompson one  
pair of shoes for myself and *one* in  
behalf of Isaac Johnson.

<sup>his</sup>  
ELISHA X SHELL  
mark

Received West Point May 9th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson, one  
pair of shoes.

THOMAS HARWOOD

Received West Point May 19th  
1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson one  
pair of shoes.

BEZALEEL ACKLEY.

Received New Windsor May  
23d 1781, of Lieut Alex Thompson,  
one shirt. JOHN JOHNSTON

Received New Windsor May  
24th 1781 of Lieut Alexr Thomp-  
son one pair of shoes.

<sup>his</sup>  
JOHN X PARRISH  
mark

Received New Windsor May  
24th 1781 of Lieut Alexr Thomp-  
son one shirt.

<sup>his</sup>  
FARRELL X SUMMERS  
mark

Received New Windsor May

28th 1781 of Lieut Alex Thompson  
one Patteren of cloth for coat.

JOHN LOCK.

Lieut Leakraft

Dr Capt. Lt Thompson.

A tight bodice Coat, . . . 3—40

two shirts . . . 1—00

4—40

Lieut Harvey

Dr Capt Lt Thompson

A fur Cap . . . 1 40

Doctor Tunison

Dr Capt Lt Thompson

A Black Silk Handkr . . . 70

Lieut Cunningham

Dr Capt Lt Thompson

Waist & Breeches . . . 80

Sergt Cockran

Dr Capt Lt Thompson

2 Shirts . . . 50

of Sergt Scotts 1 pair Stockings

& Stock . . . 45

95

Sergt. Forbes

Dr Sergt. Scotts effects

Waist & Breeches . . . 90

Waist . . . 30—1 20

Lieut Bonham

Dr Capt Lt Thompson

Apaulet . . . 1 40

Oliver Losheir

Dr Capt Lt Thompson

Waist & Breeches . . . 75

2 pair Stockings & 1 pair

Overhauls . . . 95—1 70

Sergt Scotts

1 Shirt . . . 1 10

2 80

Thos. Harwood

Dr Capt Lt Thompson

Waist & Overhauls . . . 65

Sergt Scotts

1 shirt . . . 35

1 00

John Mallet

Dr Capt Lt Thompson

five stocks . . . 60

Stock & Shoes Sergt Scotts 40

1 00

Thomas Oakley Dr Dollars

Capt. Lt Thompson

Coat & Waistcoat . . . 60 60

David Johnson Dr

Capt Lt Thompson

A Handkr Hatt &c &c . . . 75

Sergt Scotts

Stockings . . . 16 91

Stephen Carter Dr

Capt Lt Thompson

Stockings Handr & Gloves 70

Blanket Coat . . . 35

—1 05

One Blanket

William Gurtley—Dr

Capt Lt Thompson

Stockings & Handr . . . 45—45

William Woods 1st I. Regt—Dr

Capt Lt Thompson

Shoes Buckles &

Towel . . . 1 05

Stock buckle & Sleeve

Buttons . . . 90

—1 95

Elisha Shell . . . Dr  
 Sergt Scotts effects  
 Stocks . . . . 40  
 1 pair Half Gaiters . . 10  
 —50

Isaac Johnson . . . Dr  
 Sergt Scotts  
 1 coat . . . . 25 25

John Lock . . . . Dr  
 Charles Whittentons  
 1 coat . . . . 33

Sundrys Sold for Cash . 3 03

William Wood Cr  
 By cash on acct . . 60  
 By Do Do . . . 90

1 50  
 By cash in full . . 45  
 —1 95

Received New Windsor June  
 12th 1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson  
 one pair of shoes

his  
 JAMES X HARRIS  
 mark

Received New Windsor June  
 12th 1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson  
 one pair of shoes

THOMAS HARWOOD

Received New Windsor June  
 12th 1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson  
 one pair of shoes

his  
 JOHN X BROWN  
 mark

Received New Windsor June  
 12th 1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson  
 one pair of shoes

JAMES FORBES

Received New Windsor June

12th 1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson  
 one pair of shoes

his  
 EDWARD X BARE  
 mark

Received New Windsor June 12th  
 1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one  
 pair of Shoes

his  
 JOHN X LEEGROAT  
 mark

Received New Windsor June 12th  
 1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one  
 pair of Shoes

JAMES LECKIE.

Received New Windsor June 12th  
 1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one  
 pair of Shoes

his  
 ABIJAH X CRABLE  
 mark

Received New Windsor June 22d  
 1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one  
 pair of shoes

JEPETHER LEE

Major Doughty Dr  
 1 pair Boots Capt Thompsons  
 1 Double Blanket Do

Capt Joseph Savage  
 1st Volumn Military Guide

Lt Waldron Dr Dollars  
 1 Shaving Box Capt A<sup>r</sup>  
 Thompsons

Matrass & pillow . . 1 00

A Brass mounted Hanger

pris'd at . . . . 1 50

2nd Volumn of Sumers Military  
 Guide

Fishing Reel

Lieut Ford Dr  
 1 pair Boots of Capt Thompsons  
 1 Razor



Lieut Thompson Dr  
A Hatt of Capt Lt Thompsons  
A Blanket—course  
A Razor  
1 pair Stockings

Received New Windsor July 7th  
1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one  
pair of O Overalls & Shoes

JAMES LECKIE

Received New Windsor July 7th  
1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one  
pair of Shoes and O Overalls

JOHN LOCK

Received New Windsor July 7th  
1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one  
pair of O Overalls and one pair of  
shoes

JAMES FORBES

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls and one pair of shoes

DAVID <sup>his</sup>X COHOON  
mark

Received of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson  
one pair of Overalls and one pair of  
shoes—New Windsor July 7th  
1781

ISAAC DOTY

Received New Windsor July 7th  
1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of Overalls and one pair of shoes

ANTHONY <sup>his</sup>X BREEMER  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one  
pair of O Overalls & shoes

EDWARD <sup>his</sup>X BEAR  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one

pair of O Overalls & one pair of  
shoes

JOHN <sup>his</sup>X LEEGROAT  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
1781 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one  
pair of O Overalls

DAVID JOHNSON

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls and one pair of shoes

ELISHA <sup>his</sup>X SHELL  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls and one pair of shoes

JAMES <sup>his</sup>X CASEY  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls & one pair of shoes

CORNELIUS <sup>his</sup>X HOUSE  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls and one pair of shoes

JAMES <sup>his</sup>X BANKER  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls and one pair of shoes

ISAAC JOHNSON

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls

JOHN <sup>his</sup>X MALLOT  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls and one pair of shoes

DONALD <sup>his</sup>X McLEAN  
mark

(To be continued.)

# COPY OF A PAY ABSTRACT.

A Pay Abstract of Capt. James Booth's Company of Larm List in the 4th Regiment of Connecticut Militia Commanded By Col'l Jonathan Dimon on an Expedition to New Haven and Fairfield by order of Comdt. Col'l Samuel Whiting of the 4th Brigade in this State Service, July 5th 1779.

| Men's Names.          | Entered Service | July 5th | Days in Service. | Time of Discharge. | Pay Per Month. | Wages Due. | No. of Rations Due. | The Amount of Rations at Eight and Six Pence Per Day. | The Place of Discharge. | No. of Miles to and From Camp. | Rate of Mileage. | The Amount of Mileage. | Horse Travel. | Horse Travel. | Amount of Horse Travel. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Capt. James Booth     | July 5th        | 4        | 8                | 9:12:0             | 72-0-0         | 12         | 5-2-0               | Greenfield  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Lieut. Stephen Welles | 5th             | 4        | 8                | 6: 8:0             | 48-0-0         | 8          | 3-8-0               | Greenfield  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Ensign Judson Burton  | 5th             | 2        | 6                | 9: 8:0             | 26-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Greenfield  | 28                      | 1                              | 2-16-0           | 28                     | 3             | 4-5-0         |                         |
| Sergt Elihu Curtiss   | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3:17:0             | 28-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | NewHav'n  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Sergt Pearson Hawley  | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3:17:0             | 28-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Greenfield  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Sergt Ephraim Wheeler | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3:17:3             | 28-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Dto   | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Sergt Abner Brees     | 5               | 3        | 7                | 2:17:0             | 23-0-0         | 3          | 1-07-6              | Dto   | 52                      | 1                              | 4-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Corpl Abijah Booth    | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3:10:0             | 26-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Dto   | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Corpl Agne Booth      | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3:10:0             | 26-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Dto   | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Corpl Willm Pendleton | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3:10:0             | 26-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Corpl Silas Curtis    | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3:10:0             | 26-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 24                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| George Lewis          | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        | 93-12                   |
| Elnathan Wheler       | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-3              | Do  | 42                      | 1                              | 4-0-0            | 28                     | 3             |               |                         |
| John Mungrough        | 6               | 3        | 8                | 2: 8:0             | 24-0-0         | 3          | 1-5-6               | Do  | 28                      | 1                              | 2-16-0           | 52                     | 3             |               |                         |
| Elihu Judson          | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 24                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Robert Curtiss        | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 24                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| John Booth            | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 52                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| Thaddeus Birdseye     | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Nehemiah Curtiss      | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 24                     | 3             | 7-16-0        | 30-12                   |
| James Welles          | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            |                        |               |               |                         |
| Joseph Lewis Junr.    | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 3-0-0            | 52                     | 3             |               |                         |
| Jonas Thompson        | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 24                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Abijah Thompson       | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 24                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| Daniel Booth          | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 24                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| Nathan Willcockson    | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 52                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| Hilkiah Booth         | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Nathan Lewis          | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 42                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Nathan Peck           | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 24                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| Sherman Lewis         | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 42                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Abraham Beardslee     | 6               | 3        | 8                | 2: 8:0             | 24-0-0         | 3          | 1-4-6               | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Abraham Judson        | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 24                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| Josiah Hubbill        | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 24                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| John White            | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 42                     | 3             | 7-16-0        | 68-8                    |
| Willm Clarke          | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 54                     | 3             | 0             |                         |
| Stephen ODele         | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 25-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 42                     | 3             |               |                         |
| Lewiah Blakeman       | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 42                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Joseph Curtiss        | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 24                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| Daniel Judson         | 6               | 3        | 8                | 2: 8:0             | 24-0-0         | 3          | 1-4-6               | Do  | 42                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 42                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Jeremiah Beardslee    | 6               | 3        | 8                | 2: 8:0             | 24-0-0         | 3          | 1-4-6               | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Phillip Welles        | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-6              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Samnel Welles         | 7               | 1        | 8                | 1:16:0             | 24-0-0         | 1          | 0-8-6               | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 24                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| Thanas Jones          | 7               | 2        | 8                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 24                      | 1                              | 2-8-0            | 24                     | 3             | 3-12-0        |                         |
| Andrew Curtiss        | 5               | 4        | 8                | 3: 4:0             | 24-0-0         | 4          | 1-14-0              | Do  | 52                      | 1                              | 5-0-0            | 52                     | 3             | 7-16-0        |                         |
| Nathall Wheler        | 5               | 2        | 6                | 1:12:0             | 24-0-0         | 2          | 0-17-0              | Do  | 28                      | 1                              | 2-16-0           | 28                     | 3             | 4-4-0         |                         |
|                       |                 |          |                  |                    | 126: 0:3       |            |                     |   |                         |                                |                  | 179-12-0               | 3             |               | 54-0                    |
|                       |                 |          |                  |                    |                |            |                     |   |                         |                                |                  |                        |               |               | 252-10-0                |

NOTE.—The letter accompanying this “ copy ” has unfortunately been mislaid, will the contributor kindly send name that due credit may be given in our next issue.—*Ed.*

## REMINISCENCES OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

My father was a native of Boston, Mass., and was born in 1760. He fully remembered the important events occurring in that town, then the centre of the seething patriotism of the country.

He at various times detailed to me the lawless conduct of the troops stationed there and their rash firing on the multitude, who were clamorous against the quartering of soldiers in the town, to over-awe the inhabitants. He told of the funeral of the victims, and the assembling of the people in the Old South Meeting House to protest against these invasions of their liberty. He said that the British officers stood in the middle aisle, throwing up musket balls and catching them, during the proceedings.

Congress early enlisted two regiments of light infantry, which were by the officers and men designated as *Congress' own*; of one of these, commanded by Col. Hazen, my father's uncle was major.

When the "Boston Port Bill" was put into force, suspending all trade, my grandfather removed temporarily to Montreal, to pursue his business. While there the major wrote to his nephew, offering to obtain for him a commission as ensign in his regiment. His father objected, and the undutiful youth, then 17 years of age, slipped off between two days, and joined the

army, about the close of October, 1776. Rightly conjecturing where the lad had gone, his father posted off to the army, then on its return from Long Island and New York. Instead of persuading the young man to leave, he became himself the quartermaster of the regiment.

Upon taking this important step, the youth made a solemn resolution that he would drink nothing but water while in the army. This he maintained strictly during the whole trying seven years. Once, when dining, by invitation, at General Washington's table, a number of officers being present, the General, addressing him said: "Lieutenant Torrey, shall I have the pleasure of taking a glass of wine with you?" Lifting his tumbler of water, he replied: "General Washington, if you please, I will drink water with you." The General, with his usual true politeness replied: "Every gentleman at my table is free to pursue his own inclinations."

At another time, the officers of his mess said to him at the table, "Torrey, we have come to the resolution to make you drink a glass of wine." Springing upon his chair, and drawing his sword, he said: "I will run the first man through who makes the attempt." They subsided.

My father's regiment was con-



stantly in active service, and, after the retreat from Philadelphia, was stationed at Valley Forge during the whole of that disastrous winter, watching the British in Philadelphia. He has often detailed to me the intensity of the sufferings of our men there, whose blood marked their footsteps on the icy ground, suffering at the same time the pangs of hunger and almost utter destitution; and he said that the anguish endured by his beloved General was intense, and that he shared as largely as possible in the privations of his little army.

Subsequently the regiment was stationed at Fishkill. I have now lying before me an original order addressed by the General to my father, who had been near to the General all the previous four years, and being then not 21 years old. It is as follows:

“ To Lieut. Wm. Torrey  
of Genl. Hazen’s Regiment:  
Sir:

You will proceed with the party under your command to Danbury and when you arrive there deliver the enclosed to Mr. Berrian. Should he refuse to deliver the public hospital stores in his possession you are to take them by force and deliver them to the charge of the person whom Dr. Cochran, the Director General, will order to attend you. You will apply to the Division Quartermaster-General at Danbury for wagons or carriages to transport

the stores to Fishkill, and you will escort them safe thither.

Should you be obliged to use military force to obtain these stores, which I hope will not be the case, you will proceed with prudence in the execution of your duty.

Given at Headquarters, New Windsor, the 24th day of February 1781

G. WASHINGTON ”

The regiment was stationed in New Jersey, near Haverstraw, when Major Andre was tried, condemned, and executed as a spy. My father’s regiment guarded him to the place, of execution, he walking on one side of the prisoner, and a general officer on the other. He said that Andre walked with a firm step and steady countenance, expecting that, as he had requested, he would be shot, and not hung. On turning a corner the gallows was in full view. Andre’s face blanched, and he said: “Gentlemen, I did not expect this.” He resumed his composure, and was executed without further remark.

Subsequently to this our army proceeded across New Jersey to Yorktown, Va., which was invested by the joint American and French troops and fleet, under the commands of Count de Grasse and Count d’Estaing.

With the details of that siege my readers are familiar. When our trenches were opened very near, Baron Steuben was in the habit of sitting for hours at a time in an apple tree that overlooked the

defences of Yorktown, reconnoitering and munching apples.

At the surrender, Lord Cornwallis was, or pretended to be sick, and sent General O'Hara, his second in command, to deliver up his (Lord C's) sword. Here occurred an incident of which I do not recollect having read in history. Gen. O'Hara walked up to Count de Grasse, and held up the sword to him, evidently to insult Gen. Washington. The Count was equal to the occasion, sitting perfectly erect on his horse, not moving a feature, and taking no notice of him. O'Hara bowed, and turning to Gen. Washington, held up the sword. The General did not take it, but simply waved him over to Gen. Lincoln, who received it, and was thus in a measure compensated for having had to do the same to Cornwallis at Charleston.

During the terrible winter of 1780 our army suffered deprivations almost beyond endurance. I have heard my father say that he subsisted five days on corn parched from an ear which he pulled out of the mouth of a horse.

While quartered among the New Jersey Dutch, being a Yankee, he found that he stood no chance for entertainment by the vrows, in comparison with New Jersey officers. Once a well-to-do dame invited the New Jersey favorites to tea, which, as usual, embraced lots of good things; but no invitation came to the Yankees. My father, however, observed that the good

dame had filled her outside oven with pies just before night fall. He called one of his men, and merely observed that the oven was so filled. The hint was taken, and after dark a number of the men went there, took rails from a fence, loosened the posts upon which the oven was built, and brought it, all standing, into camp, not omitting the pies.

The regiment, was, at the close of the war, stationed at Pompton, N. J., except the company to which my father was attached, which was detached and sent to Springfield, N. J. On the 25th of November, 1783, they crossed the river, and marched, via the Bowery and Broadway, to the Battery. On arriving there, the boats containing the British troops were still in sight. They left their flag nailed to the mast, and greased the pole, so as to defeat every effort of our soldiers to mount it, doubtless to the great delight of their late foes. At last a sailor succeeded in mounting the staff, and in tearing the flag from the place which it had so long occupied. WM. TORREY."

The following is copied from the original in possession of the above Wm. Torrey, 1880.

"I have received the following order to which you will give attention.

ORDERLY OFFICE

New Windsor

8th APRIL 1783

I am ordered to inform you that you are to desist from all acts of

Hostility against the subjects, of  
the King of Great Britain.

I have the honor to be, etc

E. HAND *Adg't Gen'l*

To B. GEN'L HAZEN

or Officer Comman<sup>s</sup>

his Regt. Pompton

I am yours &c.

Jo<sup>s</sup> TORREY, *Major*

To Lt W<sup>m</sup>. TORREY

Comm<sup>s</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Hazen's  
Regt.

Springfield."

Copied from Original MSS., and  
contributed by

SAM<sup>L</sup> W TORREY

## COPY OF A NEW HAMPSHIRE PAY ROLL.

SENT BY MRS. D. FRANCES ESTABROOK.

Pay roll of Col'l John Stark's,  
Col'l James Reed's and Col'l Enoch  
Poor's regiments from April 23d,  
1775 to the first day of August fol-  
lowing.

|                  |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nathaniel Folsom | Major General                        |
| John Stark       | Colonel                              |
| Isaac Wyman      | Lieut. Colonel                       |
| Andrew Maclary   | Major                                |
| John Moore       | ditto                                |
| Apsiel Chandler  | Adjutant                             |
| John Caldwell    | Quart <sup>r</sup> Mast <sup>r</sup> |
| Henry Parkinson  | do                                   |
| David Osgood     | Chaplain                             |
| Obadiah Williams | Surgeon                              |
| Calvin Frink     | Surgeon's Mate                       |
| Josiah Chase     | do                                   |

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| James Reed            | Colonel        |
| Israel Gilman         | Lieut. Colonel |
| Nathan Hale           | Major          |
| Stephen Peabody       | Adjutant       |
| Isaac Frye            | Qu'r Master    |
| Ezra Green            | Surgeon        |
| Nathaniel Breed       | do-Mate        |
| Enoch Poor            | Colonel        |
| John McDuffe          | Lieut. Colonel |
| Joseph Cilley         | Major          |
| Jeremiah Fogg         | Adjutant       |
| Joseph Fogg           | Q't Master     |
| Caleb French of Adams | Surgeon        |
| Wm Sawyer             | do-Mate        |
| Alexander Scammel     | Brigade Major  |
| Major Gen'l Folsom    |                |
| James Gray            | Sargeant Major |
| Sam'l Macclintock     | Chaplain       |



## SKETCH OF REV. SAMUEL McCLINTOCK, D. D.

WRITTEN BY HIS GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER, MRS. D. FRANCIS ESTABROOK.

In the picture of the battle of Bunker Hill, representing the fall of Gen. Warren, may be seen in a group a clergyman arrayed in his bands, who appears to be deeply interested in the battle—that man was the Rev. Samuel McClintock, D. D., of Greenland, N. H., the father of the venerable John McClintock, who died in Portsmouth at the age of 94, retaining his mental and physical faculties to the last. William McClintock [the father of Dr. Samuel McClintock, the subject of this article] was a respectable farmer, born in Scotland. From there he early removed to Londonderry, in Ireland, probably in the latter part of James the Second's reign. When his intrigues, in order to reinstate Catholicism, were creating great uneasiness among his people, James endeavored, by taking sides with the Kirk, to overthrow the Episcopacy, for by thus pitching one party against another and holding the balance of power, he hoped in the end to turn the scale and restore the balance of power. But the Presbyterians were too cunning for him; strong as was their hatred of Episcopacy, their dislike for Catholicism was greater, and uniting with their Episcopal brethren, they showed themselves ready to receive his favors, but unwilling

to enter into any of his plans. The civil wars of Charles the First were not, however, forgotten, and many were fearing new changes, and emigrated from all parts of the Kingdom. Among these was William McClintock. He went where he found friends; for the eastern coast of Ireland and the west of Scotland have in all ages been inhabited by men of the same stock. But the war was transferred to Ireland, and James sat down before Londonderry, determined to press it by a slow siege. This was one of the most important and most obstinately contested sieges during the whole war. It continued from the month of December, 1688, until August, 1689. The garrison suffered all the miseries attendant on a protracted siege, which they bore with unflinching fortitude. King William at length relieved the place. Mr. McClintock, with some others, emigrated to America when the war was over. Their fortunes had probably been dissipated, and they hoped to find that religious peace and those worldly comforts which they sought for in vain in their own country across the ocean. Mr. McClintock settled on the Mystic River [Medford]. He continued quietly to till his farm without entering into any of the politics of the day, busy

with Scotch thrift in increasing his property, and died at the advanced age of ninety. He left by his last wife one daughter and two sons. Dr. Samuel McClintock was born in 1732. He was educated at Princeton College, under the care of Pres. Burr, the father of the distinguished Aaron Burr. We may suppose that he finished his course with honor, for his sermons bear the marks of great mental discipline, and we have been told that throughout his life he was distinguished as one of the finest Latin scholars in New England.

After having finished his studies, stopping on a journey to Portsmouth, he was invited to preach before the Congregational Society of Greenland, who were in want of an assistant for their pastor, Mr. Allen, then very infirm with age; and so favorable was the impression he made that he was immediately invited to share his labors. He soon after accepted and entered upon his duties. It is reported that the charms of a certain Mary Montgomery, of Scotch extraction and who resided at Portsmouth, had a great influence in inducing Mr. McClintock to accept a charge which offered so little in a worldly point of view. This lady Dr. McClintock married, and if she induced him to accept the offer of the Greenland Society he never repented it. His salary was but \$300 a year, with the parsonage, a small and not over fertile farm. This seems little enough, when we rec-

ollect that the Doctor had fifteen children to support, and the tax upon his hospitality was somewhat heavy, as there were no hotels in those days and the pastor was expected to entertain all the traveling clergymen of his own denomination, and other men of any note. Dr. McClintock had many calls to richer churches, but he preferred his own people, to whom he was endeared by a long ministry of forty-eight years of uninterrupted usefulness. During the Revolution he strongly espoused the side of the people, as his temper was ardent, and he very easily broke the bond of allegiance to a government to which his religious principles were opposed, and from which his ancestors had suffered so much. His character gave weight to his opinions, and we must give him credit for courage, since he was so ready to stand forth boldly in a doubtful cause, when in case of defeat his ruin was certain. He was Chaplain at the battle of Bunker Hill, and is represented in Trumbull's picture of that battle; and he has left a sermon on the adoption of the Constitution, exhibiting the enlarged views of a patriot and the temper of a Christian.

But Dr. McClintock suffered severely in the cause which he espoused with such boldness. Three of his sons perished in the war: One of them, Nathaniel, received a collegiate education at Harvard; but, the war breaking out, he joined Gen. Washington and was



raised to the rank of Major of Brigade. He was in the New Hampshire line at the battle before the capture of Burgoyne, on the 19th of September; and the 7th of October, after the capture, his regiment was ordered south, and he was with Washington at the memorable capture of the Hessians at Trenton. He was then (although he had not reached twenty-one years of age) raised to the rank of Major of the Line, over all the older captains; and as he was therefore regarded with jealousy by those lower than himself in rank, he resigned his commission and returned home. He was induced to take the command of a company of marines which went out in a ship-of-war, the *Raleigh*, and soon after perished in an engagement. Another son of Dr. McClintock was an officer at the battle of Trenton and there slain; and a third was lost at sea, serving as midshipman, and afterwards as lieutenant in a ship-of-war.

Dr. McClintock bore all these trials with christian fortitude; he was loved and esteemed by his parish, and in the latter part of his life received the Diploma of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton College, where he was educated. He enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and was only ill a few days before his death, which took place at the age of 72. In his writing desk were found the following instructions to his son John:

"I feel myself sinking into the

vale of years, near the house appointed, and have had for some time a premonition that the time of my departure is near. It may be imagined, however, considering that I have exceeded the stated period of human life, it must be expected that I am drawing near the great period. My only hope of being happy beyond the grave is founded on the mercy of God and the merits of a Divine Redeemer. May you, long after I shall be here no more, enjoy happiness in the endearments of an agreeable companion and pleasant children. You know that I have appointed you executor of my will, and therein I have expressed my desire that the solemnity of my funeral should be conducted in the manner that is customary at the funerals of my parishioners, without any parade or sermon which has commonly been the custom at the funerals of those who have sustained any public character in life. If you should think it proper, about which I am perfectly indifferent, to erect a headstone at my grave, which in that case I wish may be quite a plain one, I would have you inscribe on it the following epitaph, without an addition or alteration, except filling up the blanks for the months and years of my decease and standing in the ministry:

'To the memory of Samuel McClintock, D. D., who died  
in the        year of his age, and  
of his ministry. His body rests  
here in the certain hope of a resur-



rection to life, and immortality, when Christ shall appear the second time to destroy the last enemy, death, and to consummate the great design of His Mediatorial Kingdom.' ”

The annual fast—which was the 19th of April, 1804, was the last of his preaching, and, what was remarkable, on his return to his family, he observed that he had done his preaching. He continued until the morning of the 27th of April, when he exchanged this world for another, and is, we trust, reaping the reward of a faithful servant in the Kingdom of God. His gravestone, inscribed as above, with the blanks filled [died 27th April, 1804, aged 72, 48th of his ministry] may be seen in the Greenland Cemetery. Dr. McClintock had two wives; his first wife, Mary Montgomery, died August 4, 1785, aged 48. For his last wife he was married to a widow, Mrs. Darling, the match was not very congenial—she was not so strictly the darling of his heart as his first love. She survived him. History informs us that during the Battle of Bunker Hill, this venerable clergyman knelt on the field with hands upraised and gray head uncovered; and while the bullets whistled around him, prayed for the

success of the compatriots and the deliverance of his country. This rare incident prompted the following beautiful ode from the pen of Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney:

#### THE PRAYER ON BUNKER HILL.

“It was an hour of fear and dread,  
 High rose the battle-cry,  
 And round in heavy volumes spread  
 The war-cloud to the sky;  
 'Twas not as when in rival strength  
 Contending nations meet,  
 Or love of conquest madly hurls  
 A monarch from his seat;  
 Yet one was there, unused to tread  
 The path of mortal strife,  
 Who but the Saviour's flock had fed  
 Beside the fount of life.  
 He knelt him where the black smoke  
 wreathed,  
 His head was bowed and bare  
 While, for an infant land he breathed  
 The agony of prayer.

The column, red with early morn,  
 May tower o'er Bunker's height,  
 And proudly tell a race unborn  
 This patriot father's might;  
 But thou, O patriarch, old and gray,  
 Thou prophet of the free,  
 Who knelt among the dead that day,  
 What fame shall rise to thee?  
 It is not meet that brass and stone,  
 Which feel the touch of time,  
 Should keep the record of a faith  
 That woke thy deed sublime.  
 We trace it to the tablet fair  
 Which glows when stars wax pale,  
 A promise that the good man's prayer  
 Shall with his God prevail.”

## MICHAEL HILLEGAS,

FIRST TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Michael and Margaret Hillegas, the parents of the subject of this sketch, came to America from the Palatinate upon the Rhine, prior to 1725, and settled in Philadelphia. Their son Michael was born there 22 April, 1729, O. S. He was given a liberal education in that city, in the best schools of the times; became interested in Mercantile and Manufacturing interests—iron, sugar, etc., and took a lively interest in the politics of the day. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to locate and erect Fort Mifflin, a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, being one of the representatives from Philadelphia from 1765–75. In 1774 was one of the Committee of Observation for Phila., and the same year was one of the Committee of citizens to consider the Boston Port bill. On the 30th June, 1775, he was appointed Treasurer of Penna. Committee of Safety and on the 6th April, 1776, he, with Joseph Parker and David Rittenhouse were chosen members of that Committee. On May 30, 1776, he was “appointed Provincial Treasurer in the room of Owen Jones, Esq.” The following resolution is taken from the Journals of Congress: “that Michael Hillegas and George Clymer Esqrs. be joint Treasurers of the United

Colonies.” Mr. Clymer served but a short time; after his resignation, Congress resolved that for the future there be but one Treasurer, and styled Michael Hillegas, Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Hillegas held that office continuously until 11 Sept., 1789, when he was succeeded by Samuel Meredith.

He was one of the originators of the Pennsylvania Bank, out of which grew the Bank of North America of Philadelphia, the oldest bank in the country. A member of the American Philosophical Society, a Free Mason, and a Communicant of Christ (Episcopal) Church, Phila.

In 1781, by resolution of the General Assembly of Penna., he was requested and empowered to revise, compare, correct and publish the “Declaration of Independence, the Minutes of the Provincial Assembly, and the various Committees, Conventions, and Conferences held during the Revolution” the volume was published the following year.

He married May 10, 1753, Henrietta Boude, daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Cox) Boude, of Phila. Samuel was the son of Grimstone and Mary Boude. Mr. Hillegas died 29 Sept., 1804, and is buried in Christ Church burying-ground,

5th and Arch sts., Phila. His children were, Samuel, Michael, William, Margaret, Henrietta, Susanne, Henry, Deborah, Mary Ann.

Margaret Hillegas was born 21 Nov., 1760, married William Nichols 24 Jan., 1793. William Nichols of Phila. was born 28 Nov., 1754, at Crieve Hill, Eninskillen, Ireland—his ancestors were French Huguenots. He was an officer of the War of the Revolution, 6th Penna. Battalion, and a member of the Troop of Phila. Light Horse; 1795, United States Marshal; 1797, First Surveyor of Internal Revenue of the United States. Died 19 Oct., 1804. One of his sons Francis, Boude Nichols, was born 5 Nov., 1793. He was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. Navy by President Madison, 18 June, 1812, assigned with Captain Lawrence to the Chesapeake, and in the engagement between that frigate and the Shannon was severely wounded in the breast, by a musket ball. Was taken prisoner and sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, paroled June, 1813, and permitted to return to the United States for exchange. Married 30 Jan., 1814, Anna Maria

Nichols, daughter of General Francis Nichols of the Revolutionary Army. He died 30 June, 1847, at Pottsville, Pa. and was buried there. Their children were:

Margaret Hillegas, married John Gilpin Hewes.

Mary Kean, married Alfred Lawton.

William Augustus, married, 1st, Virginia Garland; 2d, Clara L. De Russy.

(He was a graduate of West Point, and an officer in the Mexican War and the Rebellion.)

Anna Maria, married Horace Smith.

Francis Michael, married Martha E. Potts.

Henry Kuhl, married Sarah Cowden Donaldson.

Harriet Richards, married Francis Bacon.

Emma St. Clair, married William Lebbens Whitney.

A loyal line! Each generation has done its full part in the organization and perpetuation of a glorious country.

Contributed by his great granddaughter.

EMMA ST. CLAIR WHITNEY.

### DANFORTH SKETCH.

Nicholas<sup>1</sup> Danforth, b. Framlingham (Eng.) 1586, d. Cambridge (N. E.) 1638, his wife and daughter Mary having died in England, he came to New Towne, now Cambridge, Mass., 1634, with 3 daugh-

ters, Elizabeth, 1618-1680; Anna, 1620-1704; Lydia, 1624-1686, and 3 sons, Thomas, 1622-1699; Samuel, 1626-1674; Jonathan, 1628-1712; his youngest child:

(Capt.) Jonathan,<sup>2</sup> 1628-1712, m.



(1) Elizabeth Poulter, 1633-1689; their 3d child and eldest son:

(Ensign) Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> 1659-1712; m. Rebecca Parker, 1661-1754; their 5th child and 3d son:

Samuel,<sup>4</sup> 1692-1742, m. Dorothy Shed 1692—; their 6th child and 4th son:

Thomas,<sup>5</sup> 1724—, m. Sarah Butterfield; their 2d child and 2d son:

(Gen'l) Asa,<sup>6</sup> 1746-1818, m. Hannah Wheeler, 1749-1837; their 5th child and 3d daughter:

Patty,<sup>7</sup> 1780-1854, m. (Gen.) Thaddeus M. Wood, 1772-1836; their 7th child and 4th daughter:

Emily<sup>8</sup> (Wood), 1810-1893, m. Oscar B. Brackett, 1812-1857; their 2d child and 2d daughter:

Emily Wood<sup>9</sup> (Brackett), m. Charles F. King; their 3d child and 2d daughter:

Sarah Smith<sup>10</sup> King, b. San Antonio, Texas, 1865; member of D. R., Texas.

In the commencement of the war of the Revolution, Asa Danforth entered the service of his country with a Captain's commission, in command of a company of militia. He was in the regiment of Col. Danforth Keys, in the Battle of Lexington. The official papers of Capt. Danforth were preserved by him, and were placed among the archives of the Historical Society at Worcester, Mass.

At the instance of Gen. Israel Putnam, Capt. Danforth joined the

army of the United States and served through the war with a Major's rank and commission. He lost his extensive property during the war—this caused him to leave Massachusetts—whence he settled in New York, in Onondaga county. In histories of this county, he is called the "Father of Onondaga county." He served his country as Major-General of Militia, Senator of the Western District, also as Judge of Court of Common Pleas.

Not less than thirteen Danforths were in the Battle of Lexington, as were others of the relationship.

The first Danforth upon American soil was Nicholas, who came from England to escape a title. It is not strange, therefore, that so many of his descendants were enrolled upon Freedom's Banner.

Nicholas Danforth settled in Cambridge (New Towne), Mass., in 1634. He was one of the founders of Harvard College, and his son was long Secretary and Treasurer of that institution of learning.

Authority for this statement is found in the following memorandum:

Archives at Worcester, Mass., Original Manuscripts.

Sketch of Nicholas Danforth in Cotton Mather's "Magnolia," etc. Approved:

Mrs. J. Townsend Woodhull,  
State Historian, D. R., Texas.  
SARAH L. FRENCH,  
*Historian*, Alamo Chapter.

## REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

These disconnected reminiscences are prepared from fireside talks I had with my grandmother. It was one of her greatest pleasures to live over the past and tell me how she had sat on the knee of her white haired grandmother and listened to the stories of hardship and perils endured by her during the days of the Revolution.

The family lived in North Carolina and in a part of the county which was hotly contested. They were visited first by one army and then by the other. John Lucky and his brother came from Scotland to America in an early day, and at the breaking out of the war John espoused the cause of the colonists, while his brother remained loyal to the crown. This caused a rupture between the families which has not been healed to the present day.

John Lucky, the grandfather of my grandmother, was a comparatively old man at the breaking out of the war and did not remain in active service all of the time, but his son, Robert Lucky, served during the entire eight years of the war.

During the absence of the men, my great, great grandmother, Nancy Lucky, stayed at home and superintended the plantation. She sent her older girls to live with her mother, because she was a widow and their homes were protected

by the British. My great grandmother, Margaret Lucky, whom many called Peggy, was the youngest of the family and only three or four years old at the breaking out of the war. She, with one or two other children, stayed with their mother at the plantation.

When it was reported that the British were about to make a raid through the country, the cattle and horses and all of the valuable household goods were taken to the woods and if the men were about home, they too had to hide away and sometimes they were concealed for days in a hollow tree or cave. A box of valuables was buried in the bed of the creek and remained there during the entire war. On one occasion they had all of their cattle and household furniture carried off owing to the treachery of one of the negro servants.

There was always a warm welcome given to the colonists at John Lucky's plantation, and his wife Nancy Lucky, not only raised cotton and corn, but she spun and wove and kept the family in clothing.

They also held many patriotic demonstrations, and for these occasions they had a flag on which was the pine tree and the rattle snake. When the colonists were in possession of the land the flag flew from the gable of the house, but when the British were around,

it was hid away under the puncheon floor.

One morning the beating of drums and the clash of arms was heard, and the negros all came running to the house crying, "the red coats are coming! the red coats are coming!"

Sure enough there they were, marching down the lane, their red coats and glittering bayonets presenting a most attractive spectacle, illumined by the bright morning sun, but it was a sight they could not tarry long to admire. Gathering a few things together, they fled with all haste to the timber and in the confusion, Peggy, who was playing in the yard, was forgotten.

She was soon attracted by the noise and seeing the soldiers, she flew to the house; not finding any one, she thought it was her duty to give them a warm welcome, and as she was not old enough to distinguish the difference between the two armies, she went as quickly as possible and got out the flag. When Cornwallis arrived she was perched upon the top rail of the front fence waving it lustily.

"Where is your father?" asked the general as he rode up.

"He's away fighting Cornwallis," replied Peggy.

"Where's your mother?"

"I don't know; they're all gone off somewhere."

"What are you doing with that flag, little girl?"

"Why, Mamma always tells the soldiers that she trusts in God and the flag and nothing hurts her," replied Peggy. "Tell your mother," said the general, "that Cornwallis has been here and that you trusted in God and the flag." The soldiers were commanded to march on and Peggy sat on the fence and watched them until they had disappeared and she said it was "too bootiful."

Although the services of John Lucky were mostly confined to the Carolinas, his son, Robert, took part in many of the important engagements of the war and at the battle of Brandywine came near losing his life at the hands of a British officer who struck at him with his sword, but he escaped the blow by springing over the fence. He turned and would have shot the officer but there had been a shower and his powder was damp. The little rivulets, which had been filled to overflowing by the late rain, were running upon all sides like streams of blood.

The first announcement of the close of hostilities was brought to the Lucky plantation by an old negro, who came running and in great excitement said, "Missus Lucky, has yo' heard de news, da is no moar Cornwallis; Masse Washington's done shelled 'em and he's jest *Cob-wallis*."

MARIN B. FENWICK.



## ANCESTRAL REGISTER, D. R.

(Continued.)

SKINNER, CORNELIA T. NORTON (Mrs. James A. Skinner), gt.-granddaughter of Col. James Frye, Massachusetts (— 1776); Colonel of a Massachusetts Regiment, May to December, 1775; also:—

granddaughter of Thomas Farrington, Jr., Massachusetts, private, Captain Shay's Company, Colonel Putnam's Regiment, March 2d, 1777, to March, 1780.

CLEARMAN, ORIANA M. ROSSETER (Mrs. Louis S. Clearman), gt.-granddaughter of Benjamin Baldwin, N. J. (1761-1838); Fife Major in Captain David Baldwin's Company, 1st N. J. Regiment, Colonel Matthias Ogden, served until December 21st, 1778.

SEABURY, SARAH A. BRIMMER (Mrs. Frederick Seabury), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of George Thompson, New York (1719-1782); Captain of 1st Company, Colonel Win. Allison's Goshen Regiment; commissioned February 28th, 1776; also:—

gt.-granddaughter of John Brimmer (Brimmer), New York (1737-1807); private in Captain Shaw's Company, Colonel Henry K. Van Rensselaer's Regiment of N. Y. State Militia, 1779 and 1781.

MORE, CAROLINE A. BACON (Mrs. Enoch A. More), gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Robert Monroe, Massachusetts (1712-1775); killed at Lexington, 19th April, 1775.

CLAPP, AMANDA R. NEALLY (Mrs. Charles A. Clapp), gt.-granddaughter of Noah Robinson, New Hampshire (1757-1817); Ensign of 8th Continental Infantry, 6th September, 1776; 2d Lieutenant 2d N. H., 8th Nov., 1776; wounded at Stillwater, 10th September, 1777; 1st Lieutenant, 22d December, 1777; Captain Lieutenant, 30th November, 1779.

SHARPE, MARGARET P. RICHARDSON (Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Oyias Pettibone, Connecticut, Captain of Ward's Connecticut State Regiment, 14th May, 1776, to May, 1777; also:—gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Jonathan Pettibone, Connecticut (1709-1776); Colonel of 18th Connecticut; served with Brigadier-General Wolcott in his campaign around New York.

DOUGLASS, MARTHA TREAT (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Samuel Treat, Connecticut (1749-1795); Major, promoted from Captain, May, 1779, resigned early 1779; also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Roger Wolcott, Connecticut (1737—); Ensign of Captain Amasa Loomis, Company Lexington Alarm, 1775.

MATHEWS, CATHARINE T. P. VAN CORTLANDT (Mrs. John Rutherford Mathews), gt.-granddaughter of Pierre Van Cortlandt, New York (1718-1814); Colonel of North or Manor of Cortlandt Regiment;

commissioned October 19th, 1775; Member of Provincial Congress (1775-1777); Lieutenant-Governor of State of New York, 1777-1795.

MORRIS, ALICE PARMELEE (Mrs. Robert C. Morris), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Samuel Parmelee, Connecticut (1737-1807); private in Captain Elias Dunning's Company, 13th Connecticut Militia; enlisted, August 12th, discharged, September 31st, 1776; served in the New Haven Alarm, July 5th, 1779.

ASHLEY, SUSAN RILEY (Mrs. Eli M. Ashley), gt.-granddaughter of Hosea Miller (1736-1815); minute man of Connecticut; was in service at Fulham, N. Y., December 13th, 1775.

GLEASON, ANNIE WHITE (Mrs. John B. Gleason), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Colonel Aron Hobart, Massachusetts (1729—); manufacturer of cannon and cannon ball during the Revolutionary War at Abington, Mass.

WOOD, CAROLINE GREER (Mrs. Thomas J. Wood), gt.-granddaughter of Eliphalet King, Connecticut (1743-1821); Ensign of Captain Oliver Hanchett's Company, Colonel Joseph Spencer's Regiment, 1st of May to 10th December, 1775; 2d Lieutenant of 22d Continental Infantry, 1776; 1st Lieutenant, September, 1776; discharged 31st December, 1776.

WHITNEY, FANNIE ARNOT (Mrs. Warham Whitney), gt.-granddaughter of Jonathan Platt, Captain of 4th New York, 28th June,

1775, to January, 1776; Deputy to N. Y. Provincial Congress, 1776 to May, 1777.

PERKINS, JESSIE F. POWER (Mrs. Tilman N. Perkins), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Silas Walbridge, Vt. (1759-1840); private in Captain John Warner's Company, Colonel Herrick's Regiment, Stark's Brigade at the Battle of Bennington, 16th August, 1777.

PHISTERER, ISABEL RILEY (Mrs. Frederick Phisterer), gt.-granddaughter of Caleb Tuttle, New Jersey (1758-1836); private in Capt. Gile Mead's Co., 1st Battalion, 2d Establishment N. J. Continental Line, June 5, 1778; also served as Private in Eastern Battalion, Morris Co., N. J., Militia.

WRIGHT, CORA HALL (Mrs. Alfred Gould Wright), gt.-granddaughter of Dr. Timothy Hall, Massachusetts & Connecticut (1758-1844); Surgeon's Mate of 5th Mass., 5th Feb., 1780; served as Private in Capt. Bacon's Co., June, 1776, Col. Chester's Regt.; enlisted as Private in Capt. Couch's Co., July, 1776; discharged, Jan., 1777.

GRIFFITH, MARY L. KNOWLTON (Mrs. Edwin H. Griffith), gt.-granddaughter of David Knowlton, Connecticut; Ensign, taken prisoner at Fort Washington, Sept., 1776; appointed 1st Lieutenant, July 16th, 1782; discharged, July 6th, 1783.

LEYDEN, MARGARET L. GARRIGUES (Mrs. Maurice Leyden) gt.-granddaughter of Jacob Garrigues, New Jersey (1744-1826); private in Capt. Isaac Halsey's Co., Eastern



Battalion, Morris Co., N. J., Militia, Aug. 10th, 1776; also:—gt.-granddaughter of John Acker, New Jersey (——1782); private in Essex Co., N. J., Militia during the Revolutionary War.

HOWELL, SABILLA R. (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Charles Howell, New Jersey (——1797); Ensign of Capt. Sayre's Co., Col. Enos Seeley's Battalion State Troops.

BARNES, FLORA CARSON (Mrs. John O. Barnes), gt.-granddaughter of Joseph Edwards, New Jersey (1757–1845); Corporal and private in Capt. Weatherby's Co., Col. Oliver Spencer's, N. J., Regt.; enlisted, March 14th; discharged, May, 1782; also:—gt.-gt.-granddaughter of John Townsend, New Jersey; Minute Man in Gloucester Co., N. J., Militia, during the Revolutionary War.

KISSAM, HARRIET (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Dr. Benjamin Miller, New York (1712–1785; Surgeon of Col. Joseph Drake's Regt., Feb. 29th, 1776; re-enlisted Nov. 21st, 1776, in N. Y. State Line; served to Jan., 1782.

PARKHURST, ELVINA ALEXANDER (Mrs. Edson Parkhurst), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Samuel Ashbey, New Hampshire (1721–1792); served with Gen. Gates at Ticonderoga, 1776, as Adjutant in Col. Bellows' Regt.; Colonel of N. H. Militia, 1777 to 1780.

ROGERS, ANNA CATHARINE (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Andrew Rogers, Pennsylvania, (1746–

1782); Lieutenant in Capt. James Rogers' Co., Col. Timothy Green's Hanover Rifle Battalion of Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, Associators, 1776; Corporal in Col. Butler's Battalion, 4th "Pa." Continental Line, 1778 to 1781; also:—gt.-gt.-granddaughter of James Wallace, Bucks County, Pennsylvania (——1778); Member of Bucks County Committee of Safety, Dec., 1775, to July 29th, 1776; Justice of Court of Common Pleas, 1776.

THOMAS, LINDA ROGERS (Mrs. John H. Thomas), gt.-granddaughter of Andrew Rogers, Pennsylvania (1746–1782); also:—gt.-granddaughter of James Wallace, Pennsylvania (——1778). Record of services previously given.

ROGERS, GRACE ELIZABETH (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Andrew Rogers, Pennsylvania (1746–1782); also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of James Wallace, Pennsylvania (——1778). Record of services previously given.

ROGERS, HELEN FOWLER (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Andrew Rogers, Pennsylvania (1746–1782); also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of James Wallace, Pennsylvania (——1778). Record of services previously given.

EDGAR, JANE ALLEN (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Andrew Rogers, Pennsylvania (1746–1782); also:—gt.-gt.-granddaughter of James Wallace, Pennsylvania (——1778). Record of services previously given.

EDGAR, ELIZABETH BARNETT



(Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Andrew Rogers, Pennsylvania (1746-1782); also :—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of James Wallace, Pennsylvania (—1778). Record of services previously given.

KING, LILY BELL (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Eliphalet King, Connecticut (1743-1821), Ensign in Capt. Oliver Hanchett's Co., Col. Joseph Spencer's Regt., 1st of May to 10th Dec., 1775; 2d Lieutenant of 22d Continental Infantry, 1776; 1st Lieut., Sept., 1776; discharged, Dec., 1776.

CASEY, ETTA B. McKENNEY (Mrs. Willet Fletcher Casey), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of John Bartlett, Maine; Sergeant of Capt. Samuel Leighton's Co., Col. Francis' Regt.; at Dorchester Heights.

RICH, JOSEPHINE ATTWELL (Mrs. George H. Rich), gt.-granddaughter of Nathan Mudge, Massachusetts, (1756-1831); private in Simeon Brown's Co., Col. Jacob Gerrish's Regt.; at Winter Hill, April 2d to July 12th, 1778.

BURRILL, ELLEN MUDGE (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Nathan Mudge Massachusetts, (1756-1831). Record of service previously given.

CARPENTER, ALICE BEEBE (Mrs. Frederick B. Carpenter), gt.-granddaughter of Stewart Beebe, Massachusetts, (1743-1825); private, Capt. Daniel Caldwell's Co., Lieut.-Col. Timothy Robinson's Regt.; enlisted Dec. 25th, 1776, served one month and 29 days in the garrison at Ticonderoga; also :—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Ezekiel

Russell, Massachusetts, (1721-1802); private in Capt. James Marriner's Co., Lexington Alarm; Sergeant in Capt. Stebbin's Co., Col. Sparkhurst's Regt.; Sept. 10th to Dec. 12th, 1778.

HUNT, HESTER ALLEN (Mrs. David H. Hunt), gt.-granddaughter of Nathaniel Reynolds, New York, (1754-1843); enlisted, April, 1776, and served 8 months in Capt. Henry Slausen's Co., Col. Samuel Drake's Regt.; 2d Lieutenant of Capt. Sam'l Lawrence's Co., Col. Drake's Regt., June 25th, 1778; taken prisoner, June 27th, 1779, and held as such until Oct. 24th, 1780.

MILLARD, MARY ROSSETTA (Mrs. George H. Millard), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Noah Phelps, Connecticut, (1740-1809); served with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, May, 1775; Captain in Ward's Conn. State Regt., 14th May, 1776 to May 1777; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, May, 1778; Colonel, May 9th, 1779.

ROBINSON, MARY ELLA (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Jedediah Hibbard, New Hampshire, private in Capt. Moses Chase's Co., Col. Jonathan Chase's Regt., 27th June to July, 1777; re-enlisted and appointed Sergeant Major, Sept. 22, in Capt. Samuel Payne's Co., same Regt.; discharged, Oct. 23d, 1777.

ROBINSON, FLORENCE LAURA (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Jedediah Hibbard, New Hampshire. Record of service previously given.

BRIDGEMAN, GERTRUDE MORSE LANE (Mrs. Wentzel A. Bridgeman),

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Henry Warring, Connecticut, (1744-1830); private Capt. Samuel Keeler's Co., Col. Philip Burr Bradley's Regt., June 16th to Nov. 16th, 1776; prisoner at Ft. Washington, 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 1st, 1777; Captain, Sept. 26th, 1779; resigned, April 14th, 1781.

BROCKWAY, FRANCES YOUNG (Mrs. A. Norton Brockway), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Jonathan Whitney, Massachusetts, private in Capt. Joseph White's Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's Regt., 19th April, 1775.

EDWARDS, FANNIE OLIVER (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of William Somerville, Virginia, (1756-1826); Conductor of Artillery, with the rank of Capt. under Col. De Chambray, 1778; Sergeant in Capt. Orvay's Co., Col. Eneas McCoy's 8th Pennsylvania Regt., 1776.

DAVIS, LOUISE P. DICKINSON (Mrs. Joseph P. Davis), gt.-granddaughter of Jonathan Phillips, New Jersey, (1744-1801); private and 2d Lieutenant of Capt. Beardsley's Co., 2d Battalion, 1st Establishment, Nov. 20th, 1775; 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Shaw's Co., 2d Battalion, 2d Establishment, Nov. 29th, 1776; 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Yard's Co., Feb., 1777; Captain, 2d Regt.; Sept. 26th, 1780; discharged at close of War; also :—

gt.-granddaughter of Wm. Churchill Houston, N. J., (1740-1781); Captain of 2d Battalion, Somerset, Feb. 28th, 1776; resigned, Aug. 17th, 1776; Member of General Assem-

bly, New Jersey, 1777 & 1779; Member of Congress, 1779.

CRAIGHEAD, KATHARINE MCCOOK (Mrs. Charles A. Craighead), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Jonathan Philips, New Jersey, (1744-1801). Record of service previously given; also :— gt.-gt.-granddaughter of William Churchill Houston, New Jersey (1740-1788). Record of service previously given.

GADDIS, MARY LOUISE (Mrs. Thomas P. Gaddis), gt.-granddaughter of Jonathan Philips, New Jersey, (1744-1801). Record of service previously given; also :— gt.-granddaughter of Wm. Churchill Houston, New Jersey, (1740-1788). Record of service previously given.

LUTKINS, MAUDE WHIPPLE LORING (Mrs. Clifford L. Lutkins), gt.-granddaughter of John Leach, Massachusetts (1750 —); Master or Captain of Privateer Brigantine, "Gen. Wayne," commanded by John Leach, June 17th, 1780.

SCHENCK, JULIA DAVIES (Mrs. Robert C. Schenck), gt.-granddaughter of Isaac Pierce, Rhode Island (1749-1821); served as Aide-de-camp to Gen. Horatio Gates in 1779.

BROWER, JANE BROWNE (Mrs. Edgar M. Brower), gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Cornelius Ludlow, New Jersey (1728-1812); 1st Major Eastern Battalion "Morris Co.," N. J., Jan. 13th, 1776; Major, Col. Ephraim Martin's Battalion, Heard Brigade, June 14th, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel, Eastern Battalion, Mor-



ris Co., May 23d, 1777, resigned, Nov. 13th, 1777, disability.

PERRINE, MARTHA (Miss), gt.-gt. granddaughter of James Perrine, New Jersey (1745-1826); private in Capt. James Morgan's Co., 2d Regt. Middlesex Co., N. J., Militia, during the Revolutionary War; also:—

gt.-granddaughter of Court Voorhees, New Jersey (1741-1800). Private in Capt. Samuel Stout's Co., 3d Regt. Middlesex Co., N. J., Militia, during the Revolutionary War; also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Matthias Johnson, New Jersey (1720-1749); private in Middlesex County, N. J., Militia, during the Revolutionary War.

PATTERSON, JULIA SHAW (Mrs. Frank J. Patterson), gt.-granddaughter of James Perrine, New Jersey (1745-1826); also:—

gt. - gt. - granddaughter of Court Voorhees, New Jersey (1741-1800).

HULL, MARY BRAINARD HOWELL (Mrs. John Wm. Hull), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of James Pride, New York (1748-1791); Sergeant in Capt. Hutchins' Co., Col. Lewis Du Bois' Regt.; served at the Battle of Fort Montgomery, and was with Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians.

WELLMAN, ELLA L. MARSHALL (Mrs. T. B. Wellman), gt.-granddaughter of James O. Gates, Massachusetts (1760-1835); private in Capt. Moses Ashley's Co., Col. John Petterson's Regt., Dec., 1775 to Dec., 1776. Served nine months

in Col. Joseph Vose's Regt., enlisted, July, 1779.

HAY, HELEN AUGUSTA (Miss), gt. - gt. - granddaughter of Ann Hawkes Hay, New York. Deputy to New York Provincial Congress, March, 1775, Nov., 1775, Feb., 1776; Colonel of Orange County Militia, from April 4th, 1778, to Aug. 9th, 1780.

SPOFFORD, ELLEN BOARDMAN (Mrs. Charles A. Spofford), gt.-granddaughter of Joseph Boardman, Connecticut (1722-1796); Lieutenant in Lexington Alarm, 1775; Captain in 8th Regt. of Connecticut Militia at New York, 1776.

CRANE, JULIA W. PATTERSON (Mrs. Joseph Halsey Crane), granddaughter of Robert Patterson, Virginia (1753-1827); served under Col. Rogers Clark in "Illinois Campaign," 1778; also served in the Bowman Expedition against Old Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1780; was Captain under Col. Daniel Boone, 1782, at the Battle of "Blue Licks," Ky.

EDSON, MARY F. (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Jonathan Whitney, Massachusetts (1736-1802); private in Capt. Joseph White's Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's Regt., 19th April, 1775.

McMAHON, MARY SPRIGG (Mrs. John A. McMahon), gt. - granddaughter of Michael Cresap, Maryland (1742-1795); Captain of 1st Co., Maryland Riflemen, June 21st, 1775.

KENDALL, HANNAH W. (Miss),



gt.-granddaughter of Thomas Wyman, Massachusetts (1761-1816); private in Capt. Heath's Co., McIntosh's Regt., from June 9th to Dec., 1780.

LEWIS, HELEN HALL (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Persival Hall, Massachusetts (1741-1825); Surgeon's mate of Col. Ebenezer Learned's Regt., June 24th, 1776.

HUDSON, ANNIE FOSTER SEARS (Mrs. Elmer Elworth Hudson), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of David Foster, Massachusetts (1742-1834); 1st Lieutenant of Capt. Abijah Bang's Co., Barnstable Militia Regt., 1776; served again during Sept. and Nov., 1778.

FOSTER, MARY LOUISE (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of David Foster, Massachusetts (1742-1835). Record of service previously given.

STURDY, FIDELIA P. WEBBER (Mrs. Albert W. Sturdy), gt.-granddaughter of Nathaniel Page (1742-1819); private in Lieut. Abbott's Co., Lexington Alarm, April 19th, 1775.

BROWN, PAULINE H. MOORE (Mrs. Alexander D. Brown), gt.-granddaughter of John Moore, New Hampshire (1731-1809); Captain of Col. Stark's Regt., April 23d, 1775; appointed Major, June 18th, 1775.

PHILLIPS, HARRIET MALVINA (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Ebenezer Adams, Rhode Island (1732-1799); Captain of Elliott's Regt., R. I. State Artillery, 12th Dec., 1776 to 1779.

CASE, MARIA ADELINA (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Asahal Case,

Connecticut (1757-1840); private in Capt. Bostwick's Co., Col. Webb's Regt., 1785; private in Capt. Titus Watson's Co., Col. Burwell's Regt., Feb., 1776; private in Capt. Timothy Gaylord's Co., 1777.

CURTIS, GENEVIEVE T. YOUNG (Mrs. Nelson Curtis), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Ezekiel Tolman, Massachusetts (1740-1825) Lieutenant of Capt. Hopestall Hall's 2d Co., April 19th, 1775; Lieutenant of Capt. Seth Turner's Co., 1776; Lieutenant of Capt. John Bradley's Co., Aug. 14th, to Nov. 30th, 1777; also served in Capt. Summer's Co., from March 1st to April 4th, 1778.

YOUNG, SUSAN T. COOKE (Mrs. William H. H. Young), gt.-granddaughter of Ezekiel Tolman, Massachusetts (1740-1825); record of service previously given.

COOKINHAM, MARY C. SHERMAN (Mrs. Henry J. Cookinham), gt.-granddaughter of Lawrence Schoolcraft, New York (1759-1840); Adjutant of Col. Peter Vrooman's 15th Regt., N. Y., Militia; re-appointed, Feb. 20th, 1778.

MEAD, SARAH CORWIN (Mrs. Charles Durkee Mead), gt.-granddaughter of Jebez Bruen, New Jersey (1750-1814); private, Morris County, New Jersey, Militia during the Revolutionary War.

ANDERSON, KATHARINE L. (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Richard Clough Anderson, Virginia (1750-1826); Captain of 5th Virginia, March, 1776; wounded at Trenton, 26th Dec., 1776; Major of 6th Virginia, 10th Feb., 1778; trans-

ferred to 1st Va., 14th Sept., 1778; wounded at Savannah, 9th Oct., 1779; was on parole, 12th Feb., 1780, with rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

ANDERSON, SALLIE (Miss), gt.-granddaughter of Richard Clough Anderson, Virginia (1750-1826). Record of service previously given.

PARSONS, CAROLINE E. PIERCE (Mrs. Edwin A. Parsons), gt.-granddaughter of Joshua Chase, New Hampshire (1740-1822); private in Spaulding's Co., 1776; private in Capt. Emerson's Co., 1776, Reed's Regt.

BATES, MARY H. BARKER (Widow of George C. Bates) gt.-granddaughter of Phinehas Freeman, Connecticut (1748-1797); private in Lexington Alarm Co., May 6th, to Oct. 11th, 1775; Sergeant in Capt. Jamison's Co., Sept. to Oct., 1775.

ROE, ELIZABETH MORRIS VAN BOKKELEN (Mrs. Alfred Roe), gt.-granddaughter of Antony Morris, Pennsylvania; volunteer, wounded while rendering service to Pennsylvania troops at Chester, 1777; declined a commission on account of his injuries.

LYON, ADNA MAUDE MAYNARD L. (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of John Lyon, Connecticut (1730-1778); private in Capt. Ephraim Manning's Co., Col. Israel Putnam's 3d Connecticut line, May to Dec., 1775.

CUMMIN, ELLEN P. CHURCH (Mrs. Robert Irwin Cummin), gt.-granddaughter of John Pearson, Pennsylvania (1740-1829); 1st Lieutenant

of 11th, Penna., 13th of Nov., 1776; Captain 7th Sept., 1777; transferred to 1st Penna., 1st of Jan., 1783.

JOHNSTONE, CLARA EMILY KNOX (Mrs. Alexander E. Johnstone), gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of William Knox, Massachusetts (1721-1781); Member of Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, 1775; Captain of 6th Co., Col. John Mosely's Regiment, April 26th, 1776; Captain of Lieut.-Col. Timothy Robinson's Regiment, October, 1776; resigned, January 19, 1779.

EICHOLZ, NELSINE PEPPER SMITH (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Joseph Inslee, New Jersey; private in Capt. Hunt's Co., 1st Regt., Hunterdon County, New Jersey, during the Revolutionary War.

SELVAGE, ELIZA A. COUCH (Mrs. Henry Selvage), gt.-granddaughter of Aaron Hull, Connecticut (1736-1830); private of Capt. John Couch's Co., Lexington Alarm, 1775; private in Zalmon Read's Co., May to Nov., 1775; private in Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth Brigade, Aug. to Dec. 29th, 1776; also :—

granddaughter of Abraham Couch, Connecticut (1763-1841); musician in Capt. Mills' Co., March 1st, 1777; enlisted for three years; transferred to Beebe's Co., Sept. 1st, 1778; discharged, March 1st, 1780.

FORD, MARIETTA A. BILLINGS (Mrs. Daniel W. Ford), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Asa Douglass, New York and Connecticut (1715-



1792); major of Col. Bradford Whiting's Regiment, June 16th, 1778.

WOOD, VICTORIA HELEN CLEGG (Mrs. E. Morgan Wood), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of William Shreve, New Jersey; First Major First Regt., Burlington County, New Jersey, Militia, Sept. 28th, 1776; Lieut.-Colonel New Jersey Militia, March 15th, 1777; Colonel, April 18th, 1778, and served to close.

WINTERS, HELEN CLEGG (Mrs. Valentine Winters), gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of William Shreve, New Jersey. Record of service previously given.

MAXWELL, MARY WILSON (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Joseph Spencer, Connecticut (1714-1789); Colonel in Lexington Alarm; Colonel of 2d Connecticut, 1st of May, 1775; Brigadier-General Continental, June 22, 1775; Major-General, 9th Aug., 1776; resigned, 13th January, 1778.

WOOD, ELIZABETH DEARING (Mrs. Guilford S. Wood), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Henry Perrine, New Jersey (1730-1818); private, Minute Man in Monmouth County, New Jersey, Militia, during the Revolutionary War.

CAMPBELL, MARGARET L. DENT (Mrs. Lafayette E. Campbell), gt.-granddaughter of George Dent, Maryland; 1st Lieutenant of 3d Maryland Battalion of Flying Camp, June to Dec., 1776.

BENNET, NELLIE DENT SHARPE (Mrs. John B. Bennet), gt.-granddaughter of George Dent, Mary-

land. Record of service previously given; also:—

gt.-gt.-granddaughter of William Harkins, Pennsylvania (1729-1822); Ensign of Capt. John Mantee's Co., Col. William Chamber's Regt., 3d Battalion, Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania, Associators, July, 1777.

FROST, ADELAIDE W. BRAYTON (Mrs. Albert P. Frost), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Thomas Brayton, Rhode Island (1759-1814); private in Capt. Benjamin Colrine's Co., 1777; was in Sullivan's expedition in the summer of 1778.

PRYER, MARY ELIZABETH HARMER (Mrs. Charles Pryer), gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Robert Ayers, New Jersey (1730 —); private in Capt. Josiah Pierson's Co., 2d Regiment, Essex County, New Jersey, Militia; also as private in New Jersey Continental Line during the Revolutionary War.

HARMER, MARY ALICE MILLER (Mrs. John Hays Harmer), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Robert Ayers, New Jersey (1730 —). Record of service previously given.

COOPER, MARY C. BLUE (Mrs. Nicholas Cooper), gt.-granddaughter of Johannes Van Pelt, New Jersey; private in Capt. Samuel Carhart's Co. during the Revolutionary War.

DAIN, LOUISE HAIL (Mrs. Henry P. Dain), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Jonathan Whitney, Connecticut; Captain of Ninth Regiment of Connecticut Militia, under General Wooster, marched Nov. 7th, 1776, discharged Jan. 23d, 1777.



VAN TINE, ANNA BLAUVELT HELMS (Mrs. George Wesley Van Tine), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of John A. Brinkerhoff, New York (1730-1775); Lieutenant in Capt. Stephen Brinkerhoff's Co., Colonel Dirk Brinkerhoff's Regiment, 1775.

McMAHON, MARY D. SCHENCK (Mrs. J. Sprigg McMahon), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Isaac Peirce, Rhode Island (1749-1821); Aid-de-camp to Gen. Horatio Gates in the year of 1779.

MANSON, MARY ELIZA LANDLEY (Mrs. Alfred S. Manson), gt.-granddaughter of Isaac Tucker, Massachusetts (1756-1837); private in Capt. Josiah Bradley's Co., Colonel Lemuel Robinson's Regt., 1775; private in Capt. Josiah Vose's Co.

of Militia from April 13th to 26th, 1776.

EATON, JANE VASHTI (Miss), gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Asa Church, Massachusetts (1750-1809); minute man, Rutland, Massachusetts, 1775, enlisted 5th March, 1777, in Capt. Wheeler's Co., Col. Nixon's Regt. for the War, served as Quartermaster during his term of service.

CONKLIN, ORPHA MARIA PAGAN (Mrs. Isaac A. Conklin), gt.-granddaughter of David Pagan, of Virginia, who served under Gen. Rogers Clark in his expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes, 1778 and 1779.

MARY C. MARTIN CASEY.

*Registrar-General, D. R.*

Jan. 1st, 1896.

## QUADRENNIAL ANCESTRAL REGISTER.

After the November issue of this magazine had gone to press, the Board of Managers of the General Society Daughters of the Revolution passed a resolution to include in the Quadrennial Register the records of all members admitted before January 1, 1896, hence the book could not be ready to issue to subscribers as advertised.

The Board of Managers awarded the publishing of this book to The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company of Philadelphia, Pa. The contract being with this firm is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the work, and the book will be an ornament to any library, as well as valuable for its historic excellence and reliability.—ED.

## COLONIAL CHAPTER D. R. ANNUAL REPORT.

Meetings were held regularly through the year and were well attended, showing the deep interest the members feel in the welfare of the Society. An annual election of officers was held at the Society rooms November 11, 1895, and resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. A. Steers; Vice Regent, Mrs. DeVolney Everett; Recording Secretary Mrs. R. R. Smith; Corresponding Secretary Mrs. P. M. Thomson; Treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Graham; Registrar, Mrs. H. S. Beattie; Historian, Mrs. Allen Vermilyea; Chaplain, Dr. C. DeWitt Bridgman.

During the year the Chapter has given several most enjoyable entertainments. On the 4th of May, the Chapter invited as their guests the out-of-town Chapters, to witness

Colonial Tableaux arranged by the celebrated artist Charles A. Whipple. Refreshments were served and the younger members participated in dancing. In November, Mrs. A. G. N. Vermilyea presented the Chapter with a beautiful buff and blue banner, emblematic of the Society.

The December meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. E. P. Steers. After the regular business of the day was concluded, refreshments were served and the members were entertained with music and recitations by several well known artists.

The Chapter is steadily growing both in interest and in numbers.

ELLA W. SMITH,  
*Recording Secretary.*

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## BOOK REVIEWS.

NEW YORK, (Historic Towns) by Theodore Roosevelt. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Mr. Roosevelt has a well-earned reputation as an author, and aside from its literary merit, this book will possess fascinating interest to New Yorkers for its graphic portrayal of the discovery, settlement and development of the Island of

Manhattan. His researches have been exhaustive and painstaking, with the result that "New York" is one of the most comprehensive histories of Manhattan Island that has been written. The troubles of the early Dutch settlers with the Indians, the development of the fur trade and consequent prosperity of the settlement, conquest by the

English—each stage of the growth of the town is minutely described, the political, social and religious peculiarities of the different periods being carefully noted, forming interesting and instructive pen pictures of our city from its beginning up to the present time. The work is evidently an honest effort to represent facts as they really existed. Some readers may extract comfort from the fact, which is quite apparent, that corrupt manipulation of politics are not an invention peculiar to New York of the 19th Century. Corruption in politics and in social life and even in the administration of justice were by no means unusual among New Yorkers of the 17th and 18th Centuries. Human nature is very much the same whenever and wherever it is found. While there may be comfort in the fact that we are no worse than others have been, it offers no excuse for an indolent acquiescence in conditions as they exist, but to patriotic citizens it inspires a desire to do everything possible to humanity to better and ennoble our country and make it a land worthy of emulation, to which posterity can refer with pride and benefit. Mr. Roosevelt's book is calculated to inculcate just such ideas in Americans, especially New Yorkers. It would be well if it could be read by all the youth of the land.

AMERICAN LITERATURE, by Mildred Cabell Watkins. American Book Co., New York.

In this little volume the history of American literature is briefly given for the benefit of young Americans. The style is simple, and while brevity rather than condensation has been sought, care has been taken not to encumber the text with unnecessary detail. Under the name of each author prominent in American literature there is a concise biography in which is illustrated personal traits that may have emphasized or given prominence to his or her work. After reading the book one is astonished that so much valuable information can be crammed into so small a space. It is admirably adapted for a text-book for schools and classes.

IN OLD NEW ENGLAND. The Romance of a Colonial Fireside, by Hezekiah Butterworth. D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Butterworth is so familiar to readers of Colonial literature that it is not necessary to refer to his reputation as a portrayer of the romance of the period. The romantic phases of colonial New England and the traditions and social peculiarities of the times, when pictured by his pen, are so charming that one reads one after another of his stories in a maze of delight. Such headings as "The Haunted Oven," "Wych Hazel," "The Jew," "The Miraculous Basket," "Old Bunker Hill," "King Philip's Last Hunt," "Milo Mill's Fourth of July," give an idea of the character of the book, which is peculiarly fascinating.



THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE is so full of matter attractive to those interested in the study of Revolutionary and Colonial History that to call attention to its existence is enough to attract readers and subscribers. The success of this patriotic magazine should be a matter of concern to the Daughters of the Revolution. Let us give it our support.

FORM, which is always interesting to ladies prominent in society, in its December number publishes a good article on the "Daughters of the Revolution," by a "Daughter." The portraits of Mrs. E. P. Steers, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham and Mrs. L. F. Rowe, who were then officers of the society, are excellent.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL boasts of a larger circulation than any publication for ladies in the country, perhaps in the world, and justly so, for its matter is always the best of its kind and the typographical work is excellent. In the current numbers articles by Mary Anderson and Ex-President Harrison are particularly interesting. The Home Journal is always welcome in every library and ladies interested in society affairs cannot afford to do without it.

We have received from Mr. William Beverly Harrison, of New York City, a composition cast of Washington. It is very artistic, being made from the celebrated Houdon statue of Washington.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January contains the first instalment of a biography of Washington by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, beautifully illustrated, which will be exceedingly interesting to the Daughters of the Revolution. The opening gives a graphic description of the condition of the colonies, especially Virginia, at the time of the birth of Washington. No "Daughter" should lose an opportunity to read this work. The readers of this Magazine will also be entertained by an article in the February number of Harper's, "St. Clair's Defeat," by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.\* It is a chapter in American History in which there is not much cause for pride, but the true student of history seeks facts, and Mr. Roosevelt presents them in this article in a very attractive manner. The illustrations are by Zogbaum, and emphasize the text in a telling way.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S JOURNAL has become the American Woman's Magazine, and shows a marked improvement in both size and character. It appeals especially to refined and cultured women.

To say that the ARENA maintains its high standard is sufficient to its many admirers among our readers. Its high moral tone and sound good sense is gratifying to patriotic Americanism.

M. E. D. BEATTIE.

Books reviewed in this Magazine may be obtained from the Treasurer, upon receipt of price.

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\* See frontispiece.

## NOTICE OF MEETINGS, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Quadrennial Election and attendant meetings are now things of the past. Let us if possible bury their memory, and, while endeavoring to forget, fervently hope that no other society may have the misfortune of such an experience.

The "Regular" ticket was defeated by a very small majority (less than twenty). The Secretary General had in her possession more than one hundred and thirty proxy votes which she did not ballot, as the 1896 dues of the members sending them had not been paid.

Of the means and methods employed by the opposition party to win at this election, of its illegality, and of the unprecedented behavior of the members of that party, we will say no more than is absolutely necessary, either now or ever—it is too unpleasant a subject to dwell upon.

In justice to those officers and members of the Executive Committee, whose names appeared on the opposition ticket, we will simply state that they were so used without consent or knowledge of the persons, and that each member so elected has (with I believe but

one exception) resigned from the unsought and undesired position.

The only report received from the General Society to be printed in this issue, is that of the Treasurer General. It speaks eloquently of the unremitting and unselfish devotion to the Society's interests, of every manager whose duty it was to administer to its affairs, as well as for the Treasurer herself, who alone, of all the officers, received a vote of thanks from the new Board of Managers—a significant fact! The unique "resolution" will be found printed with the report.

The President of the Society, whose four years' term of office expired on January 6th, desires to say, that though always willing to sacrifice much for the sake of peace and harmony, preferring to avoid trouble and unpleasantness whenever possible, and considering a dignified silence far in advance of brawling and contentious words, she is fully prepared to sustain her position in regard to the justice of her rulings, and of every action of hers as an officer of the Society.—EDITOR.

# STATEMENT OF TREASURER GENERAL'S ACCOUNT.

From January 1st, 1895, to January 6th, 1896.

## RECEIPTS.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Cash Balance, January 1st, 1895,               | \$527 92   |
| Initiation Fees,                               | 698 00     |
| Annual Dues,                                   | 2,920 75   |
| Application Blanks,                            | 75 33      |
| Stationery,                                    | 4 50       |
| Rent (from Colonial Chapter for use of Rooms), | 25 00      |
| Entertainments and Celebrations,               | 364 00     |
| Insignia a/c.,                                 | 1,569 40   |
| Certificate a/c.,                              | 218 00     |
| Quadrennial Register, D. R., (subscriptions),  | 42 00      |
| Interest,                                      | 36 44      |
|  | <hr/>      |
|  | \$6,481 34 |

## DISBURSEMENTS.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Initiation Fees (returned to applicants),             | \$3 00     |
| Annual Dues (returned to States and Chapters),        | 172 75     |
| Application blanks and circulars,                     | 148 75     |
| Stationery,   | 492 27     |
| Postage,  | 289 01     |
| Expense a/c. and Rent,                                | 527 80     |
| Entertainments and Celebrations,                      | 553 50     |
| Insignia a/c.,  | 1,289 45   |
| Certificate a/c.,                                     | 596 00     |
| Quadrennial Register, D. R., (for clerical services), | 155 00     |
| Cash Balance, January 6th, 1896,                      | 2,253 81   |
|   | <hr/>      |
|   | \$6,481 34 |

Respectfully submitted,

LUCRETIA V. STEERS,

*January 6th, 1896.*

*Treasurer General, D. R.*



## A RESOLUTION.

Miss LUCRETIA V. STEERS—

*Dear Madam—*

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the General Society of the “Daughters of the Revolution,” held on Jan. 18th the following resolution was made and carried. “That the Executive Board of the General Society “Daughters of the Revolution” tender a vote of thanks to Miss Lucretia V. Steers, for the admirable manner in which she has administered upon the finances of the Society, coupled with the assurance of our hearty appreciation of her service to the Society, also that the Secretary be empowered to notify Miss Steers of the action of the Board.”

Respectfully yours,

VIOLA V. HOLBROOK,

Jan. 19/96

*Secretary General D. R.*

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## ANOTHER RESOLUTION.

The following letter (received just as we are going to press), needs no comment, except the statement that the officers of the New York State Society were appointed in the same manner as the officers of every other State Society.—EDITOR.

NEW YORK Feb 10th 1896

Mrs E. P. STEERS

*Dear Madam*

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the General Society “Daughters of the Revolution” held Feb 10th at 156 Fifth Ave the following Resolution was voted, “That the Executive Board Daughters of the Revolution instruct the Secretary to inquire of Mrs. E. P. Steers by what right she calls herself the Regent of the State of New York—there having been no election by the New York members for any State Officers.

An early reply is requested

Respectfully yours

VIOLA V. HOLBROOK

*Secretary General D. R.*

## SONS OF THE REVOLUTION NOTES.



THE MINUTE MAN.

### *To the Reader:*

The dash and daring displayed by Commodore Jones in his expeditions on the coast of Great Britain, and the valuable political results of his great victory in the "Bon Homme Richard" over the "Serapis," certainly entitle his memory to better treatment from his countrymen than the almost total oblivion to which it is fast approaching.

The General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, at their last annual meeting, adopted a resolution appointing a committee to urge upon the present Congress the appropriation of a suitable sum for the erection of a Monument to John Paul Jones, and the following Committee was appointed:

Rear-Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. Navy, of the District of Columbia Society; Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, U. S. Navy, of the New York Society; Captain R. S. Collins, U. S. Marine Corps, of the Pennsylvania Society; O. A. Kirkland, Esq., of the Maryland Society; A. B. Denny, Esq., of the Massachusetts Society.

In view of the importance of this measure, the Committee earnestly request that you will urge upon the Senators and Representatives of your State, the passage of the following bill:

### A BILL

For the erection of a Monument in the City of Washington to the memory of the late Commodore John Paul Jones.

*Whereas*, the flag of the United States of America was first hoisted on the sloop of war "Ranger," by Captain John Paul Jones, of heroic memory, and

*Whereas*, the said "Ranger" was the first ship to carry the Stars and Stripes to Europe, and the first vessel to engage in battle and win victory under said flag, in the capture of his Britannic Majesty's ship "Drake," and

*Whereas*, his brilliant victory in the "Bon Homme Richard" was of inestimable value in gaining for the patriot cause the favorable opinion of other countries, therefore

*Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That a Statue, harmonious in general design with the Statue of Lafayette, already erected at the S. E. corner of Lafayette Square, be erected at the S. W. corner of said Square, facing the Navy Department, in memory of Commodore John Paul Jones, as a slight tribute from this Republic to his glorious services in the cause of liberty, while fighting under the national emblem of his adopted country.

And the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the above-mentioned purpose.

NOTE.—This bill was presented in the United States Senate by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, and in the House of Representatives by Hon. Philip Burrill Low, and referred to the Committee on the Library.





Patrick Henry.

Washington.

Pendleton.



From Harper's Magazine for May. Illustrating Woodrow Wilson's Article "At Home in Virginia."—Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.

LEAVING MOUNT VERNON FOR THE CONGRESS OF THE COLONIES.

# MAGAZINE

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

VOL. IV.

MAY, 1896.

No. 2.

### SILENT WITNESSES.

BY EMMA MERSEREAU NEWTON.

AUTHOR OF "AN ICONOCLASTIC EPISODE," "A BREATH OF HEAVEN," "A PHANTOM PICTURE," "A BIT OF BUNTING," "A WINTER IN FLORIDA," ETC.

### PART VII.

WHILE Major Joshua Mersereau was faithfully discharging his duties as acting commandant at Rutland, his brother John Mersereau appears to have evinced his patriotism by casting in his lot with the troops who had posts on the Delaware and about Philadelphia. We have only a few of the John Mersereau papers, but an account with the United States Government indicates that his services and advances of money must have been of material assistance during the hardships of the campaign in that section of country, and it also evinces personal relations with the Marquis La Fayette. The account in question runs as follows :

"The United States to John Mersereau  
Dr.

To the hire of five Teams as pr arr }  
With Mr. Caldwell's papers }

To appraisement of 4 Do.

To wit 2 at Valley Forge

1 at Reading and one at Warren  
as per Vourhees left &c. —

July 17" 1776

To my Services Under Gen'l Merser }  
To Jan'y 1777 }  
From Jan 1st 1777 to the Close of the }  
War }  
Under the Direction of his Excel- }  
lency the Marquis La Fayette }  
To Traveling Expenses as per order }  
on the paymaster 1004 Dollars }  
From the } £ s d  
6 June 1780 } To Do. for Travil-  
ing Expenses 53½  
dol 21 5 0  
To cash paid to Different  
Persons at the request  
of the Marquis La Fayette :—

To Pd Latourettes for 2 months }  
12 guineas }  
To John Clark 2 months—5 Do }  
To Agher Randolf 2 Do—5 Do }  
To Peter Latourette 2 Do—5 Do }  
To Self and Canon East 2 Do—16 Do }

### CONTRA

1779

March By Cash of Mr. Caldwell as per  
Receipt Given him  
By Do from the pay- }  
master }  
as per Debit Side } 1051 Dol.  
Do of his Excellency—52 Guineas  
for the Different Persons  
as per Debit Side—

Just thirteen days before the



date of the first entry in this bill the Declaration of Independence was signed ; and the third record of time proves conclusively that Mr. John Mersereau must have been with Washington and La Fayette at Brandywine on the 11th of September, 1777, and have retreated with the Continentals to Chester. "The American loss amounted to twelve hundred ; the British to no more than half that number. The Marquis de La Fayette took part in the engagement, and was wounded. The next day the army retired to Philadelphia, and soon after to Reading, where a quantity of stores had been deposited. The retreat was performed without a murmur, although many marched without shoes, and slept on the ground without blankets."

The two armies were now in a state of active contention from Massachusetts to Georgia, and battle after battle marked the dial of American history. From Ticonderoga and Bunker Hill to Germantown the fortunes of war were varied and somewhat depressing to the American cause ; but the pride of England was humbled by the signal victory at Saratoga, and as her hereditary enemy, France, had concluded an alliance with the American commissioners, the British now deemed it a politic move to grant the Colonies all that they had demanded at the beginning of the contest. Therefore an act was passed, declaring that Parliament would not, in future, impose

any tax ; and in the Spring of 1778 commissioners were sent over authorized to proclaim a repeal of all the offensive statutes. The offer was unanimously rejected by Congress, and failing in effecting a reunion by honorable means, the commissioners attempted bribery and corruption.

It was about this time that young Joshua, the son of Major Mersereau, was ordered to Philadelphia to see the French ambassador about an exchange of prisoners. The young man was not permitted to return to the Rutland Barracks, for General Washington had such confidence in his discretion and courage, that he employed him in a secret service that required unusual nerve.

My grandfather in writing of this period says :

"I remained in the service of collecting prisoners at Rutland until May 1778, when I was ordered to Philadelphia and Elizabethtown to see Mr. Girard about an exchange of prisoners ; and remained to gain information about the British for General Washington, by which means he frequently counteracted their movements. I had a small skiff, very light, that two men could carry, which I kept concealed in the cellar of John La Grange's house at Elizabethtown, for the purpose of gaining this information. With the help of friends in the British army I received the *British Register* for Gen. Washington, and also for both the



French and Spanish ambassadors, and arranged to get the New York papers, and other important dispatches for those three. These documents I received in my nightly excursions over the lines. My friends in the British lines were Abraham Banker, Evert Banker, Cornelius Mersereau and Paul Mersereau. They obtained the papers privately and handed them to me.

In the hard winter of 1780 I received word that my presence was wanted as a guide to Lord Stirling's expedition to destroy Fort Richmond. They moved against it with about three thousand men. I was guide to Colonel Hazen's regiment, which I conducted through an unfrequented route, and came in back of the Fort; but the snow was so deep in the valley between the Highlands and the Fort, that we could not attack it, and were obliged to lay in the snow all night. We retreated the next day in safety, with the exception of several men who were frozen to death. We stormed the Blockhouse and carried that with one piece of artillery, and took about fifty or sixty prisoners; but the next morning, at day break, we began our retreat towards Jersey.

"During the war my father and I were so much trusted that we were permitted to pass all guards at all times; and I remained in the secret service of Gen. Washington until May 1782 when my health growing poor from being exposed

nights, physicians advised me to go to sea. The frigate South Carolina had just arrived at Philadelphia from Holland, and I was introduced to Commodore Giullard, and shipped with him. On the 21st of December, 1782 we sailed out of the Capes; and on the 22d early in the morning we saw the British ships, which gave us chase. One was the Diamond of forty guns, the others were the Quebec and the Ostrich. The two latter fell in our wake, the first to the eastward, to pick up the convoy. In the afternoon we struck our colors, and the next day after we made an attempt to rescue the ship but failed in the plan, as the wind blew very hard that day and split our top-sail. Mr. Hunt was to stand by the ammunition chest, and I was to go on deck and see if the coast was clear, then give the word. I was just going to give the word when one of the officers ran up to me, and with a cocked pistol at my breast, ordered me below, and shut the companion-way. We were conveyed to New York, where we remained until the Monday following, then we were conveyed to the Scorpion prison ship, near the Jersey prison ship. The last of January I was let out on parol of honor together with Mr. Hunt."

Returning now to the father of this young man, Major Mersereau, whom we left at Rutland engaged in prosecuting Class for misconduct in seizing the public stores during his absence in Virginia, and for an

attempt to defraud the public treasury by issuing cheaper rations than the returns which he made at headquarters. In regard to this matter we find the following in evidence :

“The Committee of Council upon the complaint of Joshua Mersereau, Esquire, D. C. G., against Daniel Class Esquire A. C. G., Report the following State of the Evidence on said complaint and paper accompanying the articles contained being reduced to these assessed below :

1 ARTICLE.—A deficiency of Provisions, Serving bad provisions and Rice instead of Bread with an intent to defraud the public.

LETTERS FROM GERMAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS.

The complainant produced in support of his charge that they were served with bad & scanty Provisions, and were obliged to give receipts for what they never had ; for bread when they received Rice.

TIM AND SAM RUGGLES DEPOSITIONS.

That the accounts of the Prisoners were well founded, and that application was made to Class for Provisions but could get none, and to prevent their suffering Mersereau Supplied &c.

JOHN RUGGLES & CAPT. P'S DEPOSITION

That by order of Nathaniel Ruggles he delivered Provisions to said Mersereau.

CAPT. DICKEY'S DEPOSITION

That Mersereau's orders on Class for Provisions were in one or two instances disobeyed.

CAPT. HARTWELL'S LETTER & DEPOSITION

That the Prisoners were not duly furnished with Provisions.

To which the Deponent answered that his demanding receipts for what was not delivered was not proved but by German gaugers whose address can not have the force of Evidence.

ONE RETURN PRESENTED IN EVIDENCE

That when Rice was delivered instead of Bread it was noted at the foot of the returns. That the Deponent could get no Flour, this appears by Letters from Messrs Church, Loring, Miller and Tracy Sanford in behalf of Southwick &c—

GEN. HEATH MAY 1779 COL. RICHARDSON LETTER AUG. 15TH 1779

That three days Rice in a Week in Lieu of Bread be issued.

CLASS LETTER TO MERSEREAU

That he (Mersereau) would let him have Flour when he should give up the Bake House.

The deponent further saith that what provisions he had he was willing to give up according to the manner Prescribed.

That it was the duty of Commissary of Prisoners to back returns (meaning endorse them).

That Mersereau refused to back returns.

That issues were to be made but once in a week.

2 ARTICLE.—That he (Class) disobeyed the Orders of his Superior Officer and sent him insulting Answers.”

To support this charge Mersereau produced a resolve of Congress dated Nov. the 7th 1778 :—

Ordering—“That the Commissary of Purchases and Issues and their deputies comply with the Orders of the Commissary General of Prisoners.

ANSWERS OF BOARD OF WAR TO  
QUESTIONS

“That the Commissary of Prisoners provide for Prisoners.

LETTERS FROM ELIAS BOUDINOT  
G. G. P.

“To the same import abundantly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALEX. DICKEY

“That he particularly see that the Provisions to Prisoners are regularly served and proper in Quantity and Quality.

LETTER FROM GEN. BEATTY NOV.  
9TH 1779

That he (Mersereau) be directed by Instructions to A. Dickey.”

A written request from the complainant of November 21st 1779 that he would send him a Copy of his (Class) Orders for Issuing Provisions on which the respondent refuses to send said Copy and charged the complainant with overgrown impudence.

In an Order from the complainant to the respondent to deliver Provisions and Soap, Class refused.

The respondent Answers producing Letters from the Commissary General of Prisoners to Thomas Edwards that no returns were made January 3rd 1880, therefore not backed. That this being an ordinary case the resolve of Congress of November 7th 1778 does not extend to it, therefore not his duty to Issue Provisions in the Gross.

A Letter of November 21st 1779 to the Complainant asking his pardon and declaring misunderstanding his letter which ought to be accepted as full satisfaction.

3 ARTICLE.—That Colonel Class seized the public Stores and appropriated them to his own use.

It is agreed by the Parties that the said Stores are in the said Respondents possession. The Respondent produces Orders from Thomas Edwards Commandant at Rutland to take charge of said Stores and Provisions. This Order the complainant avers was Got from Gen<sup>l</sup> Gates through a misrepresentation against Mr. Pope, whom Class got displaced.

Bearing upon this matter is a deposition which we subjoin below :—

“I, Israel Keith of Boston, being of lawful age testify and declare that I was present when Major Mersereau exhibited a number of charges against Col<sup>o</sup> Class of Rutland to the Council of the State of Massachusetts Bay some time in the last Spring; and upon the day in which said Mersereau was ordered



to support his Charges against said Class, said Council permitted Colonel Class to file what charges he pleased against Major Mersereau and appointed a future day for the hearing of both by themselves and attorneys. Upon which Major Mersereau earnestly requested of said Council that the whole might be referred to a Decision of a Court-martial in order to prevent any considerable expense — But said Council denied his Request & obliged him to proceed in the manner he did.

ISRAEL KEITH "

Boston Jan<sup>y</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1781.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

—Boston Jan<sup>y</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1781. Israel Keith being Carefully Examined and Cautioned to Testify the whole Truth maketh Solemn Oath to the Truth of the Deposition as above by him Subscribed, which is taken at the Request of Major Joshua Mersereau to be used in the action wherein Col<sup>o</sup> Class Plaintiff and Joshua Mersereau Defendant which action being bro<sup>t</sup> to the Superior Court of Common Pleas to be held at Worcester in and for the County of Worcester.

The said Action being mutually referred to Persons chosen by the said Parties, the said Col<sup>o</sup> Class being above thirty miles from the Place of Action not Notified to appear at the taking thereof.

Before me JOHN AVERY "

The following indicates a unique termination to a Military Charge,

and the civil suit which was the outcome of the first grave complaint:—

"The Subscribers, Referees appointed at the Session of the Honorable Superior Court of Common Pleas, holden at Worcester, within & for the County of Worcester, on the Second Tuesday of December 1780, to consider, determine & award, relative to an Action of Trover, wherein Joshua Mersereau of Rutland in said County Esq. was Plaintiff, and Daniel Class of Rutland Esq. was Defendant, as well as all demands of both parties against each other, have attended the service & fully heard all the Pleas & Allegations of the said Parties against each other, excepting the controversy between the said Joshua & Daniel concerning a Store called the State Store, which the said Joshua claimed as his Quarters while Deputy Commissary General of Prisoners, & concerning a Bake Oven belonging to the Public taken & held by the said Daniel —And also excepting all Demands which either party hath for seizing, possessing, using, and obtaining the same & all Damage arising thereby, & all Actions that either party may bring on, or for any such Demand or Damage which exceptions are made by agreement of the parties annexed to the Rule, & have not been by us considered.

And after the hearing aforesaid, We the said Referees have determined & do Award that the said Daniel Class restore to the said

Joshua Mersereau the pipe of Wine, the barrel of beef, the half-barrel of pork, and the five Casks partly filled with salt—mentioned in the said Joshua's Writ, together with the empty Wine pipe belonging to the said Joshua, in the possession of the said Daniel, in the same & as good a State as they now are; that the Articles aforesaid be restored to the said Joshua, or his order on Demand after judgment shall be rendered pursuant to this Award—And in case the said Daniel shall refuse to deliver the said Articles as aforesaid we award that the said Daniel Class pay to the said Joshua Mersereau the sum of two hundred & nineteen pounds lawful money in the New Emission in Lieu thereof (and it shall be testified by two audible witnesses, Freeholders within the County, before a Justice of the Peace that the said Daniel has refused to deliver said articles to the said Joshua at his request, after judgment shall be rendered pursuant to this award, upon a Certificate of said refusal being lodged in the Clerk's Office, that Execution shall without delay for said sum of two hundred & nineteen pounds lawful money of the new Emission against the said Daniel Class, together with the Costs herein awarded to the said Joshua Mersereau) and for the Damages which the said Daniel has sustained by reason of the prosecution before Council & the Complaint for Slandorous words uttered by said Joshua, taking into consid-

eration all circumstances attending the same, & the demand of the said Joshua against the said Daniel of a similar nature, We award that the said Joshua Mersereau pay the said Daniel Class the sum of one hundred and thirteen pounds lawful money in the New Emission as aforesaid, for his Damage in the premises.

And we further award that the said Daniel Class pay the Costs of Court in the Action commenced against him by the said Joshua Mersereau—And that the said Joshua Mersereau pay the Costs of Reference & the Costs on the Action for the malicious prosecution before Council, which Action the said Daniel commenced against the said Joshua returnable at Worcester March Term 1781—And that this be a final end of all controvercies subsisting between the parties, excepting that above referred to taken out of the Rule

DWIGHT FOSTER

TIM PAINE

£. s. p.

Referees Time &c 13-16-0

Expenses at Mr. Woods

Rutland 17-18-0

£31-14-0

Seventeen pounds three shillings & nine pence are only to be taxed—said Mersereau having paid fourteen pounds & ten shillings & three pence, new Money

Rutland Jan<sup>y</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1781—

Attest

JOS. ALLEN, AR.



"RUTLAND March 31st 1781  
To JOHN SPRAGUE,

*Dear Sir:*

The long Dispute between Col<sup>o</sup> Class and myself is reported in a most curious manner. I think near equal to the report of Council, being thus treated Persons who Know nothing of the Circumstances may think my Conduct Reproachable, you being well acquainted with the whole of my Conduct by attending the whole of the Tryals, hearing all the evidence to support the several Curious Charges against me, beg the favor of a line from you respecting my Conduct and Character as a Publick Officer, and whether in any instance I have Deviated from that line of Duty becoming an officer of merit, I wish to have your impartial opinion which I shall esteem as a particular favor,

Your Most obed<sup>t</sup> humble servant  
JOSHUA MERSEREAU

*Sir:*

APRIL 20th 1781

In answer to your Letter, I can really declare that I confound the report as extraordinary as you could well conceive it. I knew your action was well founded, and you ought, in my opinion, to have received damages in the usual way. In actions where I have been concerned you will hardly expect that I give an opinion compromising my relations with my Clients. I am not particularly acquainted with the line of your duty as an officer—can therefore only say that I have

often heard gentlemen of Character, whome I have thought judges in the affair express themselves exceedingly in your favour, had it not been for particular disputes, perhaps every report of yours would have been as much to your advantage:—Be it however as it may as to private animosities, I am obliged to declare your behavior has been that of a Gentleman, and I shall continue to respect you as such.

I am Sir Your very humble  
servant  
JNO. SPRAGUE"

"MARBLEHEAD 28th May 1781  
*To my dear Major:*

\* \* \* \* \*

The treatment you have received from the people of Worcester is truly alarming. How do you intend to get Satisfaction of such a curious set of beings,—take my advice & let Mr. Stearn, Sprague, or some other good man seek Satisfaction for you, w<sup>ch</sup> will undoubtedly be the result of such treatment—any Court, my dear Major, can't produce an instance against you derogatory to the man of *honor* you are upon a sure side, my dear fellow, your character is well known as an *officer*, & you have served your country as reputably as any man in it, you therefore have nothing to fear, take my advice enter into the law with them. Satisfaction must of course follow.

With the most sincere wishes  
of yours

A. H. GATCHEL"



‘*Dear Sir:*

Agreeable to your request I send enclosed the copy Exon Dan<sup>l</sup> Class vs. Joshua Mersereau Esq—an Exon that ought to have been executed by the Common — ! The judg<sup>t</sup> whereon this is grounded was obtained in a very Extraordinary manner, & on no principle that ever Regulated a trial at Law, or in Equity.

The force of Groundless Prejudice is unquestionable—Vain is the force of Argument, reason and truth, when opposed to *predetermination* of Party—

That a Plaintiff should be compelled to pay the Costs & Expenses of the Recovery of Property wrongfully Taken from him (as confessed by the three Referees themselves) is a Legal Absurdity!

When he humbly Petitions for Redress of Grievances, and the Restoration of his Effects—then be prosecuted for publishing a “Malicious Libel,” is an Egregious Perversion of Justice.

This I take to have been your Case. If your Character has Suffered on this score, as you Suggest, Certain I am that when those, who from the Report of your Adversaries have formed opinions prejudicial to your Reputation shall be *undeceived*, your Character will not only be freed from any Disadvantageous Imputations, but also will Stand in Such a Light as will invite all your acquaintances to do their utmost to set you in your former Good Estate, as it bespeaks places of Power and trust.

My affairs requiring my present attention, I have not time to enlarge—But conclude with Requesting you to believe me to be what I really am your sincere friend and very humble Ser<sup>t</sup>

WILLIAM STEARN

WORCESTER, October 16th 1781

to

Joshua Mersereau Esquire.”

(*To be continued.*)



# TRUE COPIES OF OLD DOCUMENTS.

## VI.

(Continued.)

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls & shoes

ALLAN McLEAN

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut Thompson one pair of  
O Overalls & one pair of shoes

JOHN <sup>his</sup>X MARTIN  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O. Overalls JEPETHER LEE

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson One pair  
of O, Overalls

JAMES <sup>his</sup>X HARRIS  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson One pair  
of O Overalls & shoes

JOHN <sup>his</sup>X PARRISH  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson One pair  
of O Overalls and one pair of shoes

WILLIAM <sup>his</sup>X WHEELER  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls & shoes

GEORGE <sup>his</sup>X ST. CLAIR  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson One pair  
of O Overalls JOHN JOHNSTON

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls and one pair of shoes

OLIVER LOSHIER

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls and Shoes

THOMAS HARWOOD

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls & Shoes

BEZALFEEL ACKLEY

Received New Windsor July  
7th 81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson  
one pair of O Overalls and one pair  
of Shoes

FARREL <sup>his</sup>X SUMMERS  
mark

Received New Windsor July 8th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one  
pair of O Overalls & one pair of  
Shoes

WILLIAM <sup>his</sup>X ROBINSON  
mark

Received New Windsor July  
11th 81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson  
one pair O Overalls & one pair  
of Shoes

WM GORTHY

Received New Windsor July  
11th 81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one  
pair of O Overalls & Shoes

ANTHONY PARAS

Received New Windsor July  
11th 81 A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair of  
Shoes and O Overalls

ABIJAH <sup>his</sup>X CRABB  
mark

Received New Windsor July 7th  
81 of Lieut A<sup>r</sup> Thompson one pair  
of O Overalls

JOHN <sup>his</sup>X BROWN  
mark

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-

ron on his Order the Sum of Eighty  
Dollars & Charge the Same to the  
Acc<sup>t</sup> of Your Humble Servt

H CUNNINGHAM Lt

Sept<sup>r</sup> 1780

Lieut Guion R. P. M.

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-  
ron the Sum of Ninety Three Dol-  
lars & Charge the Same to my Acc<sup>t</sup>  
Sept<sup>r</sup> th 1780 THOS COCHRAN  
Lieut Guion R. P. M.

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-  
ron the Sum of One Hundred &  
twenty Dollars & Charge the same  
to my Acc<sup>t</sup>.

Sept<sup>r</sup> th 1780 JAMES FORBES  
Lieut Guion R. P. M.

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-  
ron the Sum of Two Hundred &  
Eighty Dollars & Charge the Same  
to my Acc<sup>t</sup>

Sept<sup>r</sup> th 1780 OLIVER LOSHIER  
Lieut Guion R. P. M.

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-  
ron the Sum of One Hundred Dols  
& Charge the Same to my Acc<sup>t</sup>

THOMAS HARWOOD

Sept<sup>r</sup> th 1780

Lieut Guion

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-  
ron the Sum of One Hundred Dol-  
lars and Charge the Same to my  
Acc<sup>t</sup>

his  
JOHN X MALLET  
mark

Sept<sup>r</sup> th 1780

Capt Lieut Guion R. P. M.

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-  
ron the Sum of Sixty Dollars &  
Charge the Same to my Acc<sup>t</sup>

THOMAS OAKLEY

Sept<sup>r</sup> th 1780

Capt. Lieut Guion R. P. M.

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-  
ron the Sum of Ninety one Dollars  
& Charge the Same to my Acc<sup>t</sup>

DAVID JOHNSON

Sept<sup>r</sup> th 1780

Capt. Lieut Guion R. P. M.

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-  
ron the Sum of One Hundred &  
five Dollars & Charge the Same to  
my Acc<sup>t</sup>

STEPHEN CARTER

Sept<sup>r</sup> th 1780

Capt. Lieut Guion R. P. M.

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-  
ron the Sum of Forty five Dollars  
& Charge the Same to my Acc<sup>t</sup>

WM GORTHY

Sept<sup>r</sup> th 1780

Capt. Lieut Guion

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-  
ron the Sum of Twenty-five Dol-  
lars & Charge the Same to my  
Acc<sup>t</sup>

his  
ISAAC X JOHNSON  
mark

Sept<sup>r</sup> th 1780

Capt. Lieut Guion R. P. M.

Sir

Please to Pay Lieut John Wald-  
ron the Sum of Thirty five Dol-



lars & Charge the same to my  
Acc<sup>t</sup>

his  
John X Lock  
mark

Sept<sup>r</sup> 1780  
Capt. Lieut Guion

Received at Camp August 6th, 1781 of Capt Lt Isaac Guion, one six pounder No. 1, two six pound sponges, & rammers, one ladle, one worm, two trial handspikes two setts of drag ropes, two lint stocks, two port fire stocks, one Gunners bell with implements compleat, one powder horn filled, one tube box, one hundred & fifty tubes, seventy five rounds of round shot fixt for six pounders, twenty five case shot fixt for six pounder, one tumbril & one padlock & key.

THOS MADHIN Capt

Received August 7th 1781 of Capt Lt Guion, sixteen rounds of twelve pounders damaged, thirteen rounds of case shott for twelve p<sup>r</sup> damaged, four rounds of grape shott damaged, five poste fires, one Coil of slow match, & forty five tubes—

Mr F

Received 7th August 1781 of Capt Lt Guion two Common tents; from Capt Doughtys Company

Lt C.

Received for Capt. Doughty's Company at the different periods the under articles—

By Lt Thompson 2 lead Aprons  
2 leather Haversacks  
1 Tin lanthorn  
2 Gun spikes  
1 Sheep Skin

By Capt Lt Guion—1 Park Flag, 5 Bayonet Belts, for Implement straps, 2 alarm cartridges

By Capt Lt Guion—One Waggon, 75 Rounds of Round shot fixt for 12 p<sup>r</sup> 10 Case D<sup>o</sup> two Dozen port fires 150 tubes, one sett of drag ropes, one lint stock, one port fire stock, one trail handspike, one Coil of slow match, 45 sponge tubes, one padlock & key.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 10th 81. Bezaliel Ackley, 1 pr of Shoes—

Aug<sup>t</sup> 24th 1781—

|                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| I Doty                 | 1 pr Overalls            |
| Sergt Forbes           | 1 Shirt                  |
| John Martin            | 1 Vest                   |
| James Lackey           | 1 pr Ov's                |
| David Johnson          | 1 Socks                  |
| Ba <sup>l</sup> Ackley | 1 do                     |
| Ant <sup>y</sup> Brown | 1 Vest                   |
| John Johnson           | 1 Vest                   |
| Casey ———              | 1 Coat & one pr Overalls |
| Elisha Shell           | 1 Hat                    |
| James Bancker          | 1 Vest & 1 pr Overalls   |

From between the leaves of this book, as I opened it, there fluttered out a note folded as was then the custom (when envelopes were unknown), sealed with a red wafer and addressed :

“CAPTAIN GUION,

Sullivan's Coffee House.”

The note reads as follows :

“ Mr. Clarke presents his compliments to Captain Guion and informs him that the Kings Battoes will not go from La Chine till to-morrow. Mr. Clarke intends himself the

pleasure of waiting upon Captain Guion to-day.

Thursday 1st Oct. 1780."

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VII.

LETTER.

STATEN ISLAND, Feb. 20 1786

SIR:—In response to yours of the 5th ultimo, I will say that the esteem and satisfaction which you so feelingly express gives me pleasure, since we are both descendants of the same amiable Patron.

As for politics, I can assure you that we neither disturbed Britton, nor drew the sword until after the *massacre* in Boston and the cruel march to Lexington, when the aged and feeble, who were not able to leave their beds, were murdered in cold blood.

Then and not until then were the oppressed Americans fully roused!

What was the result?

Bunkerhill, where seven hundred men slew twice their number, notwithstanding the fact that the British burned Charleston, in order that they might sneak under cover of the smoke to execute their nefarious designs.

This may suffice to answer who first was the aggressor in commencing the war. You say your Generals deceived King George the Third. True it is, but I believe another set of men deceived him worse, at the expense of blood as well as treasure.

Alas! Alas! The cry of the

orphan, and the wail of the widow ought to make their ears tingle with remorse.

As to the gallantry of our troops, the surrender at Trenton and Princeton, as well as the flight of the British from Westfield, Monmouth, Springfield and Ashswamp ought to be a convincing proof that our men are neither devoid of courage nor skill. The vast quantity of knapsacks which the enemy left on the field, supplied us with an abundance of clothing and paper.

Your enthusiasm about the "BRAVE" Gen. Burgoine would have received a check if you could have seen him escorted through the "Elysian Fields" (?) to Cambridge, where the hero humbly retired.

I have not time to enumerate other incidents of the Revolution; and shall only express a wish that you may retreat from the position, which you so strenuously advocate.

Otherwise I shall be under the necessity of calling to your notice the errors of your King, which at present I wish to avoid.

You certainly must believe that either *fear* or *wrong* information led your leaders astray.

I shall now conclude by wishing you health to enjoy *all* the good things that those Elysian Fields, which you alluded to abound in.

I am with regards,

Your obedient servant,

JOSHUA MERSERAU.

To PAUL MERSERAU

London England.

Extract from a letter written by  
Abr<sup>m</sup> Bancker to Joshua Mer-  
sereau, Dated Castletown, Staten  
Island, June 11<sup>th</sup> 1799:

“My friend Co<sup>l</sup> Rutgers, to whom  
I can apply for almost any Favor,  
is now wanting to make up a sum  
of 50,000 Dollars to pay to the  
General Government, for acco<sup>t</sup> of  
the old Gen<sup>l</sup> who is gone to rack,  
all those Lands, the Deed for which  
I had recorded this winter, are for  
sale at the Tontine Coffee House  
the 23<sup>d</sup> July. I wish I knew how  
to designate the good from the  
Bad, in order that the Col. might  
avail himself of the opportunity of  
making an advantagious Purchase.  
New Lands are in no demand here.  
About 100,000 acres were put up  
at the T. Coffee House last Monday  
week, whether any were struck off,  
I cannot tell. This Letter leaves  
me very unwell. I shall bear you  
on my mind continually, and after  
I have been my intended route, I  
shall write to you by Post or some  
other safe conveyance. My Love  
to your Wife and family, and be  
assured that I am, with sincere es-  
teem & regard

Your affec<sup>t</sup> Friend,

ABR<sup>m</sup> BANCKER.”

### VIII.

COPIES FROM A SCRAP-BOOK.

The face of this document reads  
as follows:

“An accompt of the Loss and  
Damage the Baptist Church  
meeting in Tredyffrin in the  
County of Chester &<sup>c</sup> sus-

Sept 17<sup>th</sup> 1777

tained by the British Army  
under the Command of Gen<sup>l</sup>  
How, Viz the Sacramental  
Dishes, Such as Two puter  
Dishes Two pint puter Tank-  
ards a Diaper Table Cloth,  
one bible of the British lan-  
guage also a Chang of Rai-  
ment for the Administration  
of Baptism—Viz two linen  
shirts, two pair of Draws and  
the lock of the Chest they  
were in; Destroyd also on the  
parsonage farm 135 panel of  
fence Equal to 810 Railes—

The whole amount Return<sup>d</sup>, is  
£ s d  
6-8-6

without the flower and bag”

“The loss James Davis of Tredy-  
ffrin Sustained by the above s<sup>d</sup>  
Army at the same time.

Viz one spade, one new grubing  
hoe, the flower of 2½ bushels of  
wheat and bag.”

On the back of the document as  
follows:

“An account of a Sacrilidge  
Committed in the Baptist meeting  
house in Tredyffrin in the County  
of Chester in the State of Pensylv<sup>a</sup>  
by some of the British army under  
the Command of Gen<sup>er</sup> How in  
their way from the head of Elk to  
Phila<sup>d</sup> in the 18<sup>th</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> Days  
of Sept<sup>r</sup> 1777 when S<sup>d</sup> meeting  
house was broke open and stole  
from thence.

“Accmpt.  
the Baptist Church,  
&  
JAMES DAVIS.”



A separate slip of paper reads thus :

" May 2. 1777 / Rec<sup>d</sup> there of James Davis the Sum of Seven pounds four Shilling Interest on a bond Conditioned for the payment of Thirty pounds Church Stock I say Rec<sup>d</sup> for the use of Jno. Davis Mins<sup>r</sup>.

P SARAH DAVIS."

Another runs thus :

" An Acco't of the Funeral Expences of the Reven'd ; Mr. John Davies late of Trediffrin Township in Chester County. —

October 19th, 1778.

The Funeral Charges Amount to forty-three pounds thirteen shillings & nine-pence, £43: 13s.: 9d .

The Execut<sup>rs</sup> of the Deceased, Dr to James Adams for his Keeping Nine Months and twenty-five days at Nine pounds per month which amounts to

£88 : 10s. : 0d.

to one Quart of Wine & one Quart of Spirits which he had in his life time which I paid for ; wine 35/ 0 Spirits 25/ 0 £3 : 0s. : 0d.

Doctor's Charges yet, Unknown.

Frd James Davis I would be very glad you would come up soon to settle the above accompt, for the people want their Money and is often at me for it, and I look Upon it very unreasonable for me to pay it and ly out of it any time, owen Thomas sent me a few lines Concerning a Cane Staff which belonged to his father which he lent the old Gentleman During his life,

I would be glad you Could Oblige him and bring it up with you.

No more at present Yours &c.

JAMES ADAMS.

January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1779.

the particulars of the above account I'll produce on the Day of Setling."

Still another tells us that at a meeting of "The Elders and Ministers of the Several Congregations" held "at Philadelphia ye 24<sup>th</sup> of Sep<sup>r</sup> and Continued by adjernment to ye 28<sup>th</sup> of ye same; 1743," among much other weighty business transacted was a series of questions and answers from which we quote one as being singularly pertinent.

"Query 3<sup>d</sup> Whether the women members has a Vote in the Church to Choose a pastor or Officers in ye Church or to Deside Any Other Matter that ye Church Shall Agree to Be Desided by Votes.

Answ<sup>r</sup> That In I. Cor : 14 : 34 & 35, is ye Rule in this Case & Ought to be Maturely Considered here. If then : ye Silence Enjoyned Upon women be taken so Obsoletly, as that they must keep Entire Silence in all Respects whatsoever, yet notwithstanding it is to be hoped they may have as members, ye Liberty Allowed to Give a Mute Voice By Standing or Lifting ye hand or ye Contrary to Signafie their Consent or Disent to ye thing proposed, & so Augment ye numbers on one or Both Sides of ye Question—But with the Consent of Authors & Causuists such

Obsolute Silence in all Respects whatsoever Can not Be Intended, for if so, how Shall a Woman Make a Confession of her faith to ye satisfaction of ye Whole Church, or how Shall ye Church Judge Whether a Woman be in ye faith or no. And how Shall a Woman Offended (after private Regular proceeding with an Offending member) tell it ye Church as she is Bound to do (if ye Member prove Obstinate) By ye Rule: Math: 18: 17. how Shall a Woman do, if She Be an Evidence to a Matter of fact, Shall she suffer ye Church to Grope in ye Dark with a Doubtfull affair for want of her Evidence to Clear it up. Surely no how shall a Woman Defend her Self, if wrongfully acused: this is a priviledge of all human Creatures By ye Law of Nature, not abrogated by ye Law of God.

Therefore There Must be times & ways in & By which women as Members of ye Body May Discharge their Conscience & Duty to God & Man as in ye Cases afores<sup>d</sup> & ye Like & they May at Least Make a Brother a Mouth to ask Leave to Speak, if not to ask it themselves; & a time of hearing is to be allowed for that is not Inconsistent with ye Subjection which they Ought By the Law of God & Nature to Observe nor Ought they to Open ye floodgate of speach in An Imperious Tumultuous Masterly Manner.

hence ye Silence with Subjection Enjoyning on women in ye Church

of God Must Intend such a silence as Excludes all Women, Whomsoever from all Degrees of Teaching Ruling Governing Dictating & Leading in ye Church of God, Yet May their voice be taken as Above said, But if a womans Vote be Singular her Reasons Ought to be Called for, heard and Maturely Considered without Contempt."

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### IX.

#### AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

"An humble description of the youth, and after travels, observations, experience, and vicissitudes, dangers, and Providential escapes of the author of this narrative."

CHARLES LA HATT.

"I was born in the extensive ancient Fortress of Rhinefels, its extent  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference, encompassing a mountain, and a small city St. Goar Walled, on the bank of the celebrated River Rhine, on the 22nd of July 1764. The Territory of this region on both sides of the river at that time belonged to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassell (now to the King of Prussia) the district about 20 miles long was called the (graffshaft) County of Catson Ellnbogen. The Religion generally protestant. A part of Germany formerly called Catania by the Romans. The City St. Goar and the Fortress, was garrisoned by a Regiment called Wutgenow, and a Company of Artillery, named after the governor, after his Death it was called Landgrave. — My Father



was Bassonist in the Band of Musicians, and Compositor of Music for a large Company of Popish Priests, and Monks Inhabiting a great Monestery called Bornhoven, In the Territory of Treves 9 miles down the river, my Mother Employed herself in making Shirts and ruffles for the officers of the garrison, Thus the Family obtained a Competence of living. I was the eldest of the children, had four Brothers born who died with the small pox except the 3<sup>d</sup> Johann Henrieck who grew to manhood, and one sister Chatharine who also lived, my grandfather Johannis Peusch was Engineer of the Fortress. My grandmother Margaret Wille of Hirsfelt in lower Hessia. My Father's Father was an officer in the university of Marburg, in upper Hessia 130 miles distant, who lived 104 years, before I was 4 years old I attended the free Lutheran school in the City of St. Goar, There was a good attentive master Mr. Bengal, so I made progress in the learning attainable in those days. Alass for the lack of books, first the A. B. C. Book Comprehending 10 leaves of Pasteboard sufficient however to teach a child to read, then the Lesser and then the greater Luthers Catechism, a copy of the Psalms in large letters, then the Bible, this is all. Singing hymns was practiced daily, all the school had to attend Prayermeeting half an hour at noon daily, I could read the Bible before I was 5 years old, as well as

now, being 84. My mother made a journey to Hirshfeld to see her mothers relations, on returning I was left at Hesse Cassell with some friends, to attend latin school here I stayed nearly a year, and things did not work convenient, now a little over 9 years I was taken back to Rhinefels, in these Excurtions I saw much veried Country, a number of Cities such as Giesen, Marburg, Wetzlar, Capell Melswngen, Hesse Homburg, Hirshfeld &c. all the Country I saw was not crowded with inhabitants, fertile, all were contented, and cheerful, hospitable, showing their humane feelings towards strangers which is prevalent among germans, especially in cousinship, if this can be ascertained from the first cousin even to tenth. When a little of ten years old, in the year 1774 my Mother made journey to visit her Brother Major George Peusch at Hanau 14 miles above Frankfort on the Main, she took me for company, in going up the Rhine, we saw a number of noted Cities and as the Passage was needs slow, being drawn with more or less Horses, even large vessels, from Holland, we stopped at most of them. Such wer Over Wesel, Bacherach, Hochheim, here the celebrated Rhenish wine is made. Bingen with its manse Tower in the middle of the river, here many popish miracles have been wrought, prodigies are often seen, the mountains Sing at night, — a devoted popish City. Next comes Lorch, then the noted



Mentz (or Mayence) famous for claiming invention of printing, however true that may be, it is true that they possess a copy of the first Bible printed on Wooden Types, it is a large well fortified City, doing a goodly business, lying above the mountains, the Country is mainly level, the soil rich, the climate healthful, but Alass popery casts a dark shade on all beauties, it then belonged to the arch bishop of Mentz, but now to the Landgrave of Darm Stadt, a protestant, here and opposite the Main enters into the Rhine. We therefore proceeded to Frankfort, a fine walled and very ancient city, it is not only a mart for Merchandize, but it is actually the Capital of germany, for here, the titular Kings of the Romans were Crowned, and here the german regular Diet has always Assembled and even at this time 1848, the new Diet is Convoked at Frankfort, this City has always been a republic for many centuries past, it is a protestant City, Containing many excellent institutions, contains an enlightened Population and its seemy annual Fairs are celebrated all over Europe we proceeded to Hanover by land, in a stage, found Uncle Major Peusch and Family well, and were Cordially received, here the Court of the 3 Sons of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassell was established. the reason why their mother wife of the reigning Landgrave Frederick with his sons seperated from their Father was as follows, Frederick prior to

the 7 years war aimed to obtain the office of commander in chief by the popish party against Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick, his Powerful Competitor, turned Papist the former a pious Protestant prince, The Lady of Frerick was a very Pious Zuinglian, and so were all the Inhabitants of lower Hessia Professedly, this caused the seperation. This Pious Lady abhorred the Idea of living with a popish husband, who she knew was a hypocrite, she therefore went to Hesse Hanau, her three sons with her, who were also disgusted, sensible sprightly young men, I have seen the Father often, the Mother Built a Prayer house for herself among shruberry in a splendid garden, where she spent half of her time in Solitude, to avoid the tumult of the Palace, this Prayer house I have seen by walking through the garden, she died at Hanau before I was there, her sons were there in their best days, they Studied with Uncle George Peusch mathematicks, and Engineering, one hour daily, so that I knew them, and took some small notice of me then a young boy. There never was any reunion with the Father of the Princes to the day of his Death, of this a little more in another place, my Mother and myself returned by water down the Main, and Rhine to Rhinefels, not many months after, my grandfather Peusch died. In the year 1775 was the most productive vintage ever known within the memory of man, the quality su-

perior also, mostly the white water grape, I helped in the gathering, at this time the rumor Came of the great Rebellion in British America and that Britain had applied to our Landgrave for 12,000 soldiers to help subdue the rebels in America, a great alarm ensued among the Inhabitants, soon the reality came, an order from Cassell to draft, drill and equip, 700 young men in the County of such an age, married or single, there was hurry and Bustle in business, Women Crying for sons, Wives for their husbands, but go they must, great work for the officers and sergeants of the garrison, the young men were torn from their homes and drilled in the fortress, shut up at night, a very few scaled the Walls, some retaken and severely Punished with gauntlet. thus three months Passed, on the eleventh of February 1776, we crossed the Rhine through the broken ice, I say we, my Father had engaged me to the Chief Surgeon of the Regiment as a student and apprentice, to go with him (Doctor John Allhausen), on we went, through Muddy roads, passing through several cities, and made halt a few days at Marpurg there was my grandfather 104 years of age, and two daughters, some other relatives, I spent my time agreeably, was Conducted with some others, to University Hall, to the Castle on a high Mountain, to a high Tower with winding stairs to ascend to the upper room; around the upper part of this tower

is a Sheet Copper altana, with a very low bannister to go round the Tower, but I dare not venture the experiment, some did, the prospect from that elevation is immense. We again went to the University Hall through most of the rooms, one of these rooms, a large gothic apartment, was the place where Martin Luther had his bitter Discussion on the Eucharist, Especially on the words, "This is my Body," Zuingle the respondent, The young landgrave, a prince well instructed in the Scriptures, wept at Luther's obstinacy, see DeAubigne's History of the reformation, 4th vol. Taking leave of my aged grandfather and aunts, we proceeded to Lower Hessia, quartered in the City of Gutensberg, about the Middle of May, we advanced through Cassell towards Hannover, Larnspingen was the first town in Hanover we came to, thence to Russdorf, and Göttingen, a university city, very famous for Literature, here the celebrated Mosheim resided, and wrote Church history, thence to Hildesheim and Himmels thür (heaven's gate) Bishopbrück with Territory.

We then Passed Gandershem in the Dutchy of Brunswick, where the aged, Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick stood on a piazza to see a favorite regiment which had served under him during the seven years war. We passed several cities in Hanover until we arrived in the beautiful city of Otterndorp, 3 miles from Elbe, on the way we lodged over night in a Vil-



lage where was a boy about my age who had small Pox. I was afraid of having Caught the infection, and so it proved in Walking one afternoon to see the river and Shipping, I was taken with vomiting all the way back to quarters, when I came home the good man of the house, a wealthy merchant, had me taken care of, the servants put me between two feather beds, in the morning I was broken out with the small pox, what to do was a problem, we had to remain a number of days to wait for the Fleet, to take the troops on board, orders for marching came, my situation was almost hopeless, the Merchant said let him remain, and when he gets well, I will send him to America, but no I must go, well then, I will send him to the Seaport in a carriage, it was done on a Feather bed, on the shore, the Troops were mustering (the name of the port was Rutzebüttel) by Col. Forsyth, agent for the King, a real gentleman, now a question arose will it be safe to put this boy on board a ship with 250 soldiers a ship's Crew, with the Commander in Chief, General Kniphausen, and all his staff, three Doctors, &c., the agent appointed a Committee to investigate the matter, and it was found that every soul for that ship had gone through smallpox, all this day I lay on a bridge, in the sunshine, (such a Providence I never heard of, God was in it,) they then Conveyed me on board, put in a berth, in the

hold, they attended on me, especially one of the generals Valets, a Christian he must have been, as he came two or three times a day to see how I was, the gen<sup>l</sup> sent from his table such things as he thought I could eat. The Fleet passed on to Portsmouth, England 800 Miles. I knew nothing many days, was blind twenty-five days, an annoyance and a nuisance to all in the ship's hold, 250 Soldiers they all Pitied me, with unexampled patience, yet in hopes of my demise from hour to hour, and no wonder. Whilst I was yet stock blind I began to recover, the Fleet anchored a number of days at Portsmouth, some officers, etc. went to the City, they brought me lemons and sugar in abundance, they had to cut them and put them in my hand for I could not see. Went to Sea, in a storm some of the ships received injury, had to return with the whole fleet to Plymouth Sound, one of my eyes had partially opened, they took me on the deck to air, the first time in four weeks. I had a dim view of the land, this is all I saw of England for this time.

The Fleet proceeded again, bound to Halifax, N. S., went slow, had to wait daily more or less for the Holland Hired Ships, Clumsy Structures, went slow through the Water, Weather became very warm, had ventilating Bags hung up to air the hold, nine weeks we fared Sumptuously, to every mess was given a pudding bag,



twice a week every mess received a suitable quantity of flour, raisins, and suet, other days oatmeal Porridge beef and Pork, with  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a lb. of ships Bread per Diem, and a ration of Rum, Sailing on with Light winds we fell among the Azores (Western Islands belonging to Portugal) we sailed close to the Isle Piso 12,000 feet high, Teriava, Fayal, St. Michal 9 in all, had some storms three Frigates for Convoy, one of them Captured an American Privateer, of ten guns, and 100 men, from Boston, by which we were informed that the British had got Possession of New York, accordingly the Fleet aimed for that Port, instead of Halifax, our Provisions and Water fell very low, came to half rations no more Pudding, lay becalmed about three weeks, the scurvey began to prevail alarmingly, rations reduced again to one third, and still less, alarm began to Prevail, but finally on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October we discovered Land, hope began to fill the men ——— on the twenty-second we sailed into the Harbor of N. York, found the City nearly half Burned to the ground Provision was obtained, only one Died on the Passage at Sea, and that was the mate of the ship, the sick sent to the Hospital, on the 24 or 25, a large number of Transport boats, carried the Army to Miles Square, twenty two miles up the East river there they landed, then marched three miles, encamped, Provided Fresh beef, made soup to strengthen

them, for their weakness was such that they could go no further, in three days took Fort Independence with but little opposition, then marched Southwestward towards Fort Washington. The American Army retreating to shut themselves up in that Fort, we encamped under the brow of a hill  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles north of the Fort, we lay there until the sixteenth of November (in the mean while the Americans had cut down the Primitive Trees to barricade the road, all this was a great obstacle to their enemy in advancing). The British Army advanced, the valley and ascend barricaded, the Americans had great advantage by Standing behind the Trees, on the side of the mountain, every one taking his mark, the storming and Battle lasted from 8 in the Morning until three in the afternoon, within the square of three quarters of a mile, I presume I saw not less than 700 of Hessians and English Soldiers on the ground the killed and wounded, (one history says 1,200) the Americans having surrendered, lost about 20 killed and a few wounded, but the whole being taken Prisoners 2,600 were the next day marched to New York and Imprisoned in the Bridewell and Rhinelanders Sugarhouse, to be Poisoned and Starved to Death. The British also marched and encamped near the city, somewhere — Where grand street now crosses from West to East, about the 20<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> Part of the Army, say 7000 were embarked

to take Possession of Rhode Island, I had to go with them we Arrived in Newport harbor about the first of December met with no opposition. The Inhabitants mainly left the Town, and Island, and now the first snow fell for that season, we had to lie in tents for a number of days, after this the troops were quartered in forsaken houses, this winter was severe, Fuel very Scanty, many houses were pulled down for fire wood, late in the Spring the Army were encamped at the north end of the Island, lay there all summer committing depredation on the inhabitants, sending detachments on the neighboring shores to steal cattle, sheep &c, went into winter quarters my master into Newport, billeted at the house of Mr John Howard, a strong whig.

This Winter like the former, an Idle life, cold weather, scant fuel the soldiers broke up the wharves of the City to Burn, Provision scanty for the Troups, a little ship Bread, Rice, finally all failed, except Codfish, taken from the quakers of Nantucket Spring arrived the same Idle manuevers as the Past season.

Early in the Summer the Americans from Providence achieved a Yanky Prank, seven Men in a boat, with muffled oars, in the night, passed by the British Guardships, and stole his Excellency General Prescott Commander in Chief of the British Army, by securing the Sentinel first then taking the general in a sheet in which he lay, undressed, and Hurried Silently by

through a gully, and Barley field, to the boat, made good their return to Providence, the army was called out their general was gone, and and they were all mum. In the middle of July Count D'Esteng with 13 sail of the line, and four heavy Frigates made his entrance into Newport harbor, The Ville de Paris was his Flag Ship 110 guns Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan the Commander of the American Army with 20,000 men took Possession of the Island driving the British into a narrow compass, to about four square miles, including Newport, here they remained a number of days, gave the British opportunity to throw up breastworks, the Americans encamped on the opposite ridge of land, shells and cannon-balls were Reciprocated, day and night, nothing of importance effected on either side, a little mosquito Fleet appeared at mouth of the Harbor commanded by Lord Howe, Comprised of 2 or 3 Frigates, with few Privateers, and Wood boats, now the god of heaven interposed, unparalleled within the memory of man a tremendous N. E. storm left not a tent standing in either army. The French shipped their Anchors, went to sea were dismasted, in a few days, nine of them shewed themselves, at the harbor mouth, went to Boston, and Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan retreated, and the British followed, and a bloody Battle ensued at the North of the Island, thus all this summers Business was Worse than Worthless. We now remained in



the usual Position, doing nothing but Mischief on every opportunity which presented itself, the year ended, We still remained till July 1779 when ships came from N. York, to take a part of the garrison away, We were among the numbers, others from N. York joined us, an expedition under Gen<sup>l</sup> Tryon was carried out, first New haven in Connecticut was attacked, the eastern part was burned, with store houses on long wharf at the City, Americans defended themselves as could, some killed and wounded in scirmishing, this lasted three days, we landed next at Fairfield, the same farce was perpetrated with the Burning of that Beautiful Village here was more firing, Several times, Cannon and Musket Balls threw up the dust around me, I made my escape on board the ship the third day, this Aursonic expedition lasted  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days, next was the Peacefull and handsome Village of Norwalk, here was fighting, with the Mil tia, they drove Tryon hard, we had to scamper rather expeditiously; the Village was totally Destroyed, we had to hurry on board small Sloops Crowded to excess, weather very hot, a storm arose, we run into Huntington bay in Long Island not any water to drink in two days, suffered greatly, we then removed to Flushing scattered among the inhabitats untill December, then moved to New York City for Winter quarters. The latter part of this month the Winter set in gradually, it eventually

proved to be the hard winter of 1780 noted in annals, when I may say, I suffered more than one Death. And yet I live, by God's long suffering. My accommodation for lodging was if I should describe it, it would not be Credited, the cold 6 weeks was intense, firewood could not be had, without great cost, the Gov<sup>t</sup> broke up 60 Ships for themselves and garrison, the Citizens burnt up their furniture all the rivers and bays were frozen, the Americans had wood land, the British had long island.

Towards the Spring I became helpless, was sent to the hospital, here I lay ten weeks, then joined my Master with the Army at Dobb's Ferry, they lay there all the Summer in tents, in Westchester County 25 miles from New York, and what is remarkable, the Army, as an Army never got any further, during the 7 years at war, a few expeditions by small detachments were made occasionally further north, to plunder and burn, but not to conquer, in the Fall returned to quarters in New York, remained there that whole Season, in September my Spirit rose at once, looking into the retrospect, on the usage I had received, from one whom I have faithfully obeyed for 5 years and a half ready to attend every call by night and by day, do all Manner of drudgery, suffer much degradation, one thing was, when the Faculty came together to Dissect a dead Subject, my master lectured until midnight,



and longer, they left me alone, to prepare corpse for interment, here, I had to pick up the flesh, hide, limbs, &c. put them into the abdomen. It was disgusting business, I was also neglected in Provision for Clothing, &c. I resolved to leave my station, asked for an honorable dismissal, this was refused, I said I shall Desert, and if I am taken, you may do your Pleasure with me, in a few days I received some good words, but Persisted in my determination, I then received a testimonial in German as he was not Capable to give me any other. A gentleman Tom Jarvis an officer in a British Troop of horse, took me with him to Long island, to do I knew not what, we lodged at Westbury, he left me at home and was mostly absent with his Troop at Hemstead, occasionally he came home and in the night we went to a Certain Creek on the north Coast, where he met a number of smugglers from Connecticut with Provisions, they held a whig Conference, and from him received intelligence of the situation of the British army, he was a Tory with his employers but a whig at heart, he obtained high Wages, and acted the spy. In two months I went to Hempstead and engaged to attend a store for Mr. Vanmater, here I remained until the next year. After Cornwallis was captured in Virginia with his army we removed the Concern to Brooklyn, in March 1783 Peace was proclaimed, I remained stationary,

untill November, the British Army evacuated the City of New York the 25th Mr. Vanmater took Passage on board the Tarrier, a private Ship belonging to two quakers Nickson & Andrus, Brothers in law; Mr. Vanmater invited me to go with him, paid my Passage, and furnished me with money" \* \* \* " We sailed the Same day the great Fleet did, went to Sandy hook Anchored one night, then went to Sea alone, as we had no Concern with the Fleet. The fourth day reached the Gulph Stream, With a north east Storm a tremendous sea, but floated in Warm water, hot from the West indies, of course the Weather was warm, Proceeded Eastward in Lat. 45, a heavy gale, broke in the Bulkhead (a partition between the main deck, the Steerage and Cabin) we were in Danger of foundering, But Providence gave relief, we thanked God, and went on, in entering the British Channel, the Wind came a head, We were Compelled to run into Plymouth Sound, lay there a week, Arrived in London the beginning of Feb'y took Lodgings, and board in Pimlico, near Buckingham house the Kings Palace, looked out for employment, found a small german school, but my old friend Mr. Daniel Van Mater, being not very well in health, Persuaded me to remain, not wishing to be left alone; in the month of September removed Lodgings to Newington a Village Joining on the South of the Burrough of Southwark,

where there was a Pious Landlord."

Through the influence of this Landlord and others with whom he was thrown, and the eloquent preaching of Rowland Hill, La Hatte was led to exchange his Lutheran religion for the Baptist, the details of which we will omit, also the places of interest he visited in and about London.

"I once more desired to see my native Country, and relatives in Germany, my Friend furnished me with five guineas for travelling expenses, I started from London for Holland the first of Sep<sup>r</sup>, arrived the third day at Helvotsluis. Put into a haven called Minersen, tarried one night, next day Sunday, regular boat gone a number of Passengers hired an extra boat, the Wind being fair, we arrived at Rotterdam in four hours, a City of 55,000 Inhabitants, Commercial and Busy. I put up at a tavern, which full of Flemings and French, I took a Walk to the river Side, leaning over a Post, a grave Slender old man, stepped up and questioned me from whence, and where I was going, &c, I had no Secret to keep, he named several Inhabitants of my native place, whom I also knew in my boyhood, he asked where I had taken Lodgings, he said that he also kept tavern and lodgings, and invited me to go with him, so I preferred to do so because he spoke good German, I went with him, got my velice where I had left it, he Conducted me through two

rooms, in the third, he opened a door put my velice inside, the guests were all Flemings and French, as in the other house, I went into the Street again, when I met a young Jew affable and Intelligent, he asked me where I took lodgings, I told him, he said you are in danger, for that old fellow is a Kidnapper, and you must not stay There, I will help you to get away from that house, He went with me, passed rapidly through the rooms got hold of my velice, and Conducted Me into Safety. With this young man I got acquainted by being a fellow Passenger from London, the sequel speedily proved the Jew's assertion, on Monday morning a Search was made by the authority for two young Englishmen who were missing as the English merchants had Intelligence of their Arrival, but could not be found the were found in the rear of Moulder's premises (that was the old man's name) under a Trap door, in a dark hole, with their valuable Property. There I should also have been, but for the young Jew, the whole Family were Arrested, and a heavy fine, besides a heavy Security for future good Conduct was inflicted. Although this Practice is against the open Law, the government connives at it in favor of the East india Company, on Tuesday went on board a sloop belonging to a Widow woman, who resided on board with her Family, had a Virgin goddess in a Strong



Case, on the top of the rudder gorgeously gilt, was the Steersman herself, and knitting all the time, had one hand to attend the Sails, Wind fair, we stopped at the City of Dort (dortrecht) also at Gorcum, and a strong fortress, the name of which I forget, I Passed up the river Maas, then Entered the Waal, in two days Came to Ninwegen the only City on a Side hill in Holland strongly fortified. A young man, and myself Started on foot for Germany, came to the line of Prussian Cleveland guarded with a recruiting party of Prussian Soldiers entered the City of Craneburgh, went into a barbers shop to be shaved, and behold, two young men as we were, had to submit to a smart young woman as barber, an amusing Novelty. We traveled on a back road for fear of the recruiting Parties, left the Capital Cleve &c. on our left hand, at night put up at a small city called Kefely, or Kefelen.

We at last reached Cöln, Cologne, 70,000 population, all Dead popish, containing 365 churches and Chapels, no protestant dare lodge in it thro the night, except those who come in the Stage (it now belongs to Prussia and is open to all) we were Searched to the skin, put to some expense to have our Passport endorsed, there were many vessels lying in the Rhine, went on board one of them to start next morning, upwards: We started with eight Horses to Draw the vessel, this has been the manner of Navigating

time Immemorial, against the Stream, sometimes they have 32 Horses, when the vessel is, with four or five lighters loaded dragging behind the vessel, We had a number of Passengers, We touched at Bonn where is a University, here opposite are the Seven Mountains, a Sombre and Stupendious view, a little further up the river has a bend of twenty miles. Most of the Passengers with myself, chose to walk over the neck seven miles, through the beautiful Vineyards loaded with Sweet Water grapes allmost ripe we arrived at the City of Andernach, here we remained for the night, the vessel arrived in the Ev'g, the tavern-keeper was a Butcher, served us Sumptuous Supper, Sauseges, Wine & two of the Priests got drunk, one of them lay between the bench and table all night. Opposite to this Place lies the little County and City of Newwied, the proprietor or Monarch employed himself unweariedly to the Welfare, of his People, saw to it Personally, that all Prospered, and none needlessly suffered, gave liberty of Conscience, and was truly to all, as a Father to his Family. We Proceeded to Coblenz a Beautiful Walled City, lying at the foot of a Mountain, Similar to New haven in Connecticut, being St. Marys Ascension day, Mass was Celebrating, the gates shut to all but the Priests they went in, with a request from the Passengers to order a dinner for us, when the



gates were opened, we all went to the tavern, found a Sumptuous dinner Flesh, Soup, fresh fish, a desert of Dainties, Wine in Pitchers what made me notice this, was the Cheapness of the Meal 15 Kreuzers each guest, fifteen cents. Opposite this Cite is the Celebrated fortress where so much figure, (Siege after Siege) was Made in Napoleons invasion, the name is Erenbrietstein (the broad Stone of Honor), we proceeded to Boppart, next day arrived St. Goar early, My native City, things looked as formerly, although I had been absent nearly ten years, went to old acquaintances to make enquiries, found my parents and Sister had removed to Hesse Cassell, but my Brother Henry was in the fortress of Rhinefels, of this I was glad I went immediately up to embrace my Brother, he was nine years old when I left him, now a young man, Although a Corporal in the Military, found him Sober and Moral, Inteligent above his Companions."

La Hatte spent some time here with his brother and looking up old friends of his boyhood then pushed on his way. Resuming the narrative in his own words:

"I then went on towards Cassell, I broke off from the road to visit my grandfathers Brother Philip Peusheh 114 years of age, when I left he accompanied me  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile to Shew me the Straightest way to Cassell (as I had varied

twenty miles in seeing him), he pointed my way to the Odeberg, a single Mountain, where some remains are seen of Carolus Magnus, in the 9<sup>th</sup> Century when he sent an Army with Bishops to Convert the Saxons by the Sword, here is no road but a foot path, the Mountain Wooded, when all at once I received a shock, which vibrated thro' my whole Frame, I soon discovered the Cause, Seven Buck deer, Crossed the Path before me, their rushing and Tramping seemed as if the Mountain was Shaking. After traveling Sixteen Miles, I descended into a Village, and Staid, in the morning I had not got over my shock, yet I proceeded, this day I reached Cassell, found my Parents & Sister in good health. \* \* \* This is the Capital of this little Empire, here the Monarch resides, a great Military establishment is maintained by this Would be King, everything is under Complete Contro'l (this little Monarchy is about as despotic as any in Europe). I had now come to Manhood, I made my observations until I was satisfied that Slavery was ingrated into every Soul, you must dub your hat to every petty minion, I Could not like it and I was determined to make my stay short. \* \* \* My old Master was Chief Physician & Surgeon to the Landgrave, and as he and I had never any quarrel or Enmity against each other in America, Notwithstanding his rough usage I received from him, I made him a

visit, he surprised me at his behavior from former times, he treated me with great kindness, made me Splendid offer. If I would stay with him 3 years, to Study the Science, he would furnish me, Clothing board, Lodging and Money, and place me on a footing with two young Counts, who were his Students, I humbly thanked him, Said I would think of it. I did think of it, and the more I saw of the State of things, the less I liked it altho' I had a struggle in my mind, at last I said to myself, I am now Free, and shall I make myself a Slave for Honor, I gave the Doctor my answer, he lamented my decision, All at once the news came 'The Landgrave is Dead', the gates were Shut, all within the City had to stay a week, untill the heir arrived from Hanau, Prince William, The gates were opened (what the policy was in shutting the gates I know not) the first thing the Prince did, was to dispatch the Priest, I remained but a few days longer, when I took leave of all never to see them more. I obtained a Companion to travel with me, "the season was now verging towards Winter." \* \* \* \*

The travelers trudged on uneventfully until they reached Holland and the town of "Enskedy where we saw a Company of Kidnappers in Uniform, with officer at their head, they invited us earnestly to Drink with them, Achenbach my Companion gave a Coarse reply,

he also was furnished with a Carbine, a light Sword, and Pistol, we Passed over a plain with a strait long Causeway, saw a little Walled City to the left, some fifty rod from the road (it was Sunday) from there was a Cross road, on which was an Assembly of all Characters, dancing and shouting, they with a number of Asses loaded with Casks of Beer, and gin, &c. We spied behind us a waggon advancing, with three men, one was the officer Just named, in the waggon were two young men pinnioned, lying on Straw, we shewed our arms, and they passed by with a shy look, at night we Came to a tavern and three Windmills," the bar room was large, floor stone, sides Dutch Tyles, a little turf fire, all was cold, for lodgings we were placed, in a birth, at the head of a narrow stairs, we thought the looks of things required Caution, our arms were in bed with us and we agreed to Sleep Each half of the time, late in the ev'g a rush of men, not less than ten or more Came in drinking with much noise, I overheard some of their talk, and perceived that it was in reference to us, our lodging was actually at one end of the room we could at least have laid one or two pretty low, had they assailed us.

\* \* \* \*

At this time Holland was engaged in a Civil War, Patriots against the *Orange* Party, the Stadtholder had fled to Ninwengen, the two Armies lay between Leyden and Haarlem, by putting a green



Ribbon on our hats we passed unmolested thro' the Patriot Army, so likewise by an orange ribbon we passed through the orange Army. Amsterdam was headquarters for the Patriots, and the Hague for the orange Men, after Passing thro' Leiden, we arrived at the Hague (Haag) there was great Bustle for the Prince, recruiting Soldiers Achenbach got Drunk, and listed in the Army, I left him and went on thro' Delft, to Rotterdam, had become Pennyless possessed thirty-six cents (10 stivers) sold a pair of fancy Stockings for twenty-five stivers, lived from Saturday to Thursday on one meal for 24 hours, engaged a Passage for London on Tick, which few Captains practice, pledged my velice to the Mate, sailed that day to Helvaetslys, put to sea three times, but had to return every time, it was now the Middle of November, and sailing dangerous, in those narrow seas, at last launched once more, and a severe storm arose with rain snow, & sleet. Frost followed, the rigging unmanagble, lost one Anchor had only one left, there were 13 Polish Jews on board, including two Rabbies, one Woman with three Children, and a young Venetian Merchant, at three o'Clock in the morning, the Ship Struck three times on a hard bank the night as dark as Pitch, the Captain and all the Crew drunk except the Mate, the mighty Waves lifted the ship into deep Water, let go the last Anchor, with a new Cable, tumult,

and profanity Prevailed, the Jews screamed, the Ship Leaked, Death was the only prospect, with out hope, the Venetian Prayed to his Images, which he had in his Trunk, the Jews took to their Hebrew prayer books, of the Contents of these they did not understand a word, except the Rabbies, the Jews mainly, every where, act in like manner, the Confusion which existed cannot be described, God gave me a Calm mind without dread or Fear, I felt still and resigned waiting the event, at eight o'clock in the morning, it was light, we found ourselves, about five miles from the town of Yarmouth in Norfolk England, with a small harbor, and a bar at the mouth, here was no entrance, Sails torn to flitters, Pumps a going, set what sail we could, took the tide nearer in shore, in four days worked on the rigging for improvement, and reached the mouth of the Thames, a fair Northeaster with the flood tide carried us rapidly towards London, at Tilbury fort we were hailed to take officers on board, the Captain (Drunk) returned Curses for answer, the Commander of the Fort dispatched a boat with six oarsmen and an officer to Stear in Chase of us (the moon now gave light) at ten in the ev'n<sup>g</sup> we moored at London, in a few Minutes after the Custom house boat came up, a Bloody battle ensued on board, between the Drunken Crew and the officers, I saw a Verry boat close by, Slipt on board unseen, and ran three miles to my usual quarters, in



the morning went down to redeem my Velice with a guinea, found the Mate alone, the whole Crew, Captain and all, gone to Jail, and the Vessel and Cargo afterwards Confiscated, About one week after I returned, Mr. Daniel Vanmater was Stricken with Paralysis and rendered totally helpless, his speech was much Impaired, hence I found Employment Sufficient to attend on him, from this he Measurably recovered in about ten weeks, we then removed our residence to Mr. Springseizens (a german half Pay officer in the British Service,) in the City of Westminster, in Sep<sup>r</sup>, 1786 Mr. V. was stricken again with the former disorder, of which he Died, after Struggling nine days, he left a Will with his Estate bequeathed to his four Children in N. Jersey, America, to myself fifty pound Sterling, and an Ample Suit of Mourning, all which, I received in due time, his Brother Henry, had arrived from America Some Months before Mr. D. Vanmaters decease, and finally his son Gilbert also came, but the government had only Paid an instalment of one third of what was awarded, in 1788 the remainder was paid, Gilbert went home again before all was settled.

In the Meanwhile I went to Germany, and returned after a few months, I then again, Went to Holland, Attempted Some trading, but adversely for me, a severe Winter ensued, When not only all Northern, but Middle Europe was

Frozen up, the People of Holland had a Complete *Hollow* day for three months, no business of any Importance was transacted, Sleigh riding, scating, holding Fairs on the ice &c. seem to be the Sports all Winter. I found out that there were a few Christians in Holland, sought their Company, became acquainted with them, found them to be of the Primitive Stamp, they had Cast forms, and modes, and human Creeds. with the world behind them, made the Bible their only Standard of Faith and Practice, lived an obscure, Industrious, Self denying life with their Scanty earnings they employed a number of Colpotuers to distribute Tracts, and Testaments thro' the Kingdoms of Europe but this, these brethren had to do with great Caution, they were frequently persecuted, Were Called the *Finey*, that is Puritans, a few wealthy persons were attached to them. Early in the Spring of the year 1789, I received a proposition from the executors of the Estate of the late Daniel Vanmater, as an agent to America to adjust some things between the Brothers of the deceased V. M. and the Children in N. Jersey, I prepared to go as soon as the Ice was gone, I then entered a British trading shallop, and landed at Great Yarmouth Norfolk Co. England, Went to London in the Stage, 120 Miles, the twentieth of March, this was a great day in the Kingdom, rejoicing all over, & Illuminations at night, because, forsooth, the King

George, the third had Partially recovered from a fit of Insanity, and yet, he died at last in a Strait Jacket, What National Folly! I was furnished Speedily by the Executors with bills on New York for Eight hundred Pound Sterling, and some goods. Shipped on board of the Ship Lord Midleton, Capt. Henery Hewgill, With nineteen Passengers bound for Halifax and New York. One of the Passengers, an Episcopal Clergyman by the name of Vining, a goodly appearing young man, Sent as a Missionary to Nova Scotia officiated two Sabbaths. At the Close of the second, the Captain came to me and Said, 'That R—I shall Preach no more on board of my Ship.' I replied (willingly Ignorant) What is the matter? 'he will gorge, and Drink, and go on deck, come down and Eat again, play cards with Fellows until Midnight, get Drunk &c. I have chosen me another Chaplain'—I replied, who can that be? 'It is you' Captain, you hit on the wrong man I am not a preacher, 'you, are, and sent out by Lady Hatingtons Connection' you appear to know more than I do, 'Well, dont deny your Calling'—you are punning me, 'No, I am Candid, and I expect you will Preach for us next Sunday.' Thus he left me till Wednesday, he then again urged the matter, again on Saturday I begged an hour, I Meditated and Prayed, I gave an Answer of Consent. the next day orders were given to the Crew, and notice to the pas-

sengers all things prepared, I ventured on the Service, My text was Acts 26. 18. In the afternoon, the Captain took my hand and thanked me for the service The rest of the Passage was boistrous, and thick Fogs, and glad I was to be exonerated from doing what I Considered myself incapable of doing, the Passage was rough and tardy, We arrived at Halifax the last of June remained a fortnight, were seven days in Sailing to Shelburne, 90 miles only, but a thick Fog prevented progress, lay there eleven days, then sailed to New York in seven days, arrived in N. Y. the last day of July. It would be needless to give a description of Nova Scotia, It is all but desirable. I have now done in noticing the Incidents of my hitherto past adventures, and observations, many Incidents are Necessarily omitted, although of some interest to myself they might not greatly interest my friends."

"After arriving in America I settled in the Village of Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y. Entered into some trade for a support, the Village Contained about two hundred inhabitants, old and young, Ungodliness pervaded the Whole Community, a few Mechanics, the rest were all tavern and Livery Stable Keepers, not an aspiration of religious feeling Could be perceived in one Individual, I felt not at home in such Society, I resolved to do Some thing by the help of God, to Set up something like a religious Standard, yet I trembled in view of



the result, as it might Prove a failure, I hired an Upper room, on one side from the Ferry, and thoroughfare, gave notice that Prayer, and some remarks on scripture, would be attended to every Sunday and Wednesday evening. Many attended." \* \* \* \*

We will not follow the slow steps of this sure progress but record only important events.

"It was in November 1791 I was Baptized in the East river by Elder Adam Hamilton of Westfield Massachusetts." \* \* \* "In Feb'y the Church gave me a Written license to Preach in their fellowship" \* \* \* "In March 1793 the Church Called me to Set apart by Solemn ordination, on which occasion Doctor Benjamin Foster preached the Sermon" \* \* \* "Nothing remarkably happen'd except an excitement thro' the French revolution then raging, which had a damaging Influence on Religion, I was Single, and hesitated on Changing my Condition for years but it was so ordered in Providence, that I took for a Companion the young Widow Hallet" \* \* \* "We were Married the 8th of April" 1795. \* \* \*

Work was plenty and long distances to be traversed. "Salaries for Baptist preachers were Neither plenty nor ample in those days. In the beginning of October I was Seized with yellow fever (as it was then raging in N. York to an alarming degree) and soon reduced very low:" The details of his sickness

and recovery we will omit. "In the City some 1200 were Carried off with the Disease. The year 1797 passed off, with a Partial visitation of the Yellow Fever" \* \* \*

"The summer; and Autumn of 1798 proved fatal to nearly 5000 In New York, 62 in Brooklyn." \* \*

The Church with me lost both Deacons and members," \* \* "16 Doctors died, the rest fled, the City was Deserted, the grass grew in streets until it headed," \* \* \*

"The Calamity appeared again partially in the next year, also in 1801, 3 & 5." \* \* \*

"The Baptist Society requested me to take a mission for any time I chose but with Condition that I must go to Tuscarora, and carry relief to the mission, accordingly I left N. Y. the beginning of April 1808 proceeded, towards Niagara the usual route, much of it a dark wilderness, rain and Snow, and Water in the Swamps, arrived at Batavia (a small concern) except the Eliott Mill, it Snowed and the Tonewanda Swamp to Pass, some forty-five Miles, Providentially I found a Sergeant and two privates looking for deserters, returning to fort Niagara, had it not been for their Company and protection I should have despaired in going thro' the Swamp alone, we lodged one night in the Swamp at Esquire (name forgotten) reached Tuscarora next day, (Lockport stands now where that Swamp then was) found Brother Holmes residing in the meeting house, his Son Philip



sleeping in the Pulpit, he was exceeding thankful to God and the Baptist Bretheren, to send relief, the relief was nearly \$800 for two years arrearages to him, and Br<sup>o</sup> Cusick the interpreter. I had left the money at Canandagua with a merchant. After Preaching two or three sermons to the Indians, we went to Buffalo in a Salt boat with six hands and Capt. Valentine, setting up the Niagara river with long poles, near our own shore." \* \* "arrived at dusk, at the mouth of Black rock Creek all being hungry, says I, what shall we do? Holmes replied "the Lord will provide," as soon as he had said this, a large black Bass jumped out of the river among the Barrels, which I threw on shore, a small log hut stood on the Point, with a woman and three children, we went in, the Woman was accommodating, she had no bread, Cooked our fish with potatoes, gave Holmes and myself her bed, Philip on the floor, herself and Children up a ladder to lodge, Peradventure on some straw, we were three miles from Buffalo, next morning we walked upon the beach, which consisted substantially of Pure black flint there were no habitations, except the little hut, we went to Capt. Pratts where we found good entertainment, staid "one night, and returned with the same boat down the river, to Slosser, had a meeting in the ev'g at Judge Porters, who resides a mile from the Falls, in an old Stone House with a good orchard,

done by the French in their day, there were two log houses with Families in sight, at the Falls there was not a Shelter for a cat, why Br<sup>o</sup> Holmes projected this excursion, I have entirely forgot, in about a fortnight Br H. procured a Wild Horse from the Indians to go to Canandagua to get his money, we started and lodged in the Woods with a brother Swain, then proceeded for Buffalo, came to the Cayuga Creek, It was exceeding hazardous to cross on an old bridge built in the Indian war by Gen. Wilkison, we examined the possibility, trusted in God, Picked up fallen Limbs of trees, Patched up the holes, ventured to lead the Horses across with trembling, the same dilemma occurred at the Tonawanda Creek, but worse as the bridge was longer, had no other resource, than do as we did before God protected us in safety, there was not a vestige of road or track from Slosser to Buffalo, we went by the Sun and river to keep our road, fording several Creeks, swam one, arrived before sundown, on the north side of black rock creek, rode to Mr Grangers indian Agent, next morning went to Buffalo, (this place then contained fourteen log houses and three frame, Capt. Pratt one, Mr Langdon 2<sup>d</sup>, Doctor Chapin 3<sup>d</sup> unfinished,) remained over Sabbath Preached in Mr Langdons bar room, sat off on Monday rode eighteen Miles, road very bad, no house on the way, put up at Vandevenders tavern eighteen miles

from Buffalo, next day Proceeded, lodged in Avon, next day reached Canaindague, met Brother Holmes son Sam<sup>l</sup> on the way from N. York to see his father, a very amiable youth, he returned with us, Br<sup>o</sup> H. received his money. I left him and pursued my way to Geneva thence South thro' long woods, where the County of Yates is now, arrived at Bath, County Town of Steuben, preached a Funeral sermon, rode down by the Cohocton river Preaching a few times, Came to Painted Post, it had rained Copiously, hence the road at the narrows below was Covered with twelve feet Water, Staid and Preached every day for a week,

then went thro' Newtown (now Almira) to Chemung flats, preached three sermons, returned, preached at Sing Sing, thence down to the Susquehanna, Preached at Shepherds and Athens in Pa. &c &c. Preached several times once at Owego, from there to Ithica this place contained 9 log houses and 2 frame, rather hastening towards home, went on to Utica down the Mohawk, from Albany on the West side of Hudson river to Newark, for there my Family still resided, preached more or less all the way, thanks to my protecting God and Father, for myself and Family, all is well."

NOTE.—The Rev. Charles B. Keyes, a gentleman whose cultivated and scholarly tastes and devotion to his Church (Baptist) led him during a pastorate of forty-two years—several of which were spent in the historic parish of Tredyffrin, to collect all manuscripts and annals relating to the struggles, labor and growth of the Baptist Church in this country, that came in his way, the result being a large scrap book of carefully preserved and hitherto unpublished matter of great interest and value to that denomination.

His daughter, Mrs. Palmer (widow of Genl. George Palmer), kindly permitted me to copy from it some items of general historical interest. (*See VIII. Old Documents.*) Also to extract whatever is of the same character from the autobiography of the Rev. Charles La Hatte, written at the request of, and especially for, his young and valued friend, Mr. Keyes, and likewise until now unpublished.—(*See VII. Old Documents.*)—[EDITOR.]

## OBITUARY.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 2, 1896.  
TO MRS. EDWARD P. STEERS.

*Dear Madam :*

I write to ask if you will publish the enclosed resolutions in your magazine, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. These resolutions on our late beloved Regent, Mrs. George W. Roche, were adopted at a State meeting, on May 1st. It was especially desired that they should appear in your magazine, and it was voted to send a copy to you and ask that they might be inserted.

As a warm personal friend of Mrs. Roche, I feel sure that you will think that not only the Maryland Society but the General Society has lost a valuable member.

Most cordially yours,

ELLEN GATES MARCH,  
State Secretary, Maryland D. R.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 1, 1896.

At a State meeting of the Maryland Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held May 1st, 1896, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hill, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

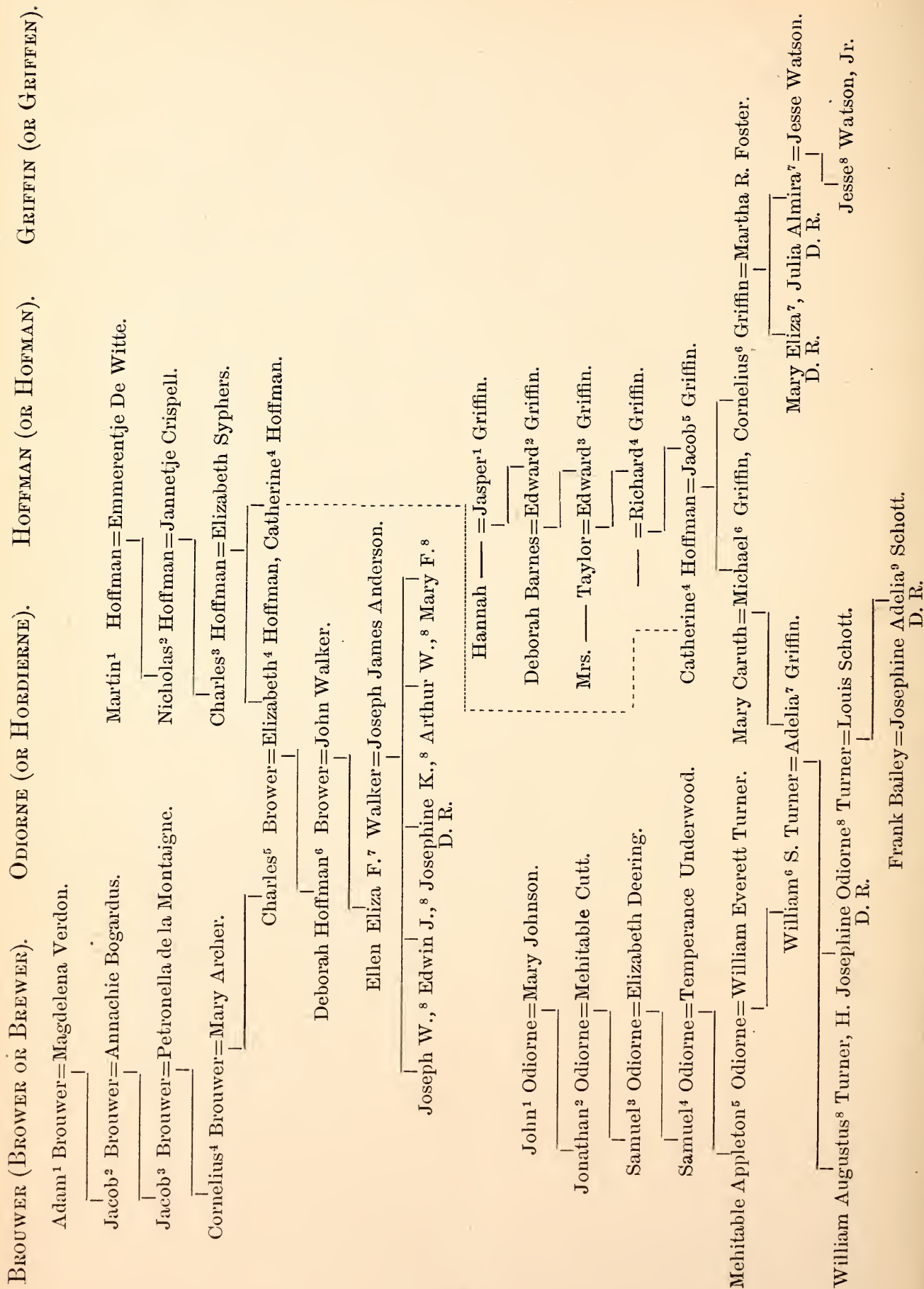
"Whereas by a dispensation of a loving though severe Providence, our beloved Regent, Sara A. B. Roche, has been taken from our midst and from her usefulness and activity as a member of this Society, therefore be it

*Resolved :* That we recall with universal and unalloyed pleasure

her life among us. Her nature and her daily life exemplified to us the highest and best type of true and pure womanliness. While she was gentle, forbearing and long suffering, yet she was possessed by an indomitable zeal in a good cause. Her disposition to make the best of life and to be bright and cheerful herself and to make others so was remarkable. No sacrifice was too great for the comfort or consolation of those who needed her ministrations. Her activity was not confined to a narrow circle, but embraced many. She was inspired with the most lofty veneration for the Heroes of our Revolution and the work she did as promoter, member and Regent of this State Society was a labor of love, faithfully, carefully and well done. She was glad to welcome to our ranks and to her own home and friendship those who had proved their right to admission into our Society. We here record our sense of the great loss we have sustained in her death, and our undying love for her memory and herself.

*Resolved :* That we tender to her bereaved husband, in this, the supreme affliction of his life, the assurance of our tender and unfailing sympathy. We trust that the memory of her virtues and her hope and trust in the great future into which she has now entered, may sustain and console him in his present affliction.





BROWER—HOFFMAN.

MARTIN<sup>1</sup> HOFFMAN (a saddler of Revel), brother of Zaccharia and Anthony Hoffman, the settlers of Hoffmanstown (now Tivoli), on the Hudson, came to New Amsterdam in 1660. He married Lysbet Hermans, and the second time Emmerentje De Witte; they settled in Ulster Co., N. Y. Their son, Nicholas<sup>2</sup> Hoffman, married Janetje Crispell, and they located at Kingston. Among their children was :

Charles<sup>3</sup> Hoffman, born 1727; died 1808; who married Elizabeth Syphers (the daughter of Jacob Syphers and ——— Sumacher), born 1737, died 1808. They are buried in the private burial ground of the Westervelt family at Spaackenkil, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Their home was four miles south of Poughkeepsie. They were organizers of the Dutch Church at New Hackensack; he was an elder of it in 1776; their children were baptized by the Rev. Petrus De Witte; and they paid for a pew in the church in perpetuity, for their family which consisted of thirteen children and ten slaves; and they were freeholders. Many of the patriots were fed, clothed and hidden in the homestead, which still remains, although remodeled. Long tables were daily kept well covered with hearty food prepared by the women of the household, who also spun and wove from morn till night. At one time they were obliged to take their children far

out into the country, to Beekmans' town (now Sylvan Lake). Charles Hoffman was an active patriot and prominent man in the War of the Revolution, and the Ensign in Col. Brinckerhoff's regiment, Capt. Van Benschouten's company; he enlisted from Poughkeepsie.

Descendants of his slaves now speak of the good times their ancestors had on the "Hoffman Farm." Their daughter, Catherine<sup>4</sup> Hoffman married Jacob Griffin, and another daughter, Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> Hoffman, born at the homestead in 1769, died on March 17, 1847, married Charles<sup>5</sup> Brower, of Wappingers Falls, born in 1767, died Aug., 1858. They are buried in the Zion Episcopal churchyard there. Their daughter, Deborah Hoffman<sup>5</sup> Brower, born in that village on Dec. 22, 1800, died May 31, 1894, married in New York City in 1822, John Walker, of Glasgow, Scotland (the son of Ellen Miller, and her first husband, John<sup>1</sup> McCollum, who was a prisoner at Willet's Point during the Revolution; her second marriage was to ——— Walker, and in this country John<sup>2</sup> McCollum assumed the name of his stepfather). John Walker was born on Sept. 18, 1792, died in June, 1872; both were buried from the Cornelius Brower homestead, at the corner of Main and Centre streets, of Wappingers Falls. Their daughter,

Ellen Eliza<sup>6</sup> F. Walker, born in New York City; married April 21, 1853, Joseph J. Anderson, of

Rochester, England (the son of Joseph Anderson and Mary Cole, of Chatham, England), and they are the parents of Josephine Knight<sup>7</sup> Anderson.

CHARLES<sup>5</sup> BROWER, who married Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> Hoffman, was the son of Cornelius<sup>4</sup> Brower, born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1730, and Mary Archer, born April 20, 1733 (the daughter of Richard Archer (or Arcer) and Sarah Valentine). With three sons he enlisted from Poughkeepsie and was a private in Col. Brinckerhoff's regiment, and Capt. Van Benschouten's company. They were gone seven years, returned twice during the War of the Revolution, and each time were supplied with food, clothing and comforts, prepared by his wife and children, who during their absence had endured many hardships and were obliged to perform all kinds of manual labor, even to the planting of corn, by the moonlight, and in the daytime directed and assisted in the tilling of the ground, but when all was over and peace declared great was the satisfaction and honor he enjoyed with his comrades at the large open fireside in relating to the children the thrilling experiences. Cornelius Brower was the great grandson of Adam Brower, the miller, of Gowanus, Long Island, and Magdalena Verdon, married March 19, 1645, and great great grandson of Dr. Johannes de la Montaigne and Rachel Monjour.

#### GRIFFIN.

The Griffin family, known to be of French origin, date in this country from 1670, when Jasper<sup>1</sup> Griffin, of Penryhn, Wales, born in 1648, married Hannah ——— of Manchester, New England (born in 1653; died April 20, 1699). They settled on Long Island, and he died there April 17, 1718; there were several children.

Edward<sup>2</sup> Griffin, born in Wales in 1678, married Mrs. ——— Taylor. Their son,

Edward<sup>3</sup> Griffin, born on Long Island in 1708, married Deborah Barnes in 1731, and they remained on Long Island for some time, after which they went to White Plains, and just before the close of the Revolutionary War he went to Nine Partners, where he died in 1785. They had twelve children.

Richard<sup>4</sup> Griffin married and settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and his son,

Jacob<sup>5</sup> Griffin, born in 1759, died in 1831; married in 1785 Catherine<sup>4</sup> Hoffman, born in 1757, died in 1734 (daughter of Ensign Charles Hoffman, of Colonel Brinckerhoff's regiment, Captain Van Benschouten's company). The Griffin homestead was five miles from Fishkill on the road to Swartwoutville. On Aug. 15, 1775, a copy of the pledge with 502 signatures was sent from there to the General Committee of the Association, organized in New York City ten days after the Battle of Lexington, for the purpose of asserting



the People's Rights and prevent the vast devastation and destruction. Among the signers were Jacob Griffin, Charles Hoffman, Cornelius Brower, Elias Van Benschouten, Dirck Brinckerhoff and Nicholas Brewer.

Jacob Griffin was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the War of the Revolution in the second regiment of the Rombout Precinct, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and an Honorable Member of the Assembly in 1785. His family consisted of eight children, among whom Michael<sup>6</sup> Griffin, born in 1786, died at Brooklyn in 1874, married Mary Caruth, born in 1792, died at Brooklyn in 1881. They located in New York City, and their daughter, Adelia<sup>7</sup> Griffin, married William S. Turner Dec. 1, 1846; another son, Cornelius<sup>6</sup> Griffin, born in Harmon St. (now East Broadway), in 1800, died in Brooklyn in 1861; married Martha R. Foster, who died in 1872 in Brooklyn. (She was the daughter of Mary Armstrong and Charles Foster, who commanded a vessel in the War of the Revolution). They were married in 1822. Their children are Mary Eliza<sup>7</sup> Griffin and Julia Almira<sup>7</sup> Griffin.

Julia Almira Griffin married Jesse Watson in 1871; they have one son,

Jesse<sup>8</sup> Watson, Jr.

The Marquis De Chastellux traveled through our country in 1780 on horseback, and on his return published, in Dublin, two

volumes of memoirs, and in one, when describing the beauty of Dutchess County section, mentions having met and spoken to Colonel Jacob Griffin.

#### ODIORNE.

JOHN<sup>1</sup> ODIORNE, born 1627, died at New Castle, N. H., in 1707; had been an inhabitant there in 1657, and on Jan. 13, 1660, received a grant of forty-two acres on Great Island, at the entrance of the harbor. From 1658 to 1671 his name appears on town records of subscription for the support of religious worship. His wife was Mary (daughter of James and Mary Johnson, who was one of the eighty persons of the first colony of John Mason); their children were Isaiah, Philip, Jothan and John.

Jothan<sup>2</sup> Odiorne, born at New Castle, N. H., in 1675, died there Aug. 16, 1748; was a landed proprietor and ship-builder engaged in foreign and domestic commerce; on April 19, 1721, received a grant of one hundred and fifty-two acres on Great Island; as a public man he exerted great influence, and in 1715 was chosen a member of the General Assembly and reelected for the succeeding six years. From 1724 to 1728 he was a counsellor of the Province. In 1742 was appointed by Governor Benning Wentworth a judge of the Superior Court; he married Sarah Bassum (born 1676, died June 26, 1752); her will, executed Nov. 3, 1751,

made an equitable division of her property among her children, and the "Great Family Bible" to her daughter, Ann Packer. Their children were Ann, Jothan, Temperance, John, Sarah, William and Mary.

Jothan<sup>3</sup> Odiorne, born 1703, resided at New Castle, N. H.; was extensively engaged in the fishing business, and died at Portsmouth, N. H. In 1736 he was a member of the General Assembly; in 1746 became one of the "Masonian Proprietors" (John Tufton Mason held a large grant of land in New Hampshire under an English charter). He married on Dec. 29, 1725, Mehitable, daughter of Dorcas (Hammond) Cutt, of Kittery, Maine. Their children were Robert, Jothan, Mehitable, Samuel, Daniel, Mary and Sarah.

Samuel<sup>4</sup> Odiorne, born in 1735, was a mariner by profession, and died in 1758 of small-pox on board of Col. Merserve's vessel on the second expedition against Louisburg. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Deering, of Portsmouth, N. H. They had one child, Samuel, born after the father's death.

Samuel<sup>5</sup> Odiorne, born in Kittery, Maine, on June 6, 1758, died in Litchfield, Maine, on Dec. 13, 1835; became a mariner and was with Commodore John Paul Jones during the Revolutionary War, and afterwards sailed as a ship master out of Portsmouth, N. H. He

married during Aug., 1783, Temperance Underwood, born in Maine in 1766, and died there on June 9, 1821. Their children were Mehitable Appleton, Jothan, Elizabeth Deering, Samuel John, Mary Underwood and William C.

Mehitable Appleton<sup>6</sup> Odiorne, born on Feb. 16, 1784, married William Everett Turner, of Kittery, Maine, and settled in Kentucky. Their intentions of marriage were published on Aug. 13, 1809. William Everett Turner fought in the Mexican War and was in the Commissary Department in 1812. Their son,

William S.<sup>7</sup> Turner, of Kentucky, married Adelia Griffin (the grand-daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Griffin and the great grand-daughter of Ensign Charles Hoffman). Their children were William Augustus<sup>8</sup> and H. Josephine Odiorne<sup>8</sup>.

H. Josephine Odiorne<sup>8</sup> Turner, of New York, married March 14, 1867, Louis Schott, of New York; their only child, Josephine Adelia<sup>9</sup> Schott, married Frank Bailey Nov. 14, 1894.

Compiled from the Brower, Hoffman, Griffin and Odiorne genealogies, Archives of the State of New York, O'Callaghan's History of New Netherlands, Smith's History of Dutchess Co., and Lossing's Field History, by

JOSEPHINE KNIGHT ANDERSON,  
D. R.

# DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

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Correspondence can be addressed to the

STATE SECRETARY, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION,

Hotel Waldorf, New York City.

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The government of this Society is vested in its Executive Officers and Board, by whom the organization of Chapters and all the business of the State is transacted.

Chapters will send accounts of meetings and celebrations, notices of death, and of any other events that should be published, or officially recorded, to State Historian.

Gifts of books, manuscripts, pamphlets, etc., etc., may be sent to the State Librarian.

Relics, either given or loaned, may be sent to the Curator with perfect assurance of their safety.

Payment of the initiation fee and annual dues for one year shall be a prerequisite of membership.

Applicant failing to qualify, the dues will be remitted.

Members are invited to meet informally at the Hotel Waldorf, on the second Tuesday afternoon in each month from October to May inclusive.

The magazine, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, will be conducted, as heretofore, in the interests of this Society and as an historical and genealogical record.



## NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY MEETINGS.

A delightful reception was given in the banquet hall of the Hotel Waldorf in honor of Washington's birthday, on the 22d of February, by our Daughters of the Revolution, of the State of New York. The patriotic descendants of the heroes of a century ago came in goodly numbers.

Many of those present represented names so interwoven with the life of the nation, from the earliest colonial days, that the history of the country could not be written without including them. The occasion was a brilliant one, and for many reasons will be memorable in the annals of the State Society.

Regular meetings of the Board of Managers of the New York State Society are held at the Hotel Waldorf, Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street, on the second Tuesday in each month, in the morning. In the afternoon of the same day an informal reception is held in the same place. Members of the New York State Society do not require an invitation, and are cordially welcomed in the room reserved for them, where they may meet for mutual benefit, information and social recreation.

A large meeting of the New York State Society was held on

April 13th at the Hotel Waldorf, filling the banquet hall.

A constitution for the New York State Society, carefully prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Executive Board of the State, was read and unanimously adopted.

A letter was received from Long Island claiming "State rights" for one of the chapters there.

There was no objection from any one present, so its members may consider themselves in the absurd position of belonging to the unknown "State of Long Island," if they desire to do so. A letter, full of loyalty and devotion to the State Society from the Van Cortland Chapter, at Peekskill, was received and read.

The Executive Board of the State held its usual monthly meeting the next day, April 14th, and requested the Committee on the State Constitution to continue its work, and complete the By-laws, to be submitted for approval to the State Society in May.

The Van Cortlandt Chapter, at Peekskill, N. Y., Miss Sarah M. Westbrook, Regent, will have a celebration on May 13th.

MARY A. PHILLIPS,  
*State Historian.*

## MEETING OF REGENTS.

Pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee of the General Society for a meeting of Regents and Vice-Regents of the State of New York, to be held at the office of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, on April 21st, 1896, to inquire into the legality of the appointments of the State officers of the New York State Society, the following ladies were in attendance: Mrs. F. E. Doughty, Regent, Continental Chapter; Mrs. Abraham Steers, Regent, Colonial Chapter; Mrs. DeVolney Everett, Vice-Regent, Colonial Chapter; Miss S. M. Westbrook, Regent of Van Cortlandt Chapter, Peekskill; Mrs. Townsend, Vice-Regent, Van Cortlandt Chapter, Peekskill; Mrs. T. C. Van Pelt, Regent, New Utrecht Chapter; Mrs. D. I. Carson, Regent, Huguenot Chapter, New Rochelle, by Mrs. H. S. Beattie as substitute, and Mrs. Seth Hunsdon, Vice-Regent of Huguenot Chapter, New Rochelle, by Mrs. E. P. Steers; Mrs. Levi Holbrook, Vice-Regent, Continental Chapter.

Mrs. Abraham Steers was unanimously elected to the chair, and Mrs. Everett as Secretary.

Mrs. Holbrook said that she represented Mrs. Lansing, Regent of Albany, Mrs. Alden, Regent of Troy, and Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Regent of Long Island Chapter.

Objection being made by Mrs. Doughty to Mrs. Holbrook's repre-

senting more than one person, the Chairman sustained the objection.

A letter from Mrs. Horatio C. King was read, in which she held that Mrs. Van Pelt had no standing as Regent at this meeting, arguing that the New Utrecht Chapter did not belong to the State of New York. Mrs. Van Pelt said that as she had received a notice to attend from the General Society she had done so, but would not vote, objection having been made to it.

A letter was read from Mrs. Alden, in which she insisted that she had been appointed Regent of New York. Mrs. E. P. Steers replied that Mrs. Alden had never received a commission as Regent of this State. She was appointed Organization Regent, as several other ladies in other States had been, but that the duties of such Organization Regents had always ceased upon the appointment of a regular State Regent, and that Mrs. Alden's duties as Organization Regent ceased when the organization of the New York State Society was perfected and a regular Regent appointed.

Other letters from Mrs. Alden and Mrs. Lansing were read which disclosed intense personal feeling against Mrs. E. P. Steers, but no charges were made, or any hint conveyed that she did not discharge her duties faithfully, nor was any attack made on the legality of the

appointment of any of the State officers.

Having been asked to state any specific charge or complaint against the State officers, Mrs. Holbrook said that she could not think of any except that the State officers had not visited the rooms of the General Society.

Mrs. Doughty and Mrs. Van Pelt expressed the opinion that the investigation was inspired by personal feeling and spite. Mrs. Beattie, speaking for the Huguenot Chapter, said that the continuance of bitter strife had injured the prosperity of the General Society—that Huguenot Chapter had seriously contemplated leaving the organization in a body, that they would do so if there was not some effort made to stop the constant strife and exhibition of feeling of bitterness. Mrs. A. Steers and Mrs. Everett for the Colonial Chapter, Miss Westbrook and Mrs. Townsend for the Peekskill Chapter and Mrs. Van Pelt for the New Utrecht Chapter, all spoke in the same strain of the injurious effects of continued controversy on their respective chapters.

Mrs. Beattie offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mrs. Doughty :

*Resolved*, That it is the sentiment of this meeting that the organization of the New York State Society was effected in a strictly legal manner, in precisely the same way as was the organization of all other existing State socie-

ties, and consequently there can be no question as to the legality of the title of any State officer of New York.

This resolution was signed by all the ladies present except Mrs. Holbrook.

Miss Westbrook then moved that we express to Mrs. Steers and the other State officers of New York, our thanks for their uniform courtesy to the Regents and members of the State Society on all occasions, and also our hearty appreciation of their loyalty to the organization of the Daughters of the Revolution, which motion was carried without a dissenting voice, after being seconded by Mrs. Doughty.

JANNIE A. EVERETT.

*Secretary.*

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## CELEBRATION.

### VAN CORTLANDT CHAPTER.

The Van Cortlandt Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution was started in May, 1895. During the summer there was but one meeting. On the 24th of the following October, Mrs. Steers, then the President General, with Mrs. Ingraham and several other ladies connected with the General Society, were invited to Peekskill to meet the Chapter members and their friends.

Mrs. Steers, in her charming womanly way, by request, explained the objects of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolu-



tion. She seemed to carry her listeners back to the past, for when the conversation was resumed, each one was speaking of her ancestors, and wondering if there was not some way for her to join the Society. The Van Cortlandt Chapter has met once a month since October. On Feb. 12th Miss Kissam gave a reception to the Chapter. There were present the members and invited guests from New York City and Peekskill. Mr. Franklin Couch read a paper on the Capture of Major Andre.

On Washington's birthday, the Van Cortlandt Chapter gave its first reception, having among its guests, members of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the

Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of the Cincinnati, also friends from New York City, Sing Sing, Newburgh and Peekskill. The Chaplain, the Rev. J. Ritchie Smith, read an address on Washington, which I send for publication with this report.

Mrs. Henry P. Dain, on March 9th, after the business meeting, gave a tea to the Chapter and invited friends.

The Van Cortlandt Chapter membership is steadily increasing, and several applicants are waiting for their papers to be accepted by the General Society, to join the Chapter.

SARAH M. WESTBOOK, *Regent*.  
Peekskill, N. Y., March, 1896.

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## WASHINGTON.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY REV. J. RITCHIE SMITH BEFORE THE VAN CORTLANDT CHAPTER D. R., FEBRUARY 22, 1896.

It has been the rare fortune of a few great men to represent certain public or private virtues with such conspicuous fidelity that the quality appears to be embodied in the man. Every interest of humanity, every epoch in the progress of the race, has thus its incarnation. If we speak of patriotism, the calm, majestic figure of Washington rises before our sight. It is eminently fitting that on the anniversary of his birth this Society, formed to promote that love of country which

found in him its noblest expression should gather to do honor to his memory.

In the war of Independence his military services were of the highest value. He was not a general of the first rank, and there was little opportunity for brilliant feats of arms. Necessity imposed upon him a Fabian policy, though Trenton and Princeton bear witness that his eye was keen and that he could strike quick and hard. He was hampered by the weakness of the

central government, by the jealous relations of the colonies toward one another, by the rivalries of ambitious leaders, by intrigues in the camp, by treason which sought to lay bare the heart of the new born state to the sword of the enemy. Amid these difficulties he maintained a courage that never faltered, a faith that never wavered, a hope in God that shone undimmed when hope in man seemed vain. Victory smiled upon him at Yorktown, and after seven years of war the land enjoyed the blessings of peace.

The colonies were free, but the question remained whether they were fit for freedom. Were they competent to exercise the right of self-government and take their place among the great powers of the earth? The answer was long in doubt. European statesmen generally expected that the colonies would fall apart when the pressure of war was removed, like a barrel without a hoop, to use a homely figure of the time. At the close of the war the Continental government had neither judiciary nor executive, neither army, navy, nor revenue. Congress was denied the ordinary prerogatives of sovereignty. Laws enacted by Congress were annulled by the states. Troops were raised only by requisition upon the several states, and if they refused to furnish their quota there was no power to compel obedience.

In 1777, a critical time in the

history of the war, a call was issued for 80,000 troops, but though liberal bounties were offered less than 35,000 took the field. The same method was pursued in raising revenue, and often with the same result. In 1781 of \$5,000,000 demanded by Congress only \$422,000 had been raised by the end of the year and four states contributed nothing. Of taxes assessed in 1783 only one-fifth had been paid by the middle of the year 1785. The regulation of commerce belonged to the states, and each had a system of its own. So low had Congress fallen in general esteem, that of 91 members the attendance rarely numbered twenty-five, and often fell to eight or ten, so that it was frequently compelled to adjourn day after day for lack of a quorum.

Feeble at home, Congress was impotent, even contemptible, abroad. The year after peace was concluded John Adams, then Minister to Holland, tried in vain to borrow \$300,000 from the regency of Amsterdam on the credit of the United States, and was compelled to obtain it from usurers at an exorbitant rate of interest. When Congress sought to negotiate treaties of commerce with the powers of Europe, the question was asked with a sneer, whether the United States had one government or thirteen. As Congress was unable to pay what was due to British creditors under the treaty of peace, the English refused to surrender the western posts and retained them



until Washington's second administration. Year after year the Barbary pirates burned American ships and carried American seamen into slavery, because Congress had no money to bribe them and no navy to chastise.

As if this were not enough, the states were at variance with one another. They exercised some of the most important rights of sovereignty. Each had its custom-houses, its duties. In 1787 the city of New York required every sloop and market-boat from New England and New Jersey to pay toll; and the states thus harshly treated were not slow to retaliate in kind. Connecticut and Pennsylvania laid claim to the Valley of Wyoming; and the contention between them was so bitter that the Connecticut settlers were driven out by force in 1784, and blood was shed. In the same year New York and New Hampshire disputed possession of the White Mountains, and troops were ordered to the spot, though through the influence of Washington hostilities were averted. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Virginia all laid claim to the territory north of the Ohio. Again and again war between the states was imminent, and threats of secession were freely made in various quarters of the Union. Shays' insurrection in Massachusetts and similar troubles elsewhere had exposed the weakness of the government. In the spring of 1782, while the army lay

encamped at Newburgh, a letter was addressed to Washington urging him to come to the relief of his country and accept the crown at the hands of his soldiers. Congress was unable to pay arrears long due the army, and the year after the conclusion of peace a company of soldiers, 80 in number, marched to Philadelphia, drew up before the State House where Congress was in session, and threatened violence if their demands were not instantly met. Congress fled from the city, and took refuge in Princeton. The new republic seemed to be treading the way which France was soon to pursue, an outburst of patriotism followed by mob violence and ending in the iron rule of a military dictator. The last state promised to be worse than the first.

It is no wonder that the hearts of men who loved their country were filled with anxious forebodings. In 1786 Jay wrote to Washington, "I am uneasy and apprehensive, more so than during the war." And Washington said, "It is clear to me as A, B, C, that an extension of federal powers would make us one of the most happy, wealthy, respectable and powerful nations that ever inhabited the terrestrial globe. Without them we shall soon be everything which is the direct reverse. I predict the worst consequences from a half-starved, limping government, always moving upon crutches and tottering at every step." The five



years that elapsed between the treaty of peace and the ratification of the Federal Constitution formed in truth, as an eminent historian has termed them, the Critical Period of American history.

For deliverance from this state of incipient anarchy, for the union which has survived the changes of a century fruitful in changes beyond all centuries preceding, and the shock of civil war, we are indebted to no man besides so greatly as to Washington. Not indeed that he bore the leading part in fashioning the frame-work of the federal government. The title Father of the Constitution is worthily borne by Madison. But in peace as in war it was the eminent services, the unsullied patriotism, the commanding character of Washington that drew together the discordant states beyond all other influences. His name rose above sectional and party differences and was a tower of strength to those who sought a closer union; and there was no other voice that had such power to still the jealousies of rival states, and kindle the love of a common country in the hearts of men throughout the land. At the close of the war he had resigned his commission and returned to his home at Mount Vernon, where he desired to spend the remainder of his days. But his country had further need of him, and he obeyed the call. He was chosen President of the Convention that assembled to frame the Federal Constitution.

When it was suggested that the people were not prepared for a thorough reform, and that halfway measures would prove more popular, he rose from his chair and exclaimed in words ever memorable, "It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God." All hearts were thrilled, and doubt and fear gave place to courage and faith. When the Constitution was prepared and submitted to the states, it was in great degree through the influence of Washington and the confidence reposed in him who was marked out by the public voice from the beginning as first President of the Republic, that the needful votes were won, and the union established under which he was twice chosen Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Every people has its heroes, who at once represent and foster the national traits of character. All men crave a king, a leader. Physical, intellectual, moral powers have each their worshippers. Our republic has had three Presidents of the first order—Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. They were all men of supreme devotion to their country, men whose robes of office never knew a stain, champions

of freedom, lovers of peace, though one of them wielded the sword for seven long years, and another led the Republic through the throes of civil war. We have no profounder cause for gratitude to God than that our first President was a man whose love of country was free from all alloy of self seeking, who embodied in himself all high qualities of manhood. In him appears the model Magistrate, the model citizen, the model man. His example is the more valuable and inspiring because he was not a man of brilliant parts, not possessed of that rare and subtle genius which we may no more hope to emulate than we may aspire to touch the stars. His greatness lay in the perfect balance of his mental and moral powers. He was endowed by nature with strong passions, but they were held in control by a stronger will. His judgment was rarely at fault because he was not blinded by self-interest. He knew men, and called to his cabinet the foremost minds of the time. As Tennyson said of Wellington, he was "Rich in saving commonsense, and, as the greatest only are, in his simplicity sublime." His was

"The good gray head which all men knew,  
The voice from which their omens all men  
drew,

The iron nerve to true occasion true,

The tower of strength

Which stood four square to all the winds  
that blew."

He was strong on that side of his nature where most men, alike in public and in private station, are weak—in righteousness, in truth, in fidelity to duty, in love to man, in the fear of God. He held his convictions dearer than his life. He loved himself last, and all the ends he aimed at were his country's, his God's, and truth's.

The qualities which he exhibited in supreme degree are those which every man should possess, which every man may possess, which every good man in his measure does possess, and they are the qualities which make men strong and nations great.

He sought no reward for his services beyond the love of his fellow-countrymen, the approval of his conscience, the favor of God. But the Republic whose liberty was won by his sword, whose union was cemented by his wisdom and devotion, has conferred upon him the title, Father of his Country. And he belongs not to America alone. Wherever freedom is cherished and manhood honored, the name of Washington is revered, and the world crowns him with universal acclamation, the best of the great and the greatest of the good.



## HUGUENOT CHAPTER.

The Huguenot Chapter of New Rochelle has held monthly meetings during the past quarter. The last meeting, April 10th, was, perhaps, the pleasantest one, because of a most interesting paper given by Mrs. H. S. Beattie, on "The Causes of the American Revolution," up to the time of the Boston tea party. The ladies present begged Mrs. Beattie to give a supplementary paper some time in the fall, and to repeat the first one to a larger gathering.

The members voted to hold only five meetings a year after this—in September, October, January, April and June, and to have a paper or reading at each meeting, both entertaining and instructive.

The Chapter has offered, in conjunction with Mrs. Beattie, to give a prize, presumably a medal, to the scholar in the highest class in the Trinity Place school who shall write the best essay on "The Causes of the American Revolution," the award to be made at the close of the school in June, hoping so to stimulate patriotism.

JEANNIE ROSE CARSON,  
*Regent.*

New Rochelle, N. Y.

## EDITORIAL.

Your attention is called to the following:

Have reports, genealogical matter, old letters or manuscripts, and all matter intended for publication, sent at least one month in advance.

See that only one side of the paper is written on; that the writing is legible and not crowded, that the manuscript is punctuated and paragraphed; that names of persons and places, dates and statements, are correct and properly placed, and give a careful supervision to the whole before forwarding.

Attention to these small matters will greatly aid the management.

Genealogy, family history, old letters, society reports, etc., etc., anything pertaining to American history and of interest to our readers, will be gladly received and treated with the greatest care. Address all such matter to the Editor of this magazine.

Old papers and matter that cannot be duplicated should be *registered*.

Whatever is intended for publication address to,

A. M. STEERS,  
*Editor D. R. Magazine.*  
Lexington Ave. & 125th St.,  
New York City.





## BOOK REVIEWS.

"THE PILGRIM FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND AND THEIR PURITAN SUCCESSORS." Rev. John Brown, D. D., Fleming H. Revell Co., New York; \$2.50.

Dr. Brown is one of the best known English Nonconformist clergymen, and has already made valuable literary contributions to the historical topics treated in this book. He has earned the thanks of both Americans and Englishmen for the impartial and painstaking history that is spread upon the pages of this handsome volume. It possesses all the charm of a romance, combining in a very ingenious way scholarly research, with the gratification of popular taste. Having spent most of his life amid the scenes and habitations of the early Puritans, having access to both public and private libraries of England and Holland, possessing an intimate acquaintance with historians and antiquarians, and having followed the study of the Puritans to their home on this continent, he had abundant opportunity to learn the details of their lives. He offers a graphic picture of the years of persecution in England, during which they and their families met in secret and worshiped God, and entered into a covenant to live worthy of Him; the escape to Holland, their experience there which determined them to begin life in a new world, the struggles with the stormy seas, with the wilderness

and winter cold, the encounters with the Indians, the staunch character which defied starvation and death for the privilege of worshipping God, according to the dictates of their own conscience. It is a gratifying evidence of the ties that bind England and America that an Englishman has chronicled in so impartial and appreciative a way this grand chapter in our early history. Both nations will read it with delight. Some idea of the merits of the book, and the position it has taken with scholars may be formed from the fact that so eminent an authority as John Fiske says of it: "It is an admirable and much needed book, scholarly, accurate, temperate and extremely interesting; one of the best monographs I have ever seen."

"IN DEFIANCE OF THE KING." A romance of the American Revolution, by Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. D. Appleton & Co., New York; paper 50 cents, cloth \$1.00.

This romance seems to be, perhaps, the most satisfactory treatment in fiction of the Revolutionary period that we have had. Anthony Gresham, a Cambridge student, tells the story. The advance on Concord and the battle of Lexington are vividly described, General Putnam is introduced in a most natural way, and the book is so full of thrilling adventure and deeds of patriotic daring, that it is safe to say that if it is once taken up, it

will not be laid aside until the end is reached. Most of the scenes of the story are laid in or near New London. The terror and suffering of the patriots, the deceit and treachery of the tories, among whom are relatives of the hero of the narrative, is described in a perfectly fascinating manner. The storming and capture of Fort Griswold is a terrible picture. It is a strong story, and one that will cause true Americans to flush with excitement. Historical facts are interwoven with a thread of sentiment and a love affair that arouses the sympathy from the beginning, and the reader is beguiled to read chapter after chapter to the end.

"THE COLONIAL CAVALIER, OR SOUTHERN LIFE BEFORE THE REVOLUTION," by Maud Wilder Goodwin. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.; \$2.00.

The high praise accorded this book by our best critics is an indication that it must possess merit of a high order. A perusal of the book itself inclines one to the opinion that enough has not been said. Nothing in a popular form has ever been offered to the public that depicts the life of the colonial cavalier in Virginia so perfectly and attractively as this beautiful volume in white and gold from the press of Little, Brown & Co. Its typographical beauty entices one into a desire to read, and let a reader once take a glance between the covers, and an interest is created that does not abate until the last page is read.

It is not only valuable as a historical record of life in Virginia before the Revolution, but a vein of humor captivates the reader, and reveals the love of the author for her work that is admirable. The manners, customs, dress, amusements, means of travel, trade and obtaining news, the servants, churches, education, laws, punishments, politics, friends and foes, sickness and death of the cavalier, each under a separate heading, is graphically presented, making a useful book of reference for the scholar and an entertaining one for the casual reader. Virginia "Daughters" will be particularly interested in it.

"A COLONIAL WOOING," by Charles Abbott, M.D. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia; \$1.25.

Dr. Abbott is well known by his out door books, which are very popular with lovers of nature. In this story he has taken a new departure, it being an account of a love affair of two Quakers of Pennsylvania two hundred years ago. Although a departure from his other books on nature, it still comes within the paths trod by him in that it presents a very interesting phase of nature. Aside from the interest of the story, which is well sustained, the book possesses the merit of being a faithful portrayal of manners and customs in Pennsylvania at the time covered by the narrative. The peculiarities of the Quakers in regard to secular affairs and the simplicity of their lives are vividly pre-



sented, and we are forced to admire many of their traits, but the hard-hearted uncle, who is one of the principal characters in the romance, commands our attention without any admiration. We have the assurance of the author that the story is founded on fact. It is extremely interesting.

"A LITTLE TOUR IN AMERICA," by S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester. Edward Arnold, New York; \$1.50.

In this entertaining book Dean Hole presents his impressions of us and our country during a recent visit here. Although 75 years old, his literary work reveals much of the energy and vitality that is supposed to belong to youth, and there is a vein of humor throughout that is charming in old age. His impressions are decidedly kindly, and he views our good points and our faults with a keen eye, but with an impartiality that is tempered with justice. It is rare to see a foreigner find so much to admire in America as does the Dean, but he seemed to consider everything he saw. Being a florist himself, our flowers, shrubs, and trees interested him exceedingly. Many of our institutions excited his admiration, and altogether he found so much to enjoy that he was willing to forget that the Americans ever whipped the English. His description of the celebration of the wedding of Washington by the Daughters of the American Revolution, at which he was present as a guest and dec-

orated with a badge of the society, is a good illustration of the spirit in which the book is written, and will be heartily appreciated by the readers of this magazine.

"THE AMERICAN IN PARIS," a Biographical Novel of the Franco-Prussian War, Siege and Commune of Paris, from an American Standpoint, by Eugene Coleman Savidge; \$1.25.

There is much history woven in this story, for we are assured that Bismarck, Moltke, Napoleon III., Eugenie, Thiers, Bazaine, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Washburn, Zola and others are the authors of the words they speak. They have been found in official documents, authentic report and memoir. At the beginning of each chapter are several of the quotations referred to, and as there are 41 chapters in the book, the number is considerable. The style is good and the interest of the story well sustained. The fact that it has reached a second edition is proof that Americans have taken to it and are reading it.

"POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM," by Frederick W. Schultz. Arena Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.; \$1.50.

This is a timely treatise on the relations of the citizen to the government in this country and meets a want of the present time in that it emphasizes the necessity of more patriotism in the ordinary citizen. It describes the government of the country from the



earliest colonial times, when the citizens were all politicians, and follows its development step by step to the present time, when there is so much corruption in the administration of our national and municipal affairs that our best citizens are willing to allow the affairs of the government, which should be sacred to everyone, to be managed by the lower elements of society. On account of this condition of affairs, the author logically argues that participation in political affairs by everyone will be the salvation of our institutions, and that patriotism is sadly needed to accomplish this result.

"TYPES OF AMERICAN CHARACTER," by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. MacMillan & Co., New York; 75 cents.

This is an attractive little book by a clever writer and close thinker. His effort is so wholesome that we wish he would write more. Mr. Bradford's types are decidedly American and are easily recognized. The headings, "The American Pessimist," "The American Idealist," "The American Epicurean," "The American Philanthropist," "The American Man of Letters," "The American Out of Doors" and "The American Scholar," furnish an idea of the scope of the book.

The annual report of Hon. Hugh Hastings, Historian of the State of New York, appointed by Gov. Morton under the Laws of 1895, to collect and prepare for publication

all official records, memoranda and data relative to the Colonial Wars, the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, etc., shows that most efficient work is being done by a painstaking and conscientious officer. The undertaking has been divided into five series, the first of which will cover the colonial period up to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. To obtain transcripts of muster rolls of New York Colonial organizations from 1715 to 1755, was the first work to be performed. Mr. Hastings, in his report, says: "These records are rare curiosities. Aside from atrociously bad spelling in places, wretched paper and evanescent ink, united with the inability of the scrivener of the command often to decipher complicated and untranslatable Dutch names, imposed the most arduous labor and necessitated the most scrupulous care to insure accuracy, and the issuing of an order prohibiting the use of script in transcription, and requiring that all names be copied in Roman. Many of these records have been shamefully abused and criminally mutilated and defaced by vandals and relic hunters who have not only snipped off autographs, but in places large fractions of the original."

These muster rolls are completed in one volume to the outbreak of the French and Indian War, which contains the names of over 4,000 colonial Americans. It is now

ready for publication, and will form the first volume of the History of New York State under the the Enabling Act of 1895. It is unnecessary to say that this work will be an invaluable book of reference to students of American history and ancestry, and especially to patriotic societies.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, aside from its usual attractiveness to cultured readers, is made especially so to those interested in American history by the articles that appear in it at the present time on patriotic or historical subjects. Those on Washington, by Woodrow Wilson, command attention by the ingenious introduction of new thoughts upon an old subject. The May number, which contains a graphic description of Washington's home life in Virginia, his courtship and marriage, will be fully appreciated by our readers, and we hope that no one of them will lose the pleasure afforded by a perusal of Prof. Wilson's article. Mad Anthony Wayne's Victory, by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, in the same number, will also interest the Daughters of the Revolution. It is an account of Wayne's movements in the Ohio Valley upon being placed in command of the defeated forces of St. Clair. In the reorganization of this demoralized army, the daring, energy and courage he had displayed in the battles of the Revolution, added lustre to an already illustrious name. We are familiar with Wayne's Revolutionary record, but this article re-

veals an additional cause for admiration and devotion of Americans.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY HISTORICAL MAGAZINE is an interesting help to all who are investigating genealogy, heraldry, history and Revolutionary records. Its notices of publications on these subjects are alone worth the price of the magazine.

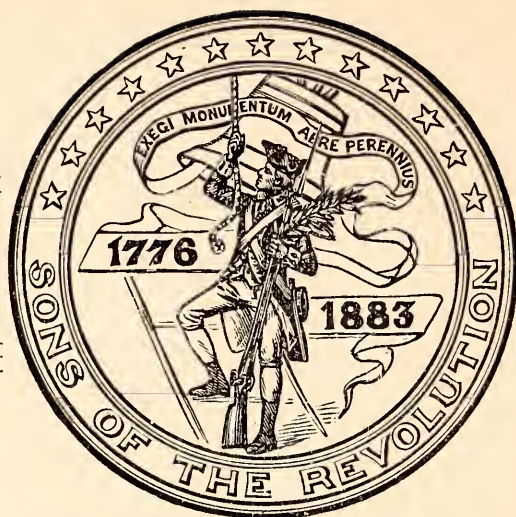
THE ARENA continues in its earnest way its peculiar work. Its literary features are always good, and it has a most wholesome effect in its battles with shams and vice, and commends itself to all good and patriotic Americans.

THE HOME JOURNAL having attained its semi-centennial anniversary, celebrates the event with a Jubilee edition of sixteen pages. Besides its usual interesting matter, this number contains as a special feature, many reminiscences, anecdotes, sketches and portraits, which are exceedingly attractive to intelligent readers. There are portraits, among others, of the two great poets who were the founders of the *Home Journal*, N. P. Willis and George P. Morris. This number is well worth preserving as a souvenir, and will afford interesting and valuable reading for many a leisure hour.

WOMAN'S PROGRESS in Literature, Science, Art, Education and Politics, is a periodical that is up to date and alive to the wants of the *fin de siècle* woman. It is ably edited, and entitled to the support of intelligent women.

M. E. D. BEATTIE.





## SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Missouri State Society Sons of the Revolution observed the anniversary of Washington's Birthday by a commemorative service at Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, in the morning—the service book was beautiful. Bishop Tuttle, President of the Missouri State Society, preached a sermon that will be enjoyed and appreciated by many besides the throng that listened to it on that day, for the Society had it appropriately printed in pamphlet form and distributed.

On the evening of the same day the second annual banquet of the Missouri Society Sons of the Revolution was held at the Southern Hotel and was commensurate with the day and deeds commemorated.

Two hundred members of the society, ladies and gentlemen, were for over four hours regaled with choice viands and patriotic oratory.

Next followed the presentation of a flag to the society. In responding, Bishop Tuttle, President of the society, took occasion to feelingly refer to the occasion and the day,

and spoke of the wonderful progress made by the society during the past year.

Then occurred the most pleasing feature of the evening's function, a feature which had been looked forward to with eager interest by the attendants at the banquet, the members of the Sons of the Revolution and their friends all over the State. It was the awarding of the three medals to the most successful contesting pupils of the 200 High Schools in the State for the best essay on "Benjamin Franklin."

A proclamation announcing the contest had been sent to all the schools, and each composition was signed with a *nom de plume*, placed in a sealed envelope and mailed to the authorities at the State University at Columbia. The real name and address of the writer was inclosed in another sealed envelope, bearing the *nom de plume* on the outside, and forwarded to the Secretary of the society.

When the three judges selected had decided upon the three best



essays the writers' names were secured from the Secretary and an order was given for the medals.

The medals are beautiful and costly, and are similar in design, but of different metal. The first medal is of heavy gold, the second of silver, and the third of bronze. They bear the insignia of the society. The first prize is valued at \$50. The medals are an inch and a half in diameter and engraved on the obverse side is the figure of a minute man in Continental uniform climbing a ladder leading to a belfry and holding in his left hand a musket and an Olive branch, and grasping with the other the rope of the cracked Liberty Bell. Surrounding this are the thirteen stars, the name of the donors, the Sons of the Revolution, the dates 1776-1883, and the motto "*Exegi Monumentum ære Perennius.*" The reverse side shows a copy of "Houdon's" statue of General Washington, encircled by a laurel wreath, the bearer's name and the words "For the best patriotic essay, A. D. 1895, year of Independence, 120." The whole is fastened to a rich broad ribbon, striped in the Continental colors, buff and blue, and attached to a handsome gold bar pin bearing the inscription "Missouri."

As works of art, the silver and the bronze one, with their gold lettered inscriptions, are equally admired. The bestowing of these prizes was decided upon by the Board of Managers of the society

for the purpose of reviving patriotism in Missouri. As this State was under a foreign Government and has no historical spots to perpetuate the memory of the War of the Revolution, the scheme of the medals was resorted to.

The *menu* for this banquet is an exceedingly pretty souvenir of the event, and the list of toasts responded to by clever men give evidence of a feast not wholly material.

The present officers of this State Society are :

Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle, President; Hon. Henry Hitchcock, Vice-President; William B. Clarke, Second Vice-President; Henry Cadle, Secretary; Ewing McGready Sloan, Assistant Secretary; Gen. James Harding, Registrar; Henry Purkitt Wyman, Treasurer; Rev. George E. Martin, Chaplain; Prof. Alexander F. Fleet, Historian; Alfred Lee Shapleigh, Marshal.

Board of Managers—Wm. B. Dean, Wallace Delafield, James L. Blair, A. Leighton Howe, George A. Newcomb, C. C. Rainwater, Henry Cadle, D. S. Tuttle, Henry Hitchcock, Freeman A. Post, Norris B. Grug, George A. Baker, William G. Boyd, William B. Doddridge, J. B. Bradley.

Delegates to the General Society: Halsey C. Ives, Innis Hopkins, Thomas James, Arthur Lee, Henry Cadle. Alternates: T. D. Kimball, Charles M. Cuthbert, Amos M. Thayer, P. W. West, Paul T. Gadsden.

# Year Book 1896.



THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in the State of New York, have issued their "Year Book" for 1896. It is a beautiful volume, an ornament to a library table and an epitome of American history, whose value is incalculable. It is also a monument to the growth, prosperity, and success of this State Society.

This artistic volume with its valuable maps, fine engravings, and finished workmanship in every detail, should be a pride and pleasure to each one of the nearly two thousand members in this state and to any other who may have the good fortune to possess one. . . .

# MAGAZINE

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

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VOL. IV.

AUGUST, 1896.

No. 3.

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### SILENT WITNESSES.

BY EMMA MERSEREAU NEWTON.

AUTHOR OF "AN ICONOCLASTIC EPISODE," "A BREATH OF HEAVEN," "A PHANTOM PICTURE," "A BIT OF BUNTING," "A WINTER IN FLORIDA," ETC.

### PART VIII.

**A**MONG the Rutland Barracks papers I find the following bills, receipts, accounts, and paroles, which may serve as desultory links in the chain of American history:—

"BOSTON 12<sup>th</sup> April 1780

Received of Joshua Mersereau Esq twelve hundred and thirteen pounds 16/ lawful money on acc<sup>t</sup>.

pr

£. 1213—16—

JOHN HASTINGS

"BOSTON 24 June 1780

At Sight of this my Third Bill of Exchange First Second and Fourth of same Served and Date unpaid—

Pay to Joshua Mersereau Esq Deputy Commisary of Prisoners or Order the Sum of Ten pounds Sterling which I received of himself placing the same to account

Your very humble Servant

TO MR. WILLIAM DONALDSON"

THO<sup>s</sup> MEAD

*Sir*:—

"PROVIDENCE 8<sup>th</sup> August 1780

Your Favor of Yesterdays Date is received. I wrote a long time ago giving you the Information referred to in your Letter.

Sheffield Atwood of Newport informed me that you bought goods from said Town when in Possession of the Enemy— Of this matter I have no personal knowledge, nor did I ever know you to deviate from the Duties of your Office. The Information I gave General Washington officially as the Report of the People. It was my Duty to do so—



If he had considered them of sufficient Weight to cause an Inquiry he would Doubtless have called upon me for the Evidence. But as he never did, I concluded he had so good an Opinion of you as not to impeach you on mere Information given by People who feeling the Severities of Captivity and viewing matters perhaps in a partial Light might form Conclusions from Circumstances they were not fully acquainted with. It was only a Report founded on Heresay and as such was mentioned to General Washington.

I can further add that I know nothing myself of any misconduct in you. I am Sir your very obed<sup>t</sup> humble Servant

J. WARNUM.

To JOSHUA MERSEREAU D. C. G."

"RUTLAND Oct. 23<sup>ed</sup> 1780

*Sir.*—Please to pay Mr. Thomas Nolland the sum of two thousand & seventy pounds fifteen shillings in paper Money & place the same to my account and youl much oblige your Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

£. 2510—15—

JAMES RIVERS Cap<sup>t</sup>. 60<sup>th</sup> Co.,

To JOSHUA MERSEREAU Esq.,

Dep<sup>t</sup>. Commisary of Prisoners."

Endorsed on the back of James Rivers' bond is the following:—

"RUTLAND Oct. 23<sup>ed</sup> 1780

Received of Joshua Mersereau the within Sum in full

THOMAS NOLLAND "

" 1779 Major Gardner to Thomas Chase Dr. December To the hire of a Waggon to transport his baggage from Boston to New York 250 miles at 3/ per Mile dollars 125."

" Boston Nov. 12<sup>th</sup> 1780 Major Mersereau requests that you send the above Acc<sup>t</sup>. to New York and desire Major Gardner would find the money as by a Resolve of Congress all Prisoners of War are to bear the Expense of transportation of their baggage, and tis not in my power charge the United States— And he'll oblige

His Humble Servant

THOMAS CHASE."

" 1780 Major Hamage to Thomas Chase Dr. May To Cash p<sup>d</sup> the hire of a Waggon from Boston to New York 250 miles at 3/ a mile dollars 125 "

" Boston Nov. 12<sup>th</sup> 1780 Major Mersereau is requested to send the above acc<sup>t</sup> to New York and desire Major Hamage to get Gen<sup>l</sup> Phillips

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\*From subsequent papers I infer that 60th should read Sixteenth Co.—AUTHOR.

to certify that tis to be charged to the Troops of Convention, if not to request Major Hamage to find the Money

I am your Humble Servant

THOMAS CHASE."

At this time the finances of the country were greatly deranged, and thirty dollars in paper money were of no more value than one in specie. No class of persons suffered more from the depreciation of paper money than the officers in the army. The pay even of those of the highest grade was insufficient to provide them with necessary clothing, and the troops "endured distress at which patriotism feels indignant and humanity weeps," for Congress evinced a lassitude about providing for the wants of the army, and soldiers of every grade began to feel themselves cruelly neglected by the country whose battles they fought. In this season of actual want, and terrible suffering, Major Mersereau was moved to expend much of his private fortune to supply the needs of his department; and he even loaned necessary sums to the British officers, to enable them to negotiate their bills of exchange. One of these acknowledgments runs:—

"I Henry Seton Cap<sup>t</sup> of Chessurs in the British Servis Do acknowledge myself a Prisoner of war To the United States of america & being permitted to Go to N York by John Hopkins Esq D. C. Gen<sup>l</sup> of Prisoners to Negotiate a set of Bills of Exchange Drawn by me the Henry Seton on Cap<sup>t</sup> Duncan Munroe for Seventy four Pounds Sterling in favor of Joshua Mersereau Esq late D. C. Gen<sup>l</sup> of prisoners For money advanced by the s<sup>d</sup> Mersereau to Henry Seton, as no officers have permission to go To N York till their Debts are Discharged I Henry Seton do acknowledge to have Drawn the Above Bills in favour of Joshua Mercereau as is Expressed & whereas I have rec<sup>d</sup> the above indulgence To go to New York on parole to Negotiate the above Bills & send the amount of the s<sup>d</sup> Bills to witt Seventy four pounds sterling for Joshua Mersereau Esq By Cap<sup>t</sup>n Theadore Bliss who attends me to N York for that purpose—

I do hereby promise & Engage on my Sacred Word of honour & the faith of a gentleman that I Will not Consider myself Exchanged nor will I Bare arms in his Britanick majesty's Service until the above sum of money Due to the Said Mersereau is paid and Discharged to Cap<sup>t</sup> Theadore Bliss as is Expressed

And in Case I Can not Discharge the said Debt As above Mentioned by Negotiating the said Bills Sent By Cap<sup>t</sup> Bliss & paying the amount of the Same to Him the s<sup>d</sup> Bliss on my arrival at N York I do Promise on my Sacred word of honour And the faith of a gentleman to return to

rutland aforesaid And there remain untill the above specified Bills on Cap<sup>t</sup> Duncan munro are Accepted & paid With all Due Dammaged that may arise therefrom

All the above Engagements I the Henry Seton Do strictly promise to adhere to in Witness whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand At Rutland this 26 Day of December 1780

signed

HENRY SETON

JOHN HOPKINS D. C. G. Prisoners''

An acc<sup>t</sup> of Debts Due to Joshua Mersereau, late Commisary of Prisoners from officers in The British Service, and Prisoners of War at Boston as per Bills—to wit—

|   |         |            |
|---|---------|------------|
| Cap <sup>t</sup> Porterfield as per bill Nov. 15 <sup>th</sup> 1779 | . . . . | £. 39- 7-6 |
| Cap <sup>t</sup> Quarme per bill 23 <sup>rd</sup> June 1780         | . . . . | 25- 0-0    |
| Protest and Damages &c  | . . . . | 9-19-2     |
| To Tho <sup>s</sup> Meeks bill 24 <sup>th</sup> June 1780           | . . . . | 10- 0-0    |
| By Cap <sup>t</sup> Quame protest & damages                         | . . . . | 3-19-9     |
|   |         | <hr/>      |
|   |         | £. 88- 6-5 |

This is to Certify that I carri<sup>d</sup> a bill Grant<sup>d</sup> by Cap<sup>t</sup> Bartling of the Brunswick troops of £ 63-14-9 Sterling on Josua Loring in favour of Josua Mersereau which bill I present<sup>d</sup>, Mr. Loring would not honor the bill giving his Reasons that he would not pay the Said bill till all the acc<sup>ts</sup> of Caring the Clothing of the Brunswick Troops was pass<sup>d</sup> at once—The bill not been honored and Cap<sup>t</sup> Bartling going back to New England I enclose the Said bill with the Rest of Joshua Mersereaus pappers and gave them unto Cap<sup>t</sup> Bartling of the Brunswick Troopes.

Josua Mersereau Request<sup>d</sup> the Favour of me to Speak to Mr. Loring about the above money in April 1782. Mr. Loring told me he had nothing to do with it that Government should pay it

FRANCIS FRASER Cap<sup>t</sup> of the  
Corps of Pioneers."

As will be inferred from the above witnesses of service, the fiery ordeal was drawing to a close, prisoners were being exchanged, and although American troops were still retained at various stations, they were not actively employed after the exultant day in October, 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered his sword at Yorktown.

Early in the spring of 1782 pacific overtures were made by England, and both nations desisted from further hostile measures.

While negotiations were pending Major Mersereau, whose zeal and patriotism had impelled him to expend much of his private fortune in the discharge of duties connected with his command, went to Trenton



to settle some accounts with the Government, and to endeavor to collect claims on the departing British officers. A hotel bill, contracted at this time, indicates that he and some brother comrades indulged in conviviality over the prospect of an end of arduous service and protracted danger.

But notwithstanding the pleasure with which they contemplated peace and freedom, hilarity was exceptional, for triumph was tempered by trouble. The ruinous war had bankrupted the Government, and left the country destitute of funds or credit. The troops had not been paid, and the officers had occasion to fear that after having expended their private fortunes and exhausted their strength in the cause of patriotism, that they should be dismissed without receiving any arrears of pay, and without any provision for their future support.

Besides the large sums of money which Major Mersereau had liberally advanced, his house on Staten Island had been burned and his property devastated by the British Army during his absence at Rutland.

The Court of Inquiry, who looked into the matter, estimated that he had sustained damages to the amount of seventy thousand dollars, and seventy thousand dollars was such a phenomenal fortune in those days that the possibility of recovering from the calamity in a lifetime was not for a moment entertained. An attempt was, however, made to save something from the wreck, as the following letters, bonds and claims show:

“Hon<sup>ble</sup> WM SMITH Esq<sup>r</sup>

*Sir*

Your former kind offices have induced me to take the Liberty of troubling your Honor to present the enclosed to His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton for obtaining a speedy settlement of my accounts. A Statement is annexed for your Honor's Perusal, if agreeable—Your Friendship in expediting this matter will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your most obd<sup>t</sup> hu<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JOSHUA MERSEREAU

Elizabethtown 7<sup>th</sup> April 1783.”

“N YORK 12 April 1783

*Good Sir*

Agreeable to your request I went to the Adj<sup>t</sup> Office, for the Pass for your friend Musharow, First, From whence to Judge Smith's who Directed me to Major Beckwirth, who ordered me to Coll. Delancy, on my application the third time Cap. ————, Deputy to him went up to Speak to him and gave for Answer he new nothing about it. So I went back to Judge Smith and acquainted him the Answer, he said

he wo<sup>ld</sup> make it his business to have it Done as soon as possible & would enclose the pass to you as soon as possible, and desired the gentleman not to make himself uneasy as he had a promise for that purpose at Headquarters

Your very repectable Hum<sup>ble</sup> & obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>

LAW. FAGAN

To WM RYERSON

Contractor, Staten Island "

" 19th APRIL 1783

THE MEMORIAL OF JOSHUA MERSEREAU

To

SIR GUY CARLETON

May it please your Excellency—

Previous to my arrival in this City I had the Honor to address you by my Memorial of the 7<sup>th</sup> instant, delivered by the Honorable Chief Justice Smith, and had the happiness to receive your Permission to come to settle my Concerns with those Gentlemen who became indebted to me when acting as Commisary of Prisoners.

The accounts annexed to that Memorial point out the Nature of my Demand, and I flatter myself the Circumstances that attended my relieving the Necessities of these Gentlemen in their situation will induce your Excellency to yield me your Direction for the Purposes of Justice—Should the account above mentioned be mislaid permit me the Liberty of inclosing another Copy, as also to receive your Excellency's Pleasure on the Subject."

" LONDON APRIL 22nd 1783

*My good Friend*

I arrived here after a short tho' boisterous Passage, and can truly say I have not had two Days Health since my Arrival, to this Cause I am to attribute my Inability in not having done something for you in the Concerns your Confidence placed in my Hands. In small intervals of Health I endeavored to find out the Persons who were indebted to you, but in all my Enquiries I found them so widely scattered throughout the Kingdom that it depended in great Measure on Chance to find their first residence or to catch them in this Capitol—

My Coadjutor Mr. Jouet has, and still is, so involved in the Pursuit of his own Business, as a Loyalist with Government as to be unable to render me the least assistance. I now feel myself something better & if my Health should continue I hope to exert myself for you with the agents of the respective Regiments to which the Gentlemen belong—depend on my utmost Endeavors, and as the Money comes in my Hands

I shall immediately satisfy your Drafts in Favor of M<sup>r</sup> Broom, or advise you what sums I receive—

I am extremely sorry to find publick Matters in our Country in so deranged a State, cruel and unkind as I have been dealt with, I still feel a regard for the Welfare of my Country, so write me fully the State of Things and believe me to be your assured Friend and very humble servant

JOSHUA W SMITH

To JOSHUA MERSEREAU Esq.”

“This Indenture made this fourteenth Day of June In the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-three Between James Rivers Cap<sup>n</sup> in the third Battallian of the Sixteenth Regiment Esq of the one part and Joshua Mersereau of the City of New York in North America Esq of the other part Whereas the said James Rivers Stands justly indebted to the said Joshua Mersereau afore<sup>d</sup> in the Just and full sum of three hundred and twenty-five pounds Current and Lawfull Money of Great Brittain for the payment of which he the said James Rivers hath this Day given to the said Joshua Mersereau one Sett of Bills of Exchange with his own hand thereunto subscribed drawn on Messieurs Gray and Ogilvie of Terrance Spring Garden London Agent payable in eighty Days after sight and Dated the Day of the Date of these Presents—

Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said James Rivers for the better Securing the payment of the three hundred and twenty-five pounds Current Money aforesaid and for and in consideration of the Sum of ten Shillings like lawfull Money to him in hand paid the Recp<sup>t</sup> whereof whereby acknowledged hath granted bargained sold and Set over & unto the said Joshua Mersereau his Heirs Execu<sup>s</sup> Adminis<sup>s</sup> Assigns his Commission of Cap<sup>n</sup> in the third Battallian of the Sixteenth Regiment Dated the tenth Day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Eight and Signed by Sir Henry Clinton late Commander in Chief of his Majesties forces in North America together with the pay and arrearages of pay of what Nature Soever either for Baile or Utensil Money and every Right benefit or Emolument that shall arise from or be dependent on the said Commission or by any other way or means whatsoever belonging to the same which he the said James Rivers might could or would Claim therefrom in Own Right by force and by Virtue of said Commission to have and to hold the said Commission and the Right of Sealing or Disposing the same to any person or persons to him the said Joshua Mersereau his Heirs Execu<sup>s</sup> Adminis<sup>s</sup> and Assigns to his and their only proper use and behoof forever Provided always nevertheless and these presents are upon this



Condition that if the said Mes<sup>s</sup> Gray and Ogilvie shall accept and pay the aforesaid Drafts or bills of Exchange or either of them on or before the first Day of November next or when the same shall become due and payable or if the said James Rivers shall pay or Cause to be paid on the Day last above mentioned together with all such Cost Damages and Interest as Shall or may accrue upon the none acceptance none payment of the said Bills unto the said Joshua Mersereau or his attorney Or attorneys without any abatement or in respect of any matter Cause or thing herein Contained shall cease and be utterly void or of none effect and he the said James Rivers doth for himself his Heirs Executors Administrators & Assigns Covenant promise and agree to with the said Joshua Mersereau his Heirs Execu<sup>s</sup> Admin<sup>s</sup> and Assigns that he the said James Rivers hath not Charged Mortgaged or incumbered the said Commission by any Manner ways or means Whatsoever previous to the date hereof to any person or persons Whatsoever In witness whereof the said James Rivers hath hereunto Set his hand and Seal this fourteenth day of June first above Written.

JA<sup>s</sup> RIVERS Cap<sup>t</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>

Sealed and Delivered In the presence of us

Battallian 6<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>

HENRY COOPER  
JAMES BUTLAR  
JAMES THOMPSON” } .

“Know all men by these presents that I James Rivers Cap<sup>n</sup> in the Sixteenth Regiment and third Batallian Esquire am held and firmly bound unto Joshua Mersereau of the City of New York in North America Esquire in Six hundred and fifty pounds Current Lawfull Money of Great Brittain to be paid to the said Joshua Mersereau his certain Attorney Executors Administrators & Assigns for which payment to be well and truly made I bind myself my Heirs Executors and Administrators firmly by these presents Sealed with my Seal dated this fourteenth Day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty three—

Whereas the said James Rivers stands justly indebted in the full sum of three hundred and twenty five pounds Current Money aforesaid for the payment of which he the said James Rivers hath on this Day given to the said Joshua Mersereau One Sett of Bills of Exchange with his own hand there unto subscribed drawn on Messieurs Gray and Ogilvie of Terrance Spring Garden London agents payable in Eighty Days after Sight and dated as aforesaid Viz: June the fourteenth 1783 The Condition of this obligation is Such that if the above bounden James Rivers his Heirs Execu<sup>s</sup> or Admin<sup>s</sup> do and Shall well and truly

pay or Cause to be paid unto the above mentioned Joshua Mersereau his Executors Administrators or Assigns the full sum of three hundred and twenty-five pounds Current Lawfull Money of Great Brittain Aforesaid with Interest at Seven per Cent per Annum for the same on the first Day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-three now next ensuing then this obligation to be void or else to remain in full force and Virtue

JAMES RIVERS Cap<sup>t</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>  
Batal<sup>n</sup> 6<sup>teenth</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>

Sealed & Delivered in the presence of us

HENRY COOPER }  
JAMES BUTLER }  
JAMES THOMPSON ” }

“ LONDON 20 August 1783

*Sir*

I received yours of the 5 Ultimo Inclosing a Bill on Mess<sup>s</sup> Gray & Ogilvie I presented it for Acceptance but they inform me they have no Effects of the drawer in their hands, I have not Noted it for Non Acceptance as you seem doubtfull of the payment & would be only making an unnecessary charge to I fear little purpose, nor did you order I should note it if not Accepted, I do not return the Bill Inclosed as I intend to present it again for payment when due & as you mention your intention of Sending me a Power of Attorney and other requisites by Cap<sup>n</sup> Cowper it is necessary I should have the Bill in possession in case it should be required in any Instructions I may receive from you on that head in which you may be assured I shall do my best Endeavors for the good of your Interest.

I am your Most Ob<sup>t</sup>

Hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

To Mr JOSHUA MERSEREAU

WM COWLEY ”

“ Mr. JOSHUA MERSEREAU

LONDON 3 Sept. 1783

*Sir*

My last to you was per the Iril. I have since Received Cap<sup>t</sup> Rivers Bond & Assignment of his Commission. I thought proper to put them into the hands of an Attorney & Understand from him that he has an Order to give them Notice of the Assignment & demand payment of his Arrears with the Agent for the Reg<sup>t</sup> who informs him that the Cap<sup>t</sup> will be reduced to half pay before November next & that there is more due to them than his Arrears will satisfy My Atorney also tells me I can not Arrest him on the Bond or Note for want of an

Affidavit of the debt which should be made in London & serving him with a process will be of Little Effect as he will be at Liberty without Bail. If you should be inclinable to prosecute and any person here can make the Affidavit of the Debt I Will immediately take measures to have him Arrested. I find it necessary to have the Bill protested which when due shall be done in due course

I am Your Mo<sup>t</sup> Ob<sup>t</sup> Hb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Mr. JOSHUA MERSEREAU

WM COWLEY

to the care of Mr. Andrew Van Juyt

New York "

As a postscript to the above letter is a note addressed to  
" Mr. GIBSON

I have not been Able to find Luke Keeting but I Received your favour with Letter of Attorney &c—I have put the papers into an Attorneys hands who Informs me that unless a person in London can make Affidavit of the Debt it would not be Advisable to Risque anything on the Event of a common Process as he will be suffered to go at Large without Bale—if any person here can make Affidavit of the Debt & you should be so Inclined, I will Immediately take measures to have him Arrested.

I am Yours &c

WM COWLEY "

Thus, hampered by debt, and with poverty staring them in the face, both patriots and loyalists approached the day when the latter were to seal the humiliating defeat by a departure from the unfriendly shores of their conquerors. With this prospect in view the British Commander appears to have deemed it expedient to dispose of his horses. Below is subjoined a copy of the original bill of sale :—

" By Major Robert Molleson Waggon-Master General to the Army serving in North America.

This is to certify, that the Horses described at the bottom hereof were this Day sold by Auction, by order of his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, K. B. General and Commander in Chief, &c &c &c, and purchased by John Stump—such Horses being at the time of the sale the property of his Majesty.

Given under my Hand at New York this Eleventh day of September 1783 Black Mare aged 9 years 15 hands high—a Star—

Sorrel Mare 14½ 9 years old—a Star.—

R. MOLLESON

W. M. G."

(To be continued.)



## TRUE COPIES OF OLD DOCUMENTS.

### X.

#### DEED OF SALE.

“TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE To Whom these Presents Shall Come Greeting, KNOW YE That I Thomas Howell of Rye in the County of Westchester and Province of New York Taylor For and in Consideration of the sum of one Hundred and Ninety-Five pounds Current Money of New York to me in hand paid before the Ensealing and Delivery hereof By Zebediah Brown of Rye aforesaid Yeoman, the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge to my full Content and Satisfaction and thereof and from every part thereof Do acquit and Discharge the Said Zebediah Brown his heirs, executors and administrators and every of them forever by these presents, HAVE GIVEN and GRANTED and by these presents *Absolutely Do Give* Grant Bargain, Sell, assure, enfeoff, Release, Convey and Confirm unto the said Zebediah Brown his heirs and assigns forever, All That a Certain House and Land adjoining thereto Lying and being in Rye aforesaid Butted and Bounded as followeth (viz ly) North-erly by Lands formerly Jonathon Lockwoods now Amos Kniffons and Nathan Kniffons and Easterly by the Said Kniffons Land and Land in the possession of Joseph Sherwood, Southerly by Land formerly Jeremiah Purdys now in the possession of the said Zebediah Brown, and Westerly by the King's Highway. Containing within the above Bounds thirty acres and three-quarters of an acre and thirty-two Rods be the same more or less. Together with all and Singular the Timber Trees fences improvements Meadows Ways Easments Rights Benefits and Advantages of in or unto Said parcel of Land Belonging or anyways appertaining, with the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents, Issues and profits of the same and every part thereof. Also all the Estate Right Title interest use possession, properly Claim and Demand whatsoever of me the said Thomas Howel of in or unto the Same and every part thereof. To HAVE AND To HOLD the above granted and Sold parcell of Land, with the house Buildings improvements and other appurtenances thereon or thereunto Belonging or appertaining unto him the Said Zebediah Brown his heirs and assigns forever. To the Sole and only proper use Benefit and behoof of him the Said Zebediah Brown his heirs and assigns forever. *And I* the Said Thomas Howell Do hereby Covenant and Declare To and with the Said Zebediah Brown his heirs and assigns and every of them that at the time of the executing and De-

livery hereof I have in———virtue of a Deed from Benjamin Carpenter and Prudence his wife Dated the nineteenth day of April one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one Good Rightfull power and Lawful authority to Grant Bargain and sell the above granted and sold parcel of Land and appurtenances in the manner and form aforesaid. *And Further* that it shall and may be Lawful to and for the said Zebediah Brown his heirs and assigns by force and virtue of these presents upon and into the above granted premises to *Enter* and the same and every part thereof at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly shall have hold use Occupy possess and enjoy, and that freely and clearly acquitted and Discharged Saven Harmless and indempnified of and from all manner of former and other Gifts grants Bargains Sales Alienations Wiles Entails Joynters Dowries or other incumbrances of what nature or kind soever. And I the Said Thomas Howell my heirs executors and administrators the above granted and sold premises with the appurtenances unto the Said Zebediah Brown his heirs and assigns against me my heirs executors and administrators and against every other person or persons whatsoever claiming the same or any part thereof, Shall and will warrant and Forever Secure and Defend by these presents.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-second Day of January A. D. 1759 and in the thirty second year of his Majesty's Reign——

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Roseanna the Wife of the Said Thomas Howell hereby consents and agrees to the above bargain and Sale and Quits her Right of Dower of and unto the same premises and Signifies the Same by Signing and Sealing these presents with her |
| Sealed and Delivered<br>in the presence of | WILLIAM WILLETT, Said Husband.  |

JNO. CARHART.

THOMAS HOWELL [L. s.]

her

ROSEANA + HOWELL [L. s.]”  
mark.

On the outside of this document is as follows:

“Memorand<sup>m</sup> the 24<sup>th</sup> November 1764 then appeared Before me Gilbert Bloomer Esq<sup>r</sup> one of his Majestys Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Westchester assigned John Carhart one of the Evidences to the within Deed of Sale and being Duly Sworn under Oath Declared that he saw Thomas Howell and Roseana his wife execute and Deliver Said Deed as their free act and Deed and that at the same time he saw William Willett also sign as an Evidence the Said

Deed and I having inspected Said Deed find no mistakes material allow the same to be Recorded.

GILB'T BLOOMER."

This Deed bears stamped in upper left and lower right hand corner the seal, which is surmounted by a crown, has on its face the shield with two Beavers, two barrels and the crossed sails of the windmill, below which are the words "New York. III Pence."

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XI.

DEED OF GIFT FROM

JONATHAN BROWN TO HIS SON ZEBEDIAH BROWN.

"TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE To whom these presents shall come Greeting. *Know Ye That* I Jonathan Brown of Rye in the County of Westchester and province of New York Gent. For Divers good Causes, But in Especial manner for the Love good will and affection which I have and do Bear unto my Son Zebediah Brown of Rye aforesaid, Have and By these presents absolutely Do give, grant, make over Release, assure, Convey and Confirm, unto him my said Son Zebediah Brown and To his heirs and assigns forever, all That the two following parcels of Land Lying and Being in Rye aforesaid, and now in his peaceable and Quiet possession, That is to say, one parcel of Land Lying on the Westerly Side of the Country Road, Bounded as Followeth Northerly By the Land of Benjamin Brown, also part northerly by Land now in the possession of Nehemiah Kniffen But Belonging to Daniel Hawxhurst and Amos Kniffen, Easterly By the Country Road, Southerly By the Land of Benjamin Brown and Westerly By the Road Leading up towards Hogpenridge So Called, and howsoever the Same is Bounded and may Contain Sixty Acres more or Less as mentioned in the Deed to me for the same from Jeremiah Purdy of Said Rye may appear, the other parcel of Land Lying on the east side of the said Country Road where my Said Son now Dwells Bounded as followeth, Westerly by the said Country Road, northerly By the Land which my Said Son Zebediah Bought of Thomas Howell, then Running Easterly until it Comes to the Land of Abraham Thrall formerly Joseph Sherwoods thence Southerly to the Land of Alexander Hubbs formerly Joseph Kniffens, thence Westerly along the North Bounds of said Hubbs



and Benjamin Browns Land the several Courses thereof until it comes to the Country Road or Howsoever the same is Bounded in the Deed to me for the Same from the before named Jeremiah Purdy, may appear and Containing forty acres be the same more or Less in Quantity. *To Have and To Hold* The Two above mentioned parcels of Land as above mentioned Bounded and Set Forth, or howsoever they be or otherways ought to be Bounded as aforesaid and may Contain More or Less in Quantity, Together with all and Singular the House, Barn, other Buildings, orchard, meadows, woods, trees, fences, improvements, Rights, benefits and other appurtenances, on or unto Each and Both Said Parcels of Land Belonging or any manner of way appertaining and every part and parcel thereof unto him my Said Son Zebediah Brown his heirs and assigns forever, To the sole and only proper use Benefit and Behoof of him my Said Son Zebediah Brown, his heirs and assigns absolutely forever. Without Reserve, Conditions, Limitations or Restrictions or paying any Consideration or Satisfaction to me or my heirs for the premises hereby Conveyed or any part thereof By my Said Son Zebediah Brown or his heirs or assigns But absolutely to hold the same in the manner aforesaid. In witness whereof I the said Jonathan Brown have put the same in further Testimony By hereunto setting my hand and Seal in Rye this Twenty-Seventh Day of November Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and Sixty-Two, and in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, King of Great Brittain &c

Sealed and Delivered

JONATHAN BROWN [I. s.]

in the presence of

THOMAS SAWYER

JN<sup>o</sup> CARHART."

On the back of this document is written: "Memorand<sup>m</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> November 1764 there appeared before me Gilbert Bloomer Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Westchester assigned John Carhart one of the evidences to the within Deed of Sale and being Duly Sworn Declared that he saw Jonathan Brown Execute and Deliver the same as his act and Deed, and that at the Same time he Saw Thomas Sawyer also Sign as an evidence to the same, and I having inspected said Deed find no mistakes Herein allow it to be Recorded.

GILB<sup>t</sup> BLOOMER.

## XII.

## BOND.

“ Know All Men By These Presents that we Zebediah Brown & Jonathan Brown Sen<sup>r</sup> of Rye in Westchester County In ye Colony of New York, Yoemen, are Held & firmly Do stand Bound unto Lorette Cock of ye township of Oyster bay in Queens County on the Island of Nassau in ye Colony of New York, Daughter of James Cock Dec<sup>st</sup>, In the penall Sum of Six Hundred thirty Six pounds of Current Lawfull money of New York, To be paid unto ye S<sup>d</sup> Lorette Cock or to her Certain Lawful attorney Heirs Executors Administrators or assignes, To the which Payment well and truly to be made & Done Wee Do Hereby Bind ourselves our Heirs Executors & Administrators & every of us & them Joyntly and Severally In ye whole & for ye whole Firmly by These presents. Sealed with our Seals & Dated this twelfth Day of May Anno Domini Seventeen Hundred and Sixty three.

The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above Bounded Zebediah Brown & Jonathan Brown or either of them their or either of their Heirs Executors or Administrators shall & Do well & truly pay or Cause to be paid Unto ye above named Lorette Cock, or to her Certain Lawful attorney heirs Executors Administrators or assignes, the Just and full sum of Three Hundred & Eighteen Pounds of Like Current Lawfull Money of New York as above s<sup>d</sup> and that on or before the 10<sup>th</sup> Day of May next ensuing ye Date Hereof without Fraud Covin or further Delay, Then the above Obligation to be Void & of none Effect, or Else to Stand be & Remain in full force Power & Virtue in the Law.

Signed Sealed and Delivered

In ye presence of us.

GILBERT BLOOMER Jr,

WILLIAM ROE

ZELEDIAH BROWN [L. s.]

JONATHAN BROWN [L. s.]”

On the back of this document are written six receipts for various sums of money on account, the last being as follows :

“ October 11th 1785.

“ be it remembered that Lorette Cock hath received of Abraham Guion Esq<sup>r</sup> a Bond in lue of this in full satisfaction for this

LORETTE COCK.”

And on the face at the bottom of the page is written :

"October 1789 I have Received from Abram Guion the full content of this boond Received by me

LORETTE COCK "

Zebediah Brown gave mortgages on his property that are voluminous documents; one is made out to "Lorette Cock, of the Township of Oysterbay in Queens County on Nassau Island", another to "Isaac Guion of New Rochelle."

### XIII.

#### ORDER OF PROCESSION,

IN HONOR OF THE CONSTITUTION OF  
THE UNITED STATES.

AT eight o'clock on Wednesday Morning the 23<sup>d</sup> of July, 10 Guns will fire, when the PROCESSION will parade and proceed by the following Route, viz: Down Broad-Way to Great-Dock-Street, thence through Hanover-Square, Queen, Chatham, Division and Arundel-Streets; and from thence through Bullock-Street to Bayard's House.

No. 1. 2 Horsemen with Trumpets.

2. 1 piece of Artillery.

#### *First* DIVISION.

No.

3. 4 Foresters in Frocks, carrying  
Axes.

4. Columbus in his Ancient Dress  
—on Horseback.

5. 6 Foresters, &c.

6. A Plough.

7. A Sower.

8. A Harrow.

9. Farmers.

10. United States Arms, borne by  
Col. White, supported by the  
Society of the Cincinnati.

No.

11. Gardeners.

12. A Band of Music.

13. Taylors.

14. Measurers of Grain.

15. Millers.

16. Inspectors of Flour.

17. Bakers.

18. Brewers.

19. Distillers.

#### *Second* DIVISION.

20. Coopers.

21. Butchers.

22. Tanners and Curriers.

23. Leather Dressers.



*Third* DIVISION.

24. Cord-Wainers.

*Fourth* DIVISION.

No.

25. Carpenters.

26. Furriers.

27. Hatters

No.

28. Peruke - Makers and Hair-Dressers.

*Fifth* DIVISION.

29. White Smiths.

30. Cutlers.

31. Stone Masons.

32. Brick-Layers.

33. Painters and Glaziers.

34. Cabinet Makers.

35. Windsor Chair-Makers, Ivory Turners, and Musical-Instrument Makers.

36. Upholsterers.

37. Fringe-Makers.

38. Paper Stainers.

39. Civil Engineers.

*Sixth* DIVISION.

40. Ship-Wrights.

41. Black-Smiths.

42. Ship-Joiners.

43. Boat-Builders.

44. Block and Pump-Makers.

45. Sail-Makers and Rope-Makers.

46. Riggers.

*Seventh* DIVISION.

47. Federal Ship Hamilton.

48. Pilot Boat and Barges.

49. Pilots.

50. Marine Society.

51. Printers, Book-Binders and Stationers.

*Eighth* DIVISION.

52. Cartmen.

53. Mathematical Instrument-Makers.

54. Carvers and Engravers.

55. Coach-Makers.

56. Coach-Painters.

57. Copper-Smiths and Brass-Founders.

58. Tin-plate Workers.

59. Pewterers.

60. Gold and Silver-Smiths.

61. Potters.

62. Chocolate-Makers.

63. Tobacconists.

64. Dyers.

65. Brush-Makers.

66. Tallow-Chandlers.

67. Saddlers, Harness and Whip-Makers.

*Ninth* DIVISION.

No.

68. Gentlemen of the Bar.

69. Philological Society.

No.

70. President and Students of the  
College.

71. Merchants and Traders.

*Tenth* DIVISION.

72. Clergy.

73. Physicians.

74. Strangers.

75. Militia Officers.

76. 1 piece of Artillery.

By Order of the Committee of Arrangements,

RICHARD PLATT, *Chairman*.

On the margin of this programme that age has yellowed and stained, is written the following unsigned note :

“Colonel Platt was a resident of Flushing with some members of the Aspinwall family, when I was a small boy about 1802-6. had two Sons—Hamilton—William.”

This is the only clue we have as to the date of this celebration, it was undoubtedly several years before the dates given in the above note. We know that the Constitution of the United States was finished September 17th, 1787, and went into effect March 4th, 1789, having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen States. Washington was inaugurated first President April 20th following ; taking all these facts into consideration it seems safe to conclude that this celebration was in the month of July of the year in which the Constitution was adopted—1789.

## XIV.

## MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

WHEREAS JOHN FARINGTON son of Thomas Farington of Flushing in Queens County on Nassau Island and province of New York and MARY BOWNE daughter of Samuel Bowne of the same place Having Declared their Intentions of Marriage with each other before Two Several public Meetings of ye people Called Quakers Held at Flushing and Newtown according to ye Good order used among them whose proceedings therein after a deliberate consideration thereof were approved by ye s<sup>d</sup> meeting and nothing appearing Sufficient to hinder their proceeding and having

Consent of parents and others Conserved NOW THESE ARE TO CERTIFY whom it may Consen that for ye full Accomplishing of their s<sup>d</sup> Intentions This Ninth Day of ye Ninth Month Commonly Called November Annoy Dom<sup>o</sup> 1749 they ye s<sup>d</sup> JOHN FARINGTON and MARY BOWNE then appeared in a publick meeting of ye afore s<sup>d</sup> people and others met together at their publick meeting place in Flushing afore S<sup>d</sup> and in a Solemn manner he ye s<sup>d</sup> JOHN FARINGTON Taking ye S<sup>d</sup> MARY BOWNE by ye hand Did Openly Declare as followeth In ye presence of God & before this Assembly I take this my friend MARY BOWNE to be my wife promising with Divine assistance to be unto her a True and Loving Husband untill Death separate us AND THEN & THEIR in S<sup>d</sup> Assembly She ye s<sup>d</sup> MARY BOWNE Did in like Mannor Declare as followeth In ye presence of God and before this assembly I take this my friend JOHN FARINGTON to be my Husband promising with Divine assistance to be unto him a true and Loving Wife until Death seperate us and ye s<sup>d</sup> JOHN FARINGTON and MARY BOWNE now MARY FARINGTON according to the Custom of Marriage as a further Confirmation They did then and there Hereunto subscribe their Names and we whose names are hereunto subscribed were present among others at ye Solemnizing of ye s<sup>d</sup> Marriage in the manner afore S<sup>d</sup> in Witness whereof we have also to these presents Subscribed Our names in the day and year above Written.

JOHN FARRINGTON

MARY FARRINGTON

|                           |                       |                              |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Mary Steed                | Samuel Thorne         | Deborah Willetts             |
| Sarah Burling             | Jac W. Bowne          | Mary Kees                    |
| John Kees Juner           | Grace Bowne           | Samuel Bowne                 |
| Benjamin Thorn            | Amy Lawrence          | Sarah Bowne                  |
| Lancelot Lawrence         | James Thorn           | John Bowne                   |
| Somerset Lawrence         | John Field Jun        | Mary haigeo <sup>r</sup> (?) |
| Mary Bowne                | Jn <sup>o</sup> Keese | Hannah farrington            |
| Th <sup>o</sup> Rodman    | J. Willett            | Dinah Bowne                  |
| Will <sup>m</sup> Creed   | John Field            | Lydia farington              |
| Tho <sup>s</sup> Willett  | G Van Zolingere       | Sam <sup>l</sup> Bowne Jr    |
| Tho <sup>s</sup> Lawrence | James Wilson          | Samuel farington             |
| Thomas Thorn              | Hannah Stringham      | James Bowne                  |
| Jacob Suydam              | Mary Smith            | Abigal Bowne                 |
| Ann Stringham             | Deborah Franklin      | Stephen farington            |
| Hannah Cornell            | Mary Keese            | Will <sup>m</sup> Keese.     |



## XV.

## LEAVES FROM A NOTE BOOK.

A few leaves from an officer's memorandum book ; on the inside of the paper cover is written—"W<sup>m</sup> Lawton—Sergeant Major 1<sup>st</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> U. S. A. Artillery under the Command of Colonel Sitcher,—Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1813."

Then follows a rather clever pen and ink sketch of a pompous looking man in full regimentals, on either side of which is written—"Quarter Master Serg<sup>t</sup> Dyer"—"18<sup>th</sup> December 1812." Below is written "En-rolled Dec<sup>r</sup> 1812." The pages are as follows :

| Field Officers—Feb. 23 <sup>d</sup>  |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Names.</i>                        | <i>Rank.</i> |
| Andrew Sitcher, Colonel              |              |
| Thos. W. Gilbert, L <sup>t</sup> Do. |              |
| Ja <sup>s</sup> D. Wallace, Major    |              |
| —— Seaman,                           | “            |
| <i>Staff Officers.</i>               | <i>Rank.</i> |
| Abraham Lott, Paymaster              |              |
| George Nixon, Q <sup>t</sup> Master  |              |
| Jacob Rapelye, Adjutant              |              |
| Andrew Hunt, Surgeon                 |              |
| Garadus Cooper, Do. Mate             |              |
| Fayett Cooper, Do. Do.               |              |
| <i>Captains.</i>                     |              |
| Cha <sup>s</sup> Lawton              |              |
| Jn <sup>o</sup> D. Browne            |              |
| Andrew Bowne                         |              |
| Tho <sup>s</sup> J. De Lancey        |              |
| Jn <sup>o</sup> R. Satterlee         |              |
| Station, West Battery.               |              |
| <i>Ditto.</i>                        |              |
| Station, North Battery.              |              |
| A. F. Crane                          |              |
| Jn <sup>o</sup> Jacobs               |              |

| Jn <sup>o</sup> Marston                             |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Stephen Conover                                     |                     |
| <i>Captains.</i>                                    |                     |
| Gilbert Seamon                                      |                     |
| Abraham Stevens                                     |                     |
| Station, Fourt Gansevoort.                          |                     |
| Burrows John  |                     |
| James Bruce   |                     |
| Station, Bedlows Island                             |                     |
| <i>Lieutenants.</i>                                 | <i>Company.</i>     |
| Cha <sup>s</sup> W. Connor, Lawtons 2 <sup>nd</sup> |                     |
| —— De Hart,   | Do. 3               |
| —— Lott paymaster                                   | Do. 1 <sup>st</sup> |
| Michael C. Nestill, Browns 1 <sup>st</sup>          |                     |
| Jn <sup>o</sup> C. De Hart, Do. 2                   |                     |
| Dan <sup>l</sup> Sacket, Bownes 2 <sup>nd</sup>     |                     |
| Martin W. Brett, De Lancey 2 <sup>nd</sup>          |                     |
| Henry Stroub, Satterlee 1 <sup>st</sup>             |                     |
| Jn <sup>o</sup> Downs, Do. 2 <sup>nd</sup>          |                     |
| Sam <sup>l</sup> Bertsale, Cranes 1                 |                     |
| Ja <sup>s</sup> C. Clark, Do.                       |                     |
| Stephen Cave, Jacobs 1 <sup>st</sup>                |                     |
| Che Connhover, Do.                                  |                     |

That is all that remains of this memorandum book ; we give it, incomplete as it is, simply that it possibly may furnish some clue to a searcher of an 1812 Record.

XVI.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGION.

This is a copy of an unsigned paper labeled on the back, "Distribution of the Legion," and may give some information :

"The Legions will (exclusive of the officers) consist of 48 Sergeants, 48 Corporals, 48 musicians ; and 600 privates.

The Sergeants will always be divided in proportion to the number of privates, whether for the service of the guards, that of Labour, or exemption—but when on fatigue they shall be free from personal labour.

There will remain 48 Corporals, 32 Drummers & Fifers and 600 privates, in the whole 880 men, to be divided in three Classes in the following manner (viz.)—

The first for the service of the guards.

Second for fatigue.

Third for that of agriculture.

Each division will then consist of 293 Men & one supernumerary in the total.

The first division, destined for the service of the guards, will again be divided in three parts, the third of 293 is then 97 & two supernumeraries, so that each soldier will have two nights free from duty, and the third on guard ; for this purpose the guards mounting at the different posts must be fixed by Days in proportion to 97 men. The sick or infirm must always fall to the charge of the fatigue and other working Class ; and never to that destined for the service of the guards. The King's service must not suffer, for the proffit of Officer or soldier.

This division will (like the others) receive full pay Monthly ; and their ration in full as granted by the King.

The Second Division consisting of the same number, 293 men, will be employed in the Works of the Colony, and the requisite Labour of the Officers' plantiers.

This Class will receive their full pay and ration compleat ; and half ration p<sup>r</sup> day in addition.

The labourers will be distributed amongst the Officers agreeably to their grades, in the following manner :

|                             |    |                         |    |
|-----------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|
| The Chief,                  | 40 | Six Majors, 8,          | 48 |
| A Brigadier,                | 20 | Twenty-one Captains, 4, | 84 |
| Two Colonels, 15, is        | 30 | Forty Subalterns, 1,    | 40 |
| Two L <sup>t</sup> Do., 12, | 24 | Hospital Service, 7,    | 7  |

The third division, of the same number of 293 men, will be in exemption, that is, free from all services, but that of cultivating their own plantations, or working at their respective trades, should they find this more profitable to themselves. This Class also, during this time will receive regularly their pay but no ration. The result of this saving will be equally distributed one-half to the second Class; and the other half to comfort the sick, and the Soldiers' poor Children.

The different employments of these three Classes should be done by Rotation. To effect this the 365 days of the year must be divided into four periods.

The first will be of 35 days, at this time all the troops will be assembled, for exercise, manouvring and review.

The second, of 93 days, for the service of the guards.

The third of 93 days, for working the Officers' plantations.

And the fourth, of 93 days, for the labour on the soldiers' farms, with Sundays when the two last Classes are exempt from labour, will compleat the term."

This document is written on hand-made paper, double sheet, the watermark on one sheet being "G R," under a crown; on the other, King George and the Dragon, above which is "II H.—Pro Patria," as nearly as can be deciphered from a document so stained with age.

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## XVII.

### KING'S PARDON.

"GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE and IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH and so forth, To ALL MEN to whom these Presents shall come Greeting: KNOW ye, that WE of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, and out of the Zeal and Affection which we have and bear to our Subjects, have pardoned, remised, and released, and by these Presents do pardon, remise, and release, to *William Smith, late Private in Sands's Corps, of Long Island, in the Province of New York.*—otherwise called———or by whatsoever other Name or Sirname, or Addition of Name or Sirname, Dignity, Office or Place, the said *William Smith* shall be reputed, called, or named, or heretofore was reputed, called, or named, all and singular Treasons, as well high Treasons as petit Treasons, Rebellions, Insurrections, and Conspiracies, against Us, our Crown and Dignity, AND also all and all Manner of Misprisions of Treason, or other Misprisions by him the said *William Smith* at any Time heretofore had, done, or perpetrated, whether the said *William Smith* of the of the Premises, or any



of them, should have been indicted, appealed, sued and adjudged, outlawed, convicted, condemned or attainted, or not. WE also pardon, remise, and release by these Presents, to the aforesaid *William Smith* all and singular Judgments, Pains of Death, Punishments, and Issues and Profits of all Domains, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and other Hereditaments, of him the said *William Smith* on Occasion of the Premises, or any of them, by him the said *William Smith* forfeited or lost, and to Us, by Reason of the Premises, due, belonging or appertaining.

GIVEN at *New York* this *First Day of February*, 1777.

By Command of His EXCELLENCY,

*Hen<sup>y</sup> Strachey.*"

On the upper left hand corner of this document, which is printed, with the exception of the words and names seen in italics, is attached the seal, and near that written—"W. Howe." There is another document the counterpart of this, except that the name is *Thomas Smith*.

# XVIII.

"ALBANY 17<sup>th</sup> May 1783.

"*Dr Sir*

Please to let me know per next post, what has been determined on by the officers of our line or Reg<sup>t</sup> respecting the proposals of Congress of 5 years pay in lieu of half pay &c.

As I can draw no provisions here, owing to my subsistence for February, March, April & May, being withheld from me, and as I have repeatedly pressed Cap<sup>t</sup> Hubbell for the same, but without effect, beg the favour of you to urge him to a compliance, an immediate compliance, as my situation is become desperate. I take the liberty of requesting the favour of *you*, because I think he will take it better of you than of any other officer in our Reg<sup>t</sup>—55 dollars of the money received on my acc<sup>t</sup> last August is still detained.

The precious consequence of giving free licence to pass to & from N York, is now evident to every Body here very few of those who have been to that place & returned, but what have turned their Coats, and plead for the pardon & readmission of the opulent Tories—if a Spedy Stop is not put to this intercourse, or Vigerous measures taken to prevent the evils arising therefrom America will rue the day they took up arms against Britain.

I am Sir your friend & Serv<sup>t</sup>

Cap<sup>t</sup> GUION.

G. MOTT."

The above letter was addressed to Cap<sup>t</sup> Lt. Isaac Guion, 2 Reg<sup>t</sup> Artillery, Quarter Master Generals Office—Newburgh.

## XIX.

"SAVANNAH 2<sup>d</sup> April 1788."

"Sir,

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Copp late of the N. York line has solicited the society of the Cincinnati of this State to be admitted as a member, to which objections were made, on account of his not having applied for admission in the State to which he belonged—his reason is that he had it not in his power to apply at the time the society was forming, which reason when obviated will from his services entitle him to the rights of the society, therefore if you or any of your friends are acquainted with the circumstances he mentions will thank you to transmit it by the first opportunity, in order that this State Society may be satisfied and merit rewarded if due—Cap<sup>t</sup>. Copps conduct, since a resident of this State has been such as merits the attention and notice of every good member of the community—

With esteem & respect We are Sir,

Your Most Obed<sup>t</sup> Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

ISAAC GUION Esq<sup>r</sup>

DAN<sup>L</sup> M. LANE  
E. Z. HOPKINS"

Addressed to Isaac Guion Esquire—New York.

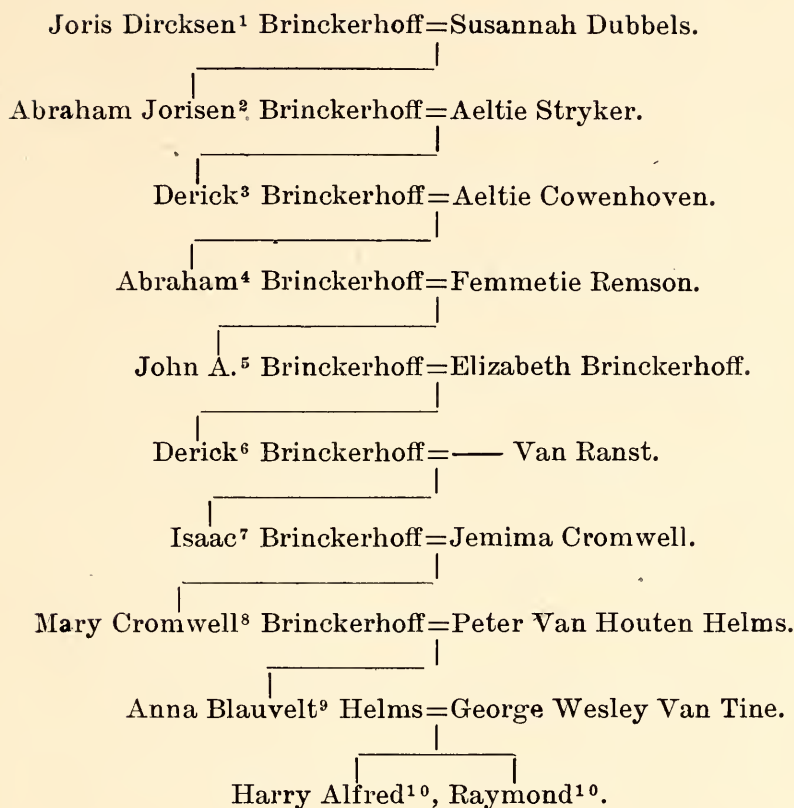
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OBITUARY.

We regret to record the death of Sarah J. Hart, widow of Geo. W. Hart, who died at her residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, July 18, in the 76th year of her age. Mrs. Hart was a member of The Colonial Chapter of New York City; a great, great, grand-daughter of Major Elias Buell and Sarah Lyman, and grand-daughter of Asahel Gay and Temperance Cushman.

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## BRINCKERHOFF.



The Brinckerhoff family is one of the oldest and most numerous families in America. Joris<sup>1</sup> Dirksen Brinckerhoff, born in 1609, died Jan. 16, 1661, married in 1631 to Susannah Dubbels. They came to New Amsterdam, from the Province of Drenthe, in Holland, and had four children, who were born there.

On March 26, 1646, he obtained from Governor Kieft a grant of land, located in Brooklyn, where the City Hall now stands. He was a magistrate of Brooklyn in 1654 and in 1661, and an Elder of the Dutch Church there at its organization in 1656. He held many po-

sitions of trust and prominence. His wife died in 1667.

Abraham Jorisen<sup>2</sup> Brinckerhoff, born in 1632, died in 1741, married Aeltie Stryker (daughter of Jan Stryker of Flatbush, L. I.). They had nine children.

Derick<sup>3</sup> Brinckerhoff, born at Flushing, L. I., on March 16, 1667; died on April 26, 1748; married there, in 1700, to Aeltie (daughter of John Cowenhoven), born in 1679, died March 9, 1740. They had eight children. He was an influential person, a member of the Newtown church and a civil magistrate. On July 9, 1718, he purchased from Madam Brett two



thousand acres in the heart of the Fishkill Valley; four of his sons were grown to manhood when they left their Flushing home and went to Fishkill.

Abraham<sup>4</sup> Brinckerhoff, the eldest son, born in 1701, married Femmetie Remson (daughter of Joris Remsen), born on Oct. 25th, 1703; died on Feb. 6, 1771. Their house, of Holland type, was built on rising ground, near a running stream in what was almost a wilderness, but now is a beautiful location, with the culture of one hundred and fifty years. Their nearest neighbor was Peter Duboys, living on Sprout Creek, a mile north of Swartwoutville. They had seven children; the second son was

John A.<sup>5</sup> Brinckerhoff, born in 1730, married on July 10, 1758, his cousin, Elizabeth Brinckerhoff (daughter of John Brinckerhoff), born on July 23, 1741. In the War of the Revolution he was First Lieutenant in Colonel Dirck Brinckerhoff's regiment, Captain Stephen Brinckerhoff's company of the Rombout Precinct, Dutchess County, N. Y.

He died in the War. His children were Phoebe, Abraham, Elizabeth, George, Isaac and Derick.

Derick<sup>6</sup> Brinckerhoff married (—) Van Ranst and left five sons: John, Abraham, Isaac, George and William.

Isaac<sup>7</sup> Brinckerhoff, the third son, born in 1796, died on Feb. 15, 1866, married Jemima Cromwell (mother's maiden name was Pine),

died Nov. 21, 1871; their daughter Mary Cromwell<sup>8</sup> Brinckerhoff, born at Fishkill in Feb., 1831, married Peter Van Houten Helms; their daughter

Anna Blauvelt<sup>9</sup> Helms married on Jan. 31, 1877, George Wesley Van Tine; their children are Harry Alfred<sup>10</sup> and Raymond<sup>10</sup>.

John A. Brinckerhoff was a brother of Colonel Richard Brinckerhoff and a nephew of Col. John Brinckerhoff (styled Colonel), a man of education and influence, and although too old to engage in the War, gave his energy, money and assistance to the cause. He was a personal friend of General George Washington and entertained him at his residence. Abraham<sup>4</sup> Brinckerhoff, the father of Lt. Col. John A. Brinckerhoff, was the first to go to Dutchess Co. from Long Island; this branch founded Brinckerhoffville; they were friendly with the tribe of Indians known as the Wappingers (or weapons); and be it said to the credit of this extinct tribe, their chief and his son lost their lives at Cortland Ridge in an engagement brought on by Emerick's Corps; Gen. Washington gave great praise to these nobles and their chief Nimham, and they are always credited with true faithfulness to the cause of American Independence.

The location of Fishkill was the scene of much activity during the Revolution, for while the British held possession of Long Island,

New York City and parts of Westchester County, the roadway leading through Hopewell, Beekman's and Pawlings was the regular army road to Boston, and later on, the first and only post road from New York City to Albany.

The Brett, Van Voorhis, Pine, Crommelin and Brinckerhoff fami-

lies were the first settlers of Fishkill.

—Compiled from Smith's History of Dutchess Co., The Richard Brinckerhoff Genealogy, The Van Voorhis family records and the Archives of the State of New York by

JOSEPHINE KNIGHT ANDERSON.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

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*First Vice-President*—MRS. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, 1025 Park avenue.

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MRS. TOWNSEND C. VAN PELT.

The Van Cortlandt Chapter, Peekskill, has given another proof of the patriotism of its officers and members in their manner of celebrating Fourth of July, account of which was promptly forwarded for publication in this magazine by Miss Westbrook, the Regent.

The government of this Society is vested in its Executive Officers and Board, by whom the organization of Chapters and all the business of the State is transacted.

Chapters will send accounts of

meetings and celebrations, notices of death, and of any other events that should be published, or officially recorded, to State Historian.

Gifts of books, manuscripts, pamphlets, etc., etc., may be sent to the State Librarian.

Relics, either given or loaned, may be sent to the Curator with perfect assurance of their safety.

Payment of the initiation fee and annual dues for one year shall be a prerequisite of membership.

Applicant failing to qualify, the dues will be remitted.

## AN OLD TIME FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The Van Cortlandt Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York celebrated the "Glorious Fourth" in the good old fashioned way.

The armory of the Clinton Classical School having been placed at their disposal and appropriately decorated with flags and the buff and blue of the Society, the members of this patriotic chapter and their invited guests assembled in goodly numbers to enjoy the carefully prepared programme.

The exercises opened with the song "America," by the chorus, after which Rev. J. Ritchie Smith, who is the chaplain of the chapter, led in prayer. This was followed by a piano solo, impromptu in C minor, by Mr. A. S. Dean, a most difficult selection well rendered and much appreciated.

Dr. J. N. Tilden read the Declaration of Independence, and to sit there and listen to the stirring words put forth in such a realistic manner, with all the fire and forcibleness of 1776 in the tones of the speaker, carried one back to the time of its first appearance, and made it very easy to understand why our forefathers had the courage to carry out its principles by the sacrifice of their lives.

Charles D. Clinton fired the hearts of the people anew by singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

The following address by Leverett F. Crumb was most favorably received :

Ladies and Gentlemen—As Americans we are constantly seeking something new. It is from this habit, superinduced, probably, by our almost boundless enterprise, that we often speak lightly of our national holidays, and many times allow them to pass with hardly any notice whatever ; certainly without on our part seeking to impress the rising generation with any idea of the import of the day. It was not so in the beginning. Independence Day was, to be sure, ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of salutes, and the day was given over to festivities and rejoicing, but this was not all ; no matter how small, there was the public celebration, and the people recounted, in groups and by families, the deeds of valor and patriotism of the Revolutionary Fathers.

Years have elapsed since there has been a public celebration of Independence Day in Peekskill. It seems to have been almost forgotten, and were it not for the small boy and an occasional excursion, it might be shrouded in oblivion. It was, therefore, with pleasure that I received the invitation from Van Cortlandt Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution to meet with you to-day ; it some-



what lessened the pleasure, however, when I was informed that something was expected of me; still I felt it a duty, even though in a humble way, to aid your efforts to the utmost of my ability.

If I am correctly informed, it is the object of your society to aid by organized effort and by every means, to keep up the standard of patriotism to that of our ancestors. It could be entrusted in no better hands.

When war is on, men grasp the gun and are patriotic; but when it is over they are quickly engrossed in business and many have not even the patriotism to exercise the elective franchise. Napoleon knew whereof he spoke when he said, "Tell me what the mothers will be, and I will write the history of any nation."

Woman had her part in the success of the Revolutionary struggle, not only in sacrificing the husbands, brothers and sons and bidding them God speed as they went forth; not only in providing for their wants and necessities as best she could while at the front, but also in actively aiding the cause. Our population was then small—the opposing force large—men were scarce, and distances great, and too, there was a large element of our own people that were anything but patriotic. This oftentimes called woman to perform a role not generally considered as hers.

Our historians have been men, and but few of the patriotic deeds

of women have been recorded. Was it not the women of Boston who gave the Revolution its first impulse by declining to use tea? Was it not the Quakeress, Lydia Darrah, who saved Washington's army at White Marsh, and Mrs. Dillard that saved, by an all-night ride, Clark's forces at Green Spring? Did not the ladies of Philadelphia sacrifice their jewelry in 1780 that the troops might be clothed? Did not Rebecca Motte burn her residence and all her belongings, in order that Fort Mifflin might be captured? Did not Mrs. Martin, of Virginia, send her seven sons into the army, and bravely retort to the sarcasm of a British officer that in place of regret for her sacrifice, she would she had fifty more to send? Who has forgotten Mollie Pitcher, how she took her husband's place at the gun at Monmouth?

The great aid to the patriotic cause by the women was generally while protecting the home or providing for the wants of the army.

A lady of Cortlandtown was much distinguished for her deeds of daring and patriotism, and, fortunately, history has recorded some of them. I refer to Mrs. Cornelia Beekman, wife of Gerard Beekman, and daughter of General Pierre Van Cortlandt. She was evidently not only a patriotic woman, but one fully imbued with the dignity and courage of her ancestry. We are told that during the Revolutionary war when the

British were occupying Peekskill, a soldier entered her home one day and went directly to the closet, saying, in reply to a question she put to him, that he wanted some brandy. She reproved him for his boldness and want of courtesy, when he threatened to stab her with a bayonet. Unalarmed by his oath-charged threats—although an old, infirm negro was the only help at hand—she in turn threatened him, declaring that she would call her husband and have his conduct reported to his commander. Her sternness and intrepidity, coupled with her threats, subdued the insolent coward, and, obeying her orders, he marched out of the house.

On another occasion a Tory party, under command of Colonels Bayard and Fleming, entered her house, and, with a great deal of impudence and in the most insulting tone, asked if she was not “the daughter of that old rebel, Pierre Van Cortlandt.” “I am the daughter of Pierre Van Cortlandt, but it becomes not such as you to call my father a rebel,” was her dauntless reply. The person who put the question now raised his musket, at which menacing act she coolly reprimanded him and ordered him out of doors. His heart melted beneath the fire of her eyes, and, abashed, he sneaked away.

Woman knows man—can read him—can divine his purposes better a hundred times than man.

Who shall say had it not been for Cornelia Beekman’s emphatic stand, the history of this country would not have been different, or, may we not say the patriotic cause would not have succeeded?

West Point was always coveted by the British generals, and with reason. It was the key to communication between the patriots of the north and east and south, and the great link in the chain of communication with Canada. Its capture would have brought untold disaster upon the patriotic cause. The escape of Major Andre to the British lines would in all probability have been followed by West Point soon falling into the hands of the English. Arnold’s treason was a well planned scheme, and only Andre’s timely capture prevented its consummation. It happened that at the time this treason was hatching John Webb, better known at that time as “Lientenant Jack,” left in the charge of Mrs. Beekman a valise which contained a new suit of continental uniform. He stated he would send for it when he wanted it, and gave her particular directions not to deliver it to any one without a written order from himself or his brother Samuel. About two weeks afterwards a man named Smith rode up to the door in haste, and asked her husband, who was without, for Lientenant Jack’s valise. She knew Smith and had little confidence in his professed Whig principles; so she stepped to the door and re-



mind her husband that it would be necessary for the messenger to show his order before the valise could be given up. "You know me very well, Mrs. Beekman, and when I assure you that Lieutenant Jack sent me for the valise you will not refuse to deliver it to me, as he is greatly in want of his uniform," said Smith. "I do know you very well, too well, to give you the valise without a written order from the owner or the Colonel," was her reply. Soon after this brief colloquy, Smith went away without the valise, and it was afterward ascertained that he was a rank Tory, and at that very hour in league with the British. Indeed Major Andre was concealed in his house that day, and had Smith gotten possession of Webb's uniform, as the latter and Andre were about the same size, it is likely the celebrated spy would have escaped to the British lines in the disguise of a Continental officer.

Who can tell how much this republic is indebted to the prudence, integrity, courage and patriotism of Cornelia Beekman?

Many illustrations of the patriotism of women might be cited, but it is not necessary for our purpose. Innumerable instances of faithful trial and patient endurance must have been covered with oblivion.

The results of the sacrifices of men, as well as their sins, oftentimes fall with a heavy hand upon woman. In how many, many lone

homes, whence the father was sundered by a soldier's destiny, did the mother labor to perform both his duties and her own, there being no witness of her heavy burdens and sleepless anxieties save the Heavenly Father. How many family ties were broken, how the mother labored, trained and inspired the generation that succeeded the Revolutionary fathers! Few of these instances are recorded, but in how many families are such traditions held sacred? Thus it is that the ladies of this society have the right, yea, the duty, not only as descendants of fathers who fought, but in a better right as descendants of mothers whose courage and patriotism under trying circumstances is more to be venerated than that of any Spartan, to organize and to assist in keeping patriotism alive.

Mr. Webster said at Bunker Hill, "Heaven has not allotted to this generation an opportunity of rendering high services and manifesting strong personal devotion such as they rendered and manifested in such a cause as that which roused the patriotic fires of their breasts and nerved the strength of their arms. But we may praise where we cannot equal and celebrate actions we were not born to perform." Yes, and we can do more for future generations, we can teach what this glorious country is, what its past has been and what its future should be, and in this way do more for the country than active participation in



times of hostilities. The first Daughters of the Revolution completed "that powerful motionless speaker," Bunker Hill Monument. The duties that are before the later daughters to maintain the high standard of our ancestors are so vast as to be almost appalling. Every day in this very county citizens are being made from the rawest of raw material. Since January 1st, 291 have been launched as citizens upon the community. It requires an immense amount of patriotism among our people to assimilate this foreign mass, foreign in language not only, but also in religion, habits and desires, but we must be equal to the task. It is a standing menace to our civil and religious institutions. There being apparently no relief from Congress, the thinking patriotic people of our country must make the best of the situation. This element is flooding our cities and larger villages. Macaulay said years ago that our Constitution was all sail and no anchor, and warned us to beware when we had Birminghams and Manchesters.

We hear much of a Greater New York. To my mind what we want is not a greater New York, but less New Yorks. We want to get these people out into the free air of heaven where the children can hear as Professor Reis expresses it, "something more than 'keep off the grass.'" I do not share Macaulay's fears, but with these facts staring us in the face it behooves us to be on the alert and to see that the

pulpit, the press, the public speaker and each of us in our daily expressions, which is far more important, breathe forth the spirit of patriotism. The great mass of foreigners as well as the coming generation must be taught the nature of our government, respect for it and for the officers of the law, for when the majority is not in sympathy with the government, ours must fall as have older republics.

Nowhere to-day should there be more patriotism than in Peekskill. Nowhere should there be poured forth more joyful thanksgiving to Almighty God for His goodness and the blessings of self-government He has permitted us to enjoy. Nowhere should there be breathed a firmer determination to maintain and sustain not only the government itself, but its good faith, credit and integrity. Washington, Putnam, Pomeroy and hosts of self-sacrificing patriots have trodden our streets; our hills have reverberated with the echoes of patriotic music, and the discharge of guns dedicated to freedom; our streams have been reddened with patriotic blood; on every side connected with various localities are traditions of patriotic deeds. Surrounded as we are by such inspirations, no citizen of Peekskill should be lacking in patriotic devotion to his country.

With freedom's spirit in all our hearts, the future will be assured, but when we are nationally neglectful of it, disaster will follow. Let us therefore go forth to-day renew-

ing our allegiance and fidelity to our common country, resolved to advance it, maintain it, sustain it; and can we not all say, God speed the good work of the Daughters of the Revolution."

The Mrs. Beekman, who is spoken of in this address, was a daughter of Pierre VanCortlandt, for whom this Chapter is named. Mrs. Beekman was a relative, on the paternal side, of Miss Westbrook, Regent of this Chapter. At the close of the war Mrs. Beekman and her husband, Gerard Beekman, lived at the Peekskill house of the family, which is where the Robertson farm house is at VanCortlandtville, and General Washington, who was stopping at Peekskill, rode out to their mansion every evening. While he was there Mrs. Beekman would allow no one to make his bed or attend to his wants but herself, and his bedroom was always a secluded one, for fear of surprise and capture.

After an enjoyable interval of music, Hon. James W. Husted was called upon, and gave the following address -- a fitting companion to the address of Mr. Crumb--

One hundred and twenty years ago in the city of Philadelphia the representatives of the American Colonies in Congress assembled, adopted the report of Mr. Jefferson's committee, and signed the Declaration of Independence. In joy and thankfulness we, the recipients of the blessings our forefathers struggled to attain, are assembled here to-day to celebrate the great

event. It is due and right that we should by observances of this character honor the memory of those immortal men who in the days of our country's peril faced hardship, suffering, death, and stood for the cause of liberty. Those were the days that tried men's souls. Out of that awful cloud of resolution flashed the lightning of war, which blasted where it struck, but cleared the atmosphere for larger freedom and greater prosperity. The Declaration of Independence is a vital fact in the history of our country, and it is one of the most important political documents in the history of the world. The captious may criticise its language, but no man will deny the truth of its principles. It is the rock upon which the Republic was founded. It is the political bible of the American people. The Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution, each the stepping stone to the other, have shaped the destinies of a nation which has proved the permanence and superiority of republican institutions and which has challenged and won the admiration of the world.

We have had a glorious past. The pages of history are bright with the deeds of our famous men. Across our path fell the dark shadow of the civil war, but the Union emerged from the conflict stronger and better for having suffered. The story of the nation is one of remarkable growth. We



are to-day in spite of demagogues and dangerous theories enjoying a larger measure of happiness and prosperity than the people of any other nation on the earth. We are proud of the past and confident in the future, but we are nevertheless confronted by grave political conditions. We need brains and character in politics. If the future of the nation is to equal its past the American people must be aroused from their lethargy. It is astonishing that in a country like ours, where the will of the people as expressed by their representatives, is the supreme law of the land, that so few men will take the trouble to go to the primaries.

It is the plain duty of every American citizen, who has the interest of his country at heart to use his influence for the nomination as well as the election of good men. The reformer denounces the boss and his methods, but the reformer is responsible for the boss. It is the boss who devotes his time and his energies to the business of politics and necessarily and inevitably the control passes into his hands. The reformer refuses to be practical.

I would consider that I had performed a great work in the world if I could in some small measure awaken this dormant spirit of patriotism, if I could induce the citizens of Peekskill to go to the primaries, and take an active part in politics. It is the privilege and the pleasure of the Society of the

Daughters of the Revolution to teach the lessons of Independence Day. What are they? Self-sacrifice, the subordination of interest to principle, duration to republican institutions. Study them and then we can say in the beautiful language of Longfellow:

“Thou too, sail on,

O Ship of State!

Sail on, O Union, strong and great!

Humanity with all its fears,

With all its hopes of future years,

Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

In spite of rock and tempest's roar,

In spite of false lights on the shore,

Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!

Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,

Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,

Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,

Are all with thee—are all with thee!”

Dr. J. N. Tilden stated he had a few words to say which he thought were very appropriate to the occasion. He then gave the following history of the late Gen. Pomeroy:

SETH POMEROY.

How inspiring it is to recall the deeds of the men that laid the foundations upon which this Republic has grown! The story of their lives must stir within us the fire of patriotism, and help us to renew our vows of loyalty and love to the commonwealth.

It is unfortunate that our knowledge of many of the heroes of the Revolution is so meagre. Many there were whose lives were wondrous examples of fidelity and heroism, and devotion to the cause of liberty, whose stories have never been told and whose graves are un-



known. There is one such, whose ashes lie unmarked and unknown in a country graveyard, whose memory is most worthy to be recalled. He was one of Washington's trusted generals, yet the published records of his life are very scanty and unsatisfactory.

In Lippincott's work entitled "Washington and His Generals," published in 1855, we find General Pomeroy's life and services summed up with but one brief page. To this inadequate sketch there is only too little that can now be added, yet in every item of knowledge that comes to us of this man, there is nowhere the least savor of anything except a pure life of patriotism, of integrity and Christian manliness.

From records and correspondence, now remaining in the hands of General Pomeroy's descendants, we glean a few additional facts of interest. He followed the occupation of his father; became an excellent gunmaker, and continued this handicraft and employed many hands. Deputations of Indians from the Five Nations and from the Canadas sent yearly packets of furs to exchange for the rifles from his shop. The first Pomeroy that came to America was Eltwood Pomeroy, who arrived and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1633. He established himself as a gunsmith in Dorchester, and for seven generations in the direct male line the business of gun-making was followed. The original anvil brought

by Eltwood from England is now owned by Lemuel Pomeroy of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Seth Pomeroy did good public service in opening roads through the western part of Massachusetts toward Albany and through Berkshire County, under a commission from Governor Pownall. In 1745 he accepted a commission as major in the expedition sent against Louisburg, and for ten years following the siege of this city he held various offices of trust in serving his country. Twice he raised a body of men and marched into what is now Vermont to repel an expected invasion from Canada. He also had command of Fort Massachusetts on the extreme northwestern border of the State, and reconstructed its fortifications and enlarged its outposts.

Again in 1755 Seth Pomeroy was called into the field to join, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the expedition against Crown Point.

I am indebted to the courtesy of one of General Pomeroy's descendants Mrs. J. Warren Rogers, of Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, for some very interesting facts relating to General Pomeroy during this campaign that have not before been made public. It will be recalled that Sir William Johnson, who lived somewhere in the valley of the Mohawk, commanded the expedition against Crown Point. Colonel Pomeroy kept a journal while absent on this expedition, and under

the date of Monday, July 7, 1775, he writes, "General Johnson came to Albany. I supped with him at Landlord Luttridge's and remained in conversation with him till past eleven of the clock. He is a man of large size, with a pleasant face, piercing eye, ready communication, and pleasing manner, though sometimes very abrupt."

Thursday, July 31, again he writes: "Three hundred men were sent toward the carrying place to mend the roads, and fifty toward Stillwater to mend the bridges. I sent several to Fort Saratoga to search for cannon balls. They dug up about 100 and brought them to our camp."

"August 6th, a soldier, one Bickerstaff, was whipped for profane swearing with 100 lashes, drummed out of the army with a rope around his neck, and ordered to be kept in a convenient place until the expedition is over."

"September 8th, General Johnson ordered Colonel Williams to advance with one thousand men and two hundred Indians to meet the foe. They fell into an ambuscade, were beaten back, and Colonel Williams was killed." Let me digress to say that Colonel Williams on this expedition made his will at Albany only a few days before he was killed, and by this instrument Williams College was founded 35 years afterward.

The army retreated to where Seth Pomeroy and the reserves were waiting, and after a sharp

fight the French were in turn repulsed and their leader, Baron Dieskau, was badly wounded. The accounts of this incident, as published, differ very materially from the story that the family papers show. The ordinary version is that Baron Dieskau, wounded, put his hand in his pocket to withdraw his watch as a reward to the soldier for protection. The soldier supposing that he was about to draw his pistol, shot and wounded him again, and the note in Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution* says: "This soldier was supposed to be Seth Pomeroy." Inasmuch as Pomeroy was a commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel at this time, there is every probability that the published history is at fault, and that the family annals give the correct account. These state that after the battle the wounded Baron was brought to Colonel Pomeroy's tent, and after the wounds had been dressed, Pomeroy was informed by Dieskau that a soldier had robbed him of his watch as he lay wounded. Measures were taken to discover the offender, and after some time the watch was found and returned to its owner. Before Baron Dieskau left the camp, in return for the kindness he had received, and in token of respect to Colonel Pomeroy, he presented this watch to the Colonel, who always afterward carried it, and ninety years later it was owned by a descendant of the fourth generation from Colonel Pomeroy and kept good time.



For eighteen years after Colonel Pomeroy's return from this expedition he lived upon his farm at Northampton, and held many offices. He was Justice of the Peace under the King's Seal; he was senior military commander in the State, and a member of the Provincial Congress. Honored and respected by all that knew him, we come now to that critical time just preceding the War for Independence. The years have brought Pomeroy to the verge of three score and ten, yet he is active and as patriotic as ever. He had fought valiantly for his king, but his sense of justice and loyalty to the interests of the American colonies is too keen to blind him to the tyranny of England. The explosion so long preparing came at last, and at Concord and Lexington the War of the Revolution is actually begun. When this news reached Pomeroy, he waited no summons, and though seventy years of active life had laid their relentless marks upon him, neither business nor weight of years deterred him, but as if fired with all the activity, zeal and ambition of one in whose hands rested the welfare of the American cause, he pushed toward the front as fast as horse could carry him. He reached the neck at Charlestown during the battle, and fearing lest some accident happen to the horse he rode, which he had borrowed when his own had given out, he went across on foot in the teeth of a sharp fire from the British

ships, and reached the trenches in safety.

Putnam greets him, saying, "Pomeroy, you here? God, but a cannon would waken you from your grave." He refuses the command offered by Putnam, and when the retreat begins for want of ammunition, Pomeroy, swinging over his head a gun made by himself, calls to the troops: "Don't run, boys, don't run; club them with your muskets. No enemy shall ever say that he saw the back of Seth Pomeroy."

When Washington took command at Cambridge, Colonel Pomeroy retired from the field. There was no diminution of his patriotic ardor. The cause of liberty was no less dear to him, but he felt that old age was unfitting him for the display of such energy as an active military life demanded, and he voluntarily gave up his place to younger men.

Congress honored him by appointing him to the rank of Brigadier General, and his Commander-in-Chief was very earnest in desiring him to accept the honor. He was himself strongly inclined to do so, but the anxiety of his family and the failure of his usual robust health led him to decline, and to his home on the farm near Northampton he retired.

When Congress learned that he had left the camp of active service, they appointed him to train, discipline and command the militia of Hampshire County. For nearly



two years he was much occupied with this work. Not only did he do valiant service in training recruits, and supplying well disciplined men for the army, but he spread among the people some of his own military spirit and patriotism. Congress more than once made public acknowledgment of these, his valuable services.

During these two years at home his health improved, and at that critical time when the British were striving for possession of the Hudson River as vantage ground, Washington asked General Pomeroy in January, 1777, to take command of the troops at Peekskill, to which he consented.

As he parted from his family he he said to them, "I know not whether it be God's will that I should return home again, but it is of little matter, provided I am doing His work."

From one of his original letters in the possession of Dr. William B. Sprague, the following is a copy. It is given not as one of the most important of his letters, but as one written near the close of his career, and as one that sustains his character as a modest and unassuming Christian patriot:

PEEKSKILL, January 25, 1777.

To Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY,

Att'y, Northampton.

*Dear Son:* I yesterday wrote and told of my being at Kingsbridge upon regimental affairs with General Lincoln. I took my arms with me, and when asked the rea-

son I said that there might be a battle and I should want them, and had I been two hours longer I should have been in a pretty hot engagement.

I heard the cannon a little while after I set out from the place, but I heard nothing from the firing until this hour, which is twelve of the clock, Sabbath day. The particular account of the battle I have not yet got, but just saw two men that now come from the Bridge. They told me that they went from this place as a guard to the stores sent to the army at the Bridge.

The story they tell is that there were about 300 of the enemy that came to drive our forces off the ground that they had but a few days before took possession of; a great advantage they had of our men as they were scattered a great distance round in the woods; the enemy took advantage of our men and drove them at first, but they soon turned against them, with a loss of about 40 of their men killed; one killed on our side and four or five wounded. Our men drove them into the fort.

If I shall hear anything more before the messenger goes off, I shall take an opportunity of informing anything further concerning the battle of Kingsbridge. Must cease for the messenger is now going. I am in health through Divine goodness, and hope this will find all so at home.

From your loving father,

SETH POMEROY.

At Peekskill, encamped upon the heights that overlook the Hudson where it emerges from the Highlands, General Pomeroy succumbed to the exposure of winter, and after a short illness in February, 1777, he passed away. It was but a few days before that he had written to a member of his family the following words: "I am sure the cause we are engaged in is just, and the call I have to it is clear, and the call of God. With this assurance who would not go on cheerfully and confront every danger?"

This was his last letter, and is a fitting epitaph for the unselfish patriot, the brave soldier, the Christian hero. At an age so advanced that men commonly lay aside all burdens and responsibilities, we find General Pomeroy leaving his home and family to serve his country by the arduous duty of commanding at a point of danger and great responsibility. We can see his watchful interest over all things committed to his charge. We can see the fidelity to his duty, and from the glimpse of his inner life revealed in his letters we can understand also the devotion of his soldiers who followed him from Northampton to defend the Hudson. We see the anxious looks of his men and neighbors when his serious illness is reported. We hear the daily and hourly inquiries, and when at last it is known that his death is inevitable, there is more than the usual feeling of depression, and the men from old Northampton

feel that they have not only lost a commander, but a wise adviser and a staunch friend.

General Pomeroy was no ordinary man. To all the sterling virtues of the Puritan, he had courage, energy, daring and activity that would make him a prominent figure in either peace or war.

This Christian hero died in the service of his country an aged martyr to the cause that he knew was right. We see the long procession with arms reversed and muffled drums, wend their way along the high road toward the churchyard, and here, while nature sleeps under the icy mantle of winter, General Pomeroy is laid at rest from wars and earthly tumult.

To us that honor him for his service to his country and venerate his memory, it is a keen regret that the precise spot of his interment is unknown. We feel, too, that while other men have received posthumous honors, and monuments have been erected to perpetuate the memory of their lives, General Pomeroy, an invincible patriot whose long life was so largely and unselfishly devoted to his country, lies in an unknown grave neglected and almost forgotten, in the busy whirl of our modern life.

Near at hand stands the old church, built in 1767, where Washington worshipped, and near by is the marble shaft erected by the corporation of the city of New York to the memory of Paulding, one of



the captors of Andre. But to commemorate the deeds of one of Washington's most deserving generals, a man above reproach, a man whose character was founded on principles as sound and as eternal as the hills amid which his ashes lie, there is no sign of honor to his deeds, no shaft of granite to commemorate his valor; no monument of bronze to point our youth and say, "Emulate the virtues and imitate the patriotism of Seth Pomeroy."

It has been the pleasure of the "Sons" and "Daughters of the Revolution" to perform the pleasant duty, so long delayed, of commemorating in suitable ways the deeds of those patriots that struck out the landmarks whereby has grown the greatest nation on which the sun shines. It is to be hoped and urged that they may soon be moved to erect some memorial to

General Pomeroy, than whom none is more worthy.

Dr. Tilden also spoke of the purpose of the Sons of the Revolution to erect a suitable monument to the General which would occur October 6, the anniversary of the battle of Forts Clinton and Montgomery.

Rev. Dr. Townley pronounced the benediction.

The audience at the invitation of the chapter remained for social intercourse, and while enjoying this pleasant part of the programme refreshments were served. The company seemed to enjoy this occasion immensely, and expressions of praise were heard on every side.

This celebration was an attempt to revive the memories of 1776 and keep alive in every breast a feeling of patriotism and love for the country.

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### BOOK REVIEWS.

EARLY LONG ISLAND, by Martha Bockée Flint. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$3.50.

The student of American history will find much that is interesting and instructive in this work. It contains valuable information derived from unpublished town records and documents of the Revolutionary era, particularly from the Loyalist side. About one-third of the volume is devoted to a defense of the attitude of the adherents of the Crown during the Revolution

and an account of their proscription at the close of the war. It is rather severe in its denunciation of the measures taken by the Patriots against the Loyalists, and the enthusiasm of the American reader for the historical merit of the book receives something of a shock when confronted with the assertion that the Declaration of Independence was "a breach of faith to the great mass of the people as well as to the statesmen who had in Parliament zealously championed the



American cause." It is matter of history that the agitation which led to the Revolution was begun without any idea of independence. The contention was for representation in Parliament, but the logical result of the struggle was independence, and the historian can do justice to the part England took in it without casting offensive reflection upon the Patriots. The vote on the Declaration of Independence was delayed several weeks in order that a sentiment of all the colonists might be obtained. The proscription of the Loyalists at the close of the war is bitterly commented upon, but, viewed in the light of history it was a military necessity. A large portion of the people of Long Island refused to accept independence, and they were an influential part of the community. The danger to the new government from the presence of a large body of unfriendly citizens was very great, and the course taken seemed the only safe one.

By reason of historical information hitherto unpublished, the book possesses merit, but "Daughters of the Revolution" will not find much in it to stimulate their pride in the part their ancestors took in the struggle for liberty.

THE MAKING OF PENNSYLVANIA, by Sidney George Fisher. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. \$1.50.

In this description of the development of Pennsylvania, there is much that is curious and interesting. It gives a detailed account of the settlement

of the State, and the different nationalities that fled there, attracted by the spirit of toleration that prevailed. Religious liberty, as it always does, stimulated the development of the sciences and industries. It is interesting to note the effect of it on the government of the State. Treason and murder were the only crimes punished by death. Charitable institutions and hospitals were thriving in Pennsylvania long before they were introduced into the other colonies. The first American medical school was established at Philadelphia, and the Academy of Natural Sciences in that city is the largest and most complete institution of its kind in America. The first American scientist was Benjamin Franklin. John Bartram was the first botanist to describe the plants of the new world. Alexander Wilson was the first American ornithologist. Dr. Thomas Cadwallader wrote the first American book on a medical subject.

Before the Revolution, Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the Royal prohibitions against it, established factories in which were made hats, carpets, linen goods and glass ware of good quality. She also built ships and produced large quantities of pig iron. Thus equipped at the outbreak of the war, she has developed into one of the most influential and prosperous of the United States.

ELIZA PINCKNEY, by Harriot Horry Ravenel. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.25.

That is one of the Colonial and Revolutionary Times Series, which has met with much success, and is a meritorious contribution to American History. While the women represented in this series were not great in any way, they were typical of their time, and Eliza Pinckney reveals to us the matron of South Carolina from 1737 through the Revolutionary War. It gives a graphic description of the self-sacrifice and patience of the mothers and daughters in the long and hard struggle, their helpfulness in obtaining the end sought for, and their work in fitting the new generation for the new government. The closing paragraph of the book discloses how the Southern women had a work which was not shared by their sisters in New England: "They had to train and teach a race of savages—a race which had never known even the rudiments of decency, civilization, or religion; a race which, despite the labors of colonists and missionaries, remains in Africa to-day as it was a thousand years ago; but a race which, influenced by these lives, taught by these Southern people for six generations, proved in the day of trial the most faithful, the most devoted of servants, and was declared in 1863 by the Northern people worthy to be its equal in civil and political rights."

*Harper's Magazine* is invaluable

to the readers of this magazine, for the articles on General Washington by Woodrow Wilson are worth many times the subscription price to "Daughters of the Revolution." The one in the July number presents Washington during the Revolution, ending with the surrender of Cornwallis. The literary style is perfect, historical facts are condensed and presented with illustrations by Howard Pyle in a way that makes us familiar with the person and character of the man Washington, as well as with the great general. Many new incidents and facts relating to prominent characters of the time are introduced. No "Daughter" should neglect to read this instructive work.

*The Arena* continues its unceasing fight against corruption and oppression. In years to come the honest work of this periodical in trying to uplift the poor and degraded will be recognized. The articles in current numbers on the financial situation are timely and interesting.

*The Ladies Home Journal* continues to be bright and always acceptable to readers of all ages. President Harrison's articles are particularly attractive and instructing, containing much information on different departments of our national government.

M. E. D. BEATTIE.

## EDITORIAL.

To the extreme heat and to the strangely unsettled condition of the General Society Daughters of the Revolution, is due the lack of reports and news that could be of either interest or benefit to our readers. Everything in that department (the General Society) of the organization seems to be in a state of suspense, leaving the members in a sort of agony of doubt as to what may be the next development.

Meanwhile nothing is heard of the Year Book that was almost ready for the publisher before January first, and for which many subscribers had paid before that date.

The Constitution of the General Society, considered of so much importance that circular after circular was sent out to hasten the work, and the peculiar circumstances of the adoption of which resulted in the resignation of the President, to say nothing of others, seems to have gone into retreat somewhere for nothing has been heard of it since the date of its adoption. In fact the General Society seems to have closed its doors—quite a new departure, the former officers having conducted the affairs for the general good as carefully and with the same regularity throughout the summer, as at other seasons.

The flag of the “Daughters” may wave proudly when it boasts one more star than that of our country.

There are many thousands of islands in this great free country, let each sing for joy in that with such precedent it may raise its own banner and proclaim itself *a state*; verily, the stars in the flag of this Society bid fair to vie in number with the stars of the firmament—it may even have a “milky way.” The smallness of the former German principalities will no longer be a proverb; the microscopic states in this federation may defy competition in point of number and diminutiveness.

Long Island attempts the leadership in curious and devious ways. A circular has been sent out by them containing very specious arguments in favor of consolidation with the D. A. R. It is well written, and is plausible to the surface reader, but the deep thinker will consider that this society was started with a principle and for certain acknowledged reasons—the *reasons* have not changed and will not; as to *principle*, let each woman think well and judge for herself. Is it not glaringly true that most of those who are prominent in this movement are primarily Daughters of the American Revolution, secondarily Daughters of the Revolution? Members are practically, as the matter stands, powerless, and can only wait in fear and hope with the firm determination to remain always true to the principle held when they became DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.



## DAMES OF THE REVOLUTION.

A Society of the *Dames of the Revolution* has been incorporated and organized under exceptionally favorable auspices, and promises well to take the rank and standing it deserves with such a name and under the guardianship of those women who have in every instance heretofore proved themselves capable, faithful and loyal, being also women of position and able and willing to render solid support to whatever they undertake ; it is believed that this Society having so hedged itself about with the fruits of experience will never deviate, but always remain a society of true *Dames of the Revolution*.

We copy from the Certificate of Incorporation and from the Constitution of this Society its objects and eligibility :

### OBJECTS.

“The particular objects for which this corporation is formed are patriotic, historical, literary, benevolent and social, and for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of those honored ancestors to whose sacrifices and labors we owe the existence of this great republic ; of collecting and preserving the records of their services in the War of the Revolution, and of undertaking or assisting in the erection of proper

memorials thereof ; of inspiring the spirit of patriotism and National pride and respect for law, order and constituted authority ; of promoting social intercourse and friendship among the members, of undertaking or assisting in the proper commemorative celebration of important events in the history of the Revolution and of other patriotic events of National importance.”

### PREAMBLE.

“WHEREAS, it being evident from the decline of proper celebration of such National holidays as the Fourth of July, Washington’s Birthday, and the like, that popular interest in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is less than in the earlier days of the Republic, and that this lack of interest is attributed not so much to lapse of time as to neglect on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes to perform their duty of keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors, and of the times in which they lived, and of the principles for which they contended :

THEREFORE, The Society of the *Dames of the Revolution* has been instituted, to perpetuate the memory of those patriots who, in military,

naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American Independence; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of the anniversaries of Washington's Birthday, the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, the Fourth of July, the capitulations of Saratoga and Yorktown, the *formal* evacuation of New York by the British Army, on the third of December, 1783, as a relinquishment of territorial sovereignty, and other prominent events relating to or connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents and memorials relating to that War; to inspire among the members and their descendants the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; to inculcate in the community in general sentiments of nationality and respect for the principles for which the patriots of the Revolution contended; to assist in the commemorative celebration of other great historic events of National importance, and to promote kindly and friendly feeling among its members, to the end that the women as well as the men of this land may be stimulated to better and nobler lives."

## MEMBERSHIP.

"The Society of the *Dames of the Revolution* shall be composed entirely of women above the age of eighteen years who are descended in their own right from an ancestor who, either as a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or

marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States or of the National Government representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American Independence during the War of the Revolution, between the nineteenth day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the nineteenth day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease.

*Provided*: That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor in the 'minute men' or 'militia,' it must be satisfactorily shown that such ancestor was actually called into the service of the State or United States, and performed garrison or field duty; and

*Provided further*: That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as a 'sailor' or 'marine,' it must in like manner be shown that such service was regularly performed in the Continental Navy, or the Navy of one of the original thirteen States, or on an armed vessel, other than a merchant ship, which sailed under letters of marque and reprisal, and that such ancestor of the applicant was duly enrolled in the ship's company, either as an officer, seaman, or otherwise than as a passenger; and

*Provided further*: That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as an 'official,' such service must have been performed in the civil service of the United States, or one of the

thirteen original States, and must have been sufficiently important in character to have rendered the official specially liable to arrest and imprisonment, the same as a combatant, if captured by the enemy, as well as liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain.

Service in the ordinary duties of a civil office, the performance of which did not *particularly* and *effectively* aid the American cause, shall not constitute eligibility.

In the construction of this article, the volunteer Aids-de-Camp of General Officers in Continental service, who were duly announced as such and who actually served in the field during a campaign, shall be comprehended as having performed qualifying service.

The civil officials and military forces of the State of Vermont, during the War of the Revolution,

shall also be comprehended in the same manner as if they had belonged to one of the thirteen original States.

No service of an ancestor shall be deemed as qualifying service for membership in the *Dames of the Revolution* where such ancestor, after assisting in the cause of American Independence, shall have subsequently either adhered to the enemy or failed to maintain an honorable record throughout the War of the Revolution.

No woman shall be admitted unless she be eligible under one of the provisions of this Article, nor unless she be of good moral character and be judged worthy of becoming a member."

For further information, address the Secretary,

MISS MARY A. PHILLIPS,  
19 West 38th Street,  
New York City.









JOSHUA MERSEREAU, JR.

TAKEN FROM A PORTRAIT PAINTED IN HIS NINETY-SECOND YEAR, AND NOW IN THE  
POSSESSION OF HIS GRANDDAUGHTER, MRS. E. M. NEWTON.

# MAGAZINE

## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

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VOL. IV.

NOVEMBER, 1896.

No. 4.

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### SILENT WITNESSES.

BY EMMA MERSEREAU NEWTON,

AUTHOR OF "AN ICONOCLASTIC EPISODE," "A BREATH OF HEAVEN," "A PHANTOM PICTURE," "A BIT OF BUNTING," "A WINTER IN FLORIDA," ETC.

### PART IX.

NOTHING more forcibly illustrates the pluck and piety, which were such dominant characteristics of our Revolutionary sires, than the promptitude with which they set about rebuilding the places of worship that had been destroyed during the war. The preliminaries for the conclusion of peace had hardly been inaugurated, and a proclamation for the cessation of hostilities announced, when the scattered members of the Dutch Church at Port Richmond began making arrangements for another sanctuary. This was months before the Treaty was signed in Paris; and in many instances before the families had even returned to the rooftrees from which they had been driven by the enemy. This religious fervor is evidenced by the following witness:—

"STATEN ISLAND May 3rd 1783

Dear Sir

As the Calamities of the War, have Depriv<sup>d</sup> us of Public Edifices, we purpose Building again, near the Place where the old Dutch Church Stood, if we Can obtain a Grant from you for one Acre of Land, adjoining the Road, a little South of the burying Place, out of the Cause under your Care, belonging to Mr McDonald. Your known Goodness in Promoting the Gospel Dispensation induces me to take the Liberty to address you on this Subject—as no place can be Pointed out so Convenient, near the old place where the Congregation wish to have it again.

I applyd to Mr. Rudiford, Who refer<sup>d</sup> me to you.—We will Engage to pay as much (if requir<sup>d</sup>) when sold as the farm sells for per acre.—I have the honor to be

Your Obedient Hum: Servt,

JOSHUA MERSEREAU.

To

R: D: Wetherspoon "



In this connection it may be said that the majority of Protestant ministers had all been driven into exile, and in cases where their "meeting-houses" were not burned, they were usually converted into filthy prisons, barracks or hospitals. Therefore, as a matter of course, the church records were often destroyed, or lost. A yellow, time-worn document, accompanying the above letter, may be of value, since it is a list of the membership of the church they contemplated rebuilding.

We subjoin it below :

|                      | L. | S. | D. |                            | L. | S. | D. |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----------------------------|----|----|----|
| " Bastian Ellis x    | 0  | 9  | 9  | John Spear x               | 0  | 12 | 0  |
|                      |    |    |    |                            |    | 14 | 11 |
| Widow Ellis x        | 0  | 6  | 4  | Peter Prall x              | 0  | 7  | 6  |
| Widow Smith          | 0  | 3  | 9  | Peter Van Name x           | 0  | 3  | 0  |
| Cornelius Mersereau  | 1  | 15 | 0  | Widow Glendeny x           | 0  | 3  | 9  |
| Paul Mersereau       | 0  | 6  | 9  | Mi <sup>kl</sup> Vantuyl x | 0  | 2  | 3  |
| John Vanpelt x       | 0  | 10 | 0  | Abraham Bush x             | 1  | 16 | 9  |
| Daniel Caribrant     | 0  | 12 | 0  | Widow Corsen x             | 1  | 2  | 6  |
| William Merrel       | 0  | 3  | 0  | Mathias Decker x           | 1  | 5  | 6  |
| Edward Dehart        | 0  | 5  | 3  | Lambert Merrett x          | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Garret Post, Jr.     | 0  | 9  | 0  | John Smith                 | 0  | 3  | 9  |
| Widow Lataret x      | 0  | 3  | 0  | Byers C. ferry x           | 0  | 9  | 0  |
| Esq. Mersereau x     | 0  | 10 | 6  | Bej Mc treas x             | 0  | 13 | 0  |
| Esquire Van Name x   | 0  | 18 | 9  | Nat <sup>l</sup> Brittain  | 0  | 3  | 6  |
| Aron Van Name x      | 0  | 5  | 3  | Jno Mersereau              | 0  | 2  | 3  |
| Moses Van Name x     | 0  | 2  | 3  | M <sup>rm</sup> Hooper x   | 0  | 3  | 9  |
| Samuel De Hart Sr. x | 1  | 4  | 0  | Dan <sup>l</sup> De Hart x | 0  | 0  | 9  |
| Samuel De Hart Jr. x | 0  | 2  | 3  | M <sup>rm</sup> Post       | 0  | 1  | 6  |
| Peter Post           | 0  | 13 | 10 | Dowe Corson                | 0  | 1  | 6  |
| Jacob Van Pelt       | 0  | 4  | 6  | Garret Post x              | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| John Lisk x          | 0  | 6  | 9  | Mathias Swain x            | 0  | 2  | 3  |
| Edward Bush x        | 0  | 2  | 3  | John Swain x               | 0  | 2  | 3  |
| Paul Lataret         | 0  | 3  | 0  | Martimes Swain             | 0  | 3  | 0  |
| Peter Seabif x       | 0  | 4  | 6  | Benj Swain                 | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| Barnet Dupuy x       | 0  | 15 | 4  | Thomas Seamans x           | 0  | 4  | 1  |
| Moses Decker         | 0  | 4  | 8  | John Decker                | 0  | 11 | 8  |
| Benjamin Cole        | 0  | 2  | 0  | Abraham Cocheron           | 0  | 13 | 10 |
| Joseph Wood          | 0  | 12 | 0  | Henry Cocheron x           | 1  | 4  | 0  |
| John Wood            | 0  | 1  | 6  | Joseph Ridgway             | 0  | 16 | 6  |
| Stephen Bedell x     | 0  | 9  | 4  | Mathew Decker              | 0  | 6  | 0  |
| Cornelius Bedell x   | 1  | 4  | 0  | Charles Decker             | 0  | 5  | 3  |
| Silas Bedell x       | 0  | 17 | 0  | Mary Merrel                | 0  | 3  | 9  |
| Joseph Bedell        | 0  | 5  | 3  | Margaret Decker            | 0  | 5  | 3  |
| Aron Depuy x         | 0  | 7  | 0  | William Bowman             | 0  | 2  | 3  |
| Peter Depuy x        | 0  | 7  | 6  | David Cannon               | 0  | 12 | 0  |

|                     | L. | S. | D. |                   | L. | S. | D.  |
|---------------------|----|----|----|-------------------|----|----|-----|
| John Tyson x        | 1  | 4  | 3  | Benjamin Price    | 0  | 3  | 9   |
| Mathew Decker       | 0  | 7  | 1  | Thomas Ridgway x  | 10 | 18 | 10  |
| Thomas Decker       | 0  | 2  | 0  | Abraham Pratt x   | 1  | 0  | 0   |
| Edward Jones Jr     | 0  | 3  | 0  | Benjamin Ball x   | 1  | 0  | 0   |
| Abraham Jones C x   | 0  | 18 | 0  | Benjamin Dog x    | 0  | 2  | 3   |
| Isaac Simonson      | 0  | 9  | 4  | Thomas Merrel     | 0  | 10 | 6   |
| Barnt Simonson x    | 10 | 18 | 0  | Richard Merrel    | 0  | 1  | 6   |
| Jacob Cocheron      | 1  | 16 | 9  | Criftran Frame    | 0  | 13 | 10  |
| John Morgan         | 0  | 1  | 6  | John Siminsond    | 0  | 2  | 3   |
| Stephen Wood x      | 0  | 8  | 3  | Edvard Jones S    | 0  | 5  | 3   |
| James Wood          | 0  | 3  | 3  | William Upton     | 0  | 3  | 0   |
| Obediah Jones       | 0  | 3  | 0  | lonnes Merrel     | 0  | 3  | 0   |
| Benjamin Decker     | 0  | 1  | 6  | Yon Merrel x      | 0  | 18 | 5   |
| Jacob Decker x      | 0  | 6  | 0  | Ann Merrel        | 0  | 12 | 0   |
| William Merrel      | 0  | 2  | 6  | Halmer Freeland x | 1  | 13 | 0   |
| Eleanor Houghnout   | 0  | 8  | 7  | Richard housman x | 1  | 1  | 9   |
| Peter Houghnout x   | 0  | 14 | 3  | Edward Beatty     | 0  | 5  | 3   |
| John Merrel x       | 0  | 14 | 3  | Dan' Mersereau x  | 1  | 2  | 6   |
| Elizabeth Egbert x  | 0  | 4  | 6  | Ardneau Banker    | 1  | 1  | 9   |
| Abraham Egbert x    | 0  | 3  | 6  | John Degroat x    | 0  | 18 | 11  |
| John Kruise x       | 0  | 6  | 9  | Garret Degroat x  | 1  | 2  | 3   |
| Jacob Mersereau x   | 1  | 11 | 6  | Peter Degroat     | 0  | 2  | 4   |
| Joseph Coberly x    | 0  | 18 | 9  | John Degroat      | 0  | 1  | 6   |
| John Tyson x        | 0  | 15 | 9  | Abraham Jones     | 0  | 3  | 0   |
| Richard Christopher | 0  | 2  | 3  | Cornelius Kruise  | 1  | 13 | 0   |
| Isaac Cannon        | 0  | 2  | 3  | Abraham Ralph     | 0  | 18 | 0   |
| Richard Conner x    | 0  | 3  | 0  | Lawrence Broome   | 0  | 12 | 9   |
| Peter houghbort     | 0  | 1  | 6  | James hatfield    | 1  | 3  | 3   |
| James Cozins        | 0  | 1  | 6  | Job Smith         | 0  | 7  | 2   |
| George Barnes       | 0  | 1  | 6  | Goyen Ryers x     | 1  | 13 | 0   |
| John Guyon x        | 0  | 9  | 0  | Daniel Garrison   | 0  | 8  | 3   |
| Ann McClean x       | 0  | 9  | 9  | John Simonson     | 1  | 6  | 3   |
| Cornelius Ditto x   | 0  | 15 | 4  | William Blake     | 0  | 4  | 6   |
| Cornelius Corson x  | 1  | 13 | 0  | Vidow Barklow     | 0  | 6  | 9   |
| Charles Garrison    | 0  | 4  | 6  | Charles Vansiss   | 0  | 9  | 9   |
| Nat. Johnson x      | 0  | 2  | 3  | Daniel Simonson   | 0  | 3  | 3   |
| Anthony Bird        | 0  | 8  | 3  | Daniel Salter     | 0  | 11 | 3   |
| John Omerman        | 1  | 5  | 6  | Peter Vanpelt     | 0  | 13 | 10" |

On the back of the above record is endorsed :

" May ye 21st 1783. The within is a True list made by us.

LAR— MERRILL } Vestrymen "  
JACB COCHERON }

A letter penned the following month indicates the scarcity of money at the time :—

"MAY'S LANDING 14th June 1783

Sir

We are all well & in Health at this time hoping this letter will find

you in the same. Money is very much wanted in this part of the Country dwo send me a Couple of Baggs full if you see any body coming this way. If you send Vessels I want they should come to the Head of Great Eggharbour excepting one you may send One to the Forks of Little Eggharbour, that one that goes to the Forks we can load it if it is Fifty or Sixty Tons.

Your hum<sup>l</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

RICH<sup>d</sup> WESCOAT

To

MAGOR JOSHUA MERSEREAU

Elizabeth Town

New Jersey State "

The next curiously interesting business letter from the same gentleman denotes the price of lumber, and carrying at that period :—

" *Kind Sir*

I received your letter by Col Somers and found I coodent git him to take a load agreeable to your wish I had Cap<sup>n</sup> Hope Willis loading for New Lonnon & I got in with him to pring this barge to you I should a sent you some posts and slabbs if the Vessail haddent been loaded before I received your letter I am in some hopes of gitting Col Somers to take a load when he returns from Phila<sup>a</sup> which I shall take care to git him or some other person to as quick as I can lite of them I wish I was able to tell you the Customary price for carrying post and Rayfts out of this place but as there is never much of it done here there is no price fixed Out of Morris River it has been commonly given one half the price of the hole price Boat. One third given to the Sloop men, half price one half. Eighteen Inch Shingles One Quarter, from yours &c

RICH<sup>d</sup> WESCOAT.

Mays Landing

4th J'y 1783

There is s50 Inch and a Quarter all for particular Floars is now Current at Forty Thousand Philadelphia I think if you give Mr. Willis Three Dollars a Thousand for carrying the bords it will be a Generous good price as part of the Bords are thin if the Inch and a Quarter Shouldent sell with you at the rate of Thirty Dollars pr Thousand I should be glad they woud come down with Cap<sup>n</sup> Willis, he took them on bord out of a mistake otherwise I shouldent a sent f—

To

MAGOR JOSHUA MERSEREAU

Stratton Island

pr Cap<sup>n</sup> {  
WILLIS " }



Below is an ancient bill of lading:—

“Shiped in good order and well Conditioned by Richard Westcoat in and upon the good Schooner or Vessail called the Farmers Fancy whereof is master for this present Voyage Hope Willis and now lying at Anchor in Great Eggharbour river and bound for Stratton Island to day 25575 feet of half price pine Bords 19420 Feet of Three Quarter Cedar 4019 feet Inch pine 850 feet of Inch and a Quarter pine 1910 Eighteen Inch Shingles & 870 Cedar Rayls being Marked and Numbered as in the margin and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned at the aforesaid port of Stratton Island unto Joshua Mersereau or his Assigns he or they paying the Freight for the said goods as Customary with primage and evirage Accustomed in Witness of Which the Master or Perser of said Schooner hath affirmed to Three bills of Lading all of this Tennor and date the One of which Three being Accomplished the others to stand Void dated this Fourth day of July One Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty Three

HOPE WILLITS ”

A letter penned the last of the same month reads:

“JULY 25th 1783

*Sir*

Inclosed you have the bill of Lading of Cap<sup>n</sup> Watson & you will see by the bills of Lading What Lumber I have Shiped to you by the Four Different Vessails by Cap<sup>n</sup> Willis Cap<sup>n</sup> Baxter Cap<sup>n</sup> Cunagan and Cap<sup>n</sup> Watson I wish it had been in my Power to a sent you more Slabbs Rayls and Posts but it is hard gitting them to take them in. I think it will be in my power in a Short time to send you some Vessails on better footing than you employed these. I have got some Lumber in Little Eggharbour to send you and not pay more than Twenty Shillings Freight from yours &c

RICH<sup>d</sup> WESCOAT

To

MAGOR JOSHUA MERSEREAU

Stratton Island

favo<sup>d</sup> per  
Cap<sup>n</sup> WATSON ” }

“P. S. I have received from the hands of Col<sup>l</sup> Jonathan Dear at Princetown One Hundred & Eighty Five Guineas your letter to me mentioned Two Hundred

I shall take care of your Orders and Shall obey them as near as in my Power Cap<sup>n</sup> Watson has drawn on you for the Two Pound Fifteen

which I have Charged to your Account. I purpose to see you soon I shall be your way & shall find you if you are in that part of the Country  
R W”

The above letters are rich in suggestions of the sanguine anticipation with which the patriots were looking forward to Evacuation Day.

Meantime those who had sympathized with the loyalists were filled with alarm, and fearful of the future were making hasty preparations to embark for Nova Scotia, Scotland, Ireland, or England. Many thousands emigrated, urged by apprehension of what would happen when their protectors, the British, were superseded by the victorious Americans. This wholesale emigration was encouraged by the English Government, who offered the loyalists free passage and free land in Nova Scotia. Thither no less than nine thousand went within a year, thereby greatly depleting the population of the infant Republic. While transports were being laden with these expatriated colonists the British retained possession of New York, and the summer continued a period of trying suspense. For although war had virtually been at an end for many months the definitive treaty was not signed until September of the following year. When intelligence arrived from Paris that a conclusion of peace had been effected, Sir Guy Carleton gave notice of his approaching departure, and commenced drawing in the British troops from Kingsbridge, McGowan's Pass, Staten Island, Paulus Hook, and the various posts on Long Island.

The greater portion of the Continental Army were, also, disbanded; and the two thousand troops still retained in the service were dispatched to McGowan's Pass, at the corner of 110th street and Eighth avenue, to await events.

About the middle of November, Gov. Clinton repaired to Yonkers, in order to be on hand to resume possession of the city as soon as the British left. He was joined by the Commander in Chief of the army, and both took up a transient residence at the Van Cortland house, a few miles east of the then small village.

As the glad tidings spread, Washington and Clinton were visited by members of legislative bodies, and many people of prominence, who flocked to that point with congratulations. Ex-army officers swelled the throng gathering to take part in the coming pageant; and during the week which intervened, it is more than likely that the recent battle years were fought over again in reminiscence.

It is easy to imagine them clinking their glasses as they recalled how they had taught Lord Percy to march a quickstep to the tune of “Yan-kee Doodle”; or how the Green Mountain boys had appropriated lodgings at Ticonderoga. Gen. Putnam had, also, succeeded in “selecting

a site for the "Bunker Hill Monument" in this year of '75; but heart-felt sorrow must have mingled with their rejoicings when they remembered the repulse at Quebec, with the untimely death of brave Montgomery, whose hard fate, with those of his unfortunate followers, was bewailed by a shocked country.

In the year of '76 the Liberty Bell had pealed forth its defiant tocsin; but the arrival of those brutal Hessians, and the disastrous defeat at Long Island had rendered the year a dark one. Happily, however, the signal victory at Trenton had stemmed the tide of ill fortune; and the year of 1777 had opened favorably at Princeton. But Bennington, Brandywine, Stillwater, Saratoga, and Germantown made up a varied chapter of successes and reverses, leaving the barefoot Continentals camping in the snow at Valley Forge, while the British were comfortably housed at Philadelphia.

In the spring of '78 Washington left his huts in the forest, and the British decided that the City of Brotherly-love was not a desirable summer residence. An exchange of fiery courtesies at Monmouth, together with the arrival of the French fleet under Count D'Estang, made John Bull still more uncertain about an agreeable location. Meanwhile the scalping knife of the Indian laid waste the delightful valley of the Wyoming, and war spread distress into New Bedford, Eggharbor, Martha's Vineyard and Cherryvalley. The capture of Savannah, the conquest of Georgia, with the plundering of New Haven, and the burning of Fairfield and Norwalk, cried aloud for vengeance; but Wayne's daring assault on Stony Point, and the gallant exploit of the commander of the *Bon Homme Richard* were the most conspicuous, and altogether inadequate retaliation effected by the Americans in '79.

The surrender of Charleston, and the defeat of Gates, overshadowed the land with disaster in 1780; and the arrival of Rochambeau's fleet was offset by that of Admiral Rodney. Calamity and distress were now approaching a desperate crisis. War had assumed the character of extermination. Village was hostile to village. Neighbor feared neighbor, and friend suspected friend; for bribery, treachery, sedition, and mutiny were rampant, and the whole country presented a chaotic scene of burning, pillage and slaughter. Therefore, although Cowpens, Guilford, Camden and Yorktown are the leading battles of 1781, they by no means embody the chapter of almost daily carnage which occurred here, there and everywhere, to say nothing of suffering from cold, hunger, and nakedness, the mere mention of which makes the flesh revolt.

What a rapturous sigh of relief must have risen when the struggle was at length over! The last blood poured out in defence of American Independence was on James Island, off the coast of South Carolina, at the



end of August, 1782; and time dragged heavily between the proclamation of peace in April, and the evacuation of the British in November. But at last the days of waiting were drawing to an end, and on Friday, November 21st, Gen. Washington and Gov. Clinton left Yonkers on horseback, and taking the old Albany road moved towards the encampment at McGowan's Pass. By easy stages they reached there early the following Tuesday.

The 25th of November was a great day for New York. The palpitating moment had arrived when the British were to evacuate the metropolis, and war worn patriots were impatient to hoist the stars and stripes above the Battery.

In order to realize the distinct importance of the occasion it must be remembered since that sorry day in September, 1776, when Sir Henry Clinton had succeeded in landing his troops at Kip's Bay, on the East River, the city had been occupied by a foreign foe. For more than seven years the rightful inhabitants had been exiles, while their homes had been devastated, their goods wasted, and their property wilfully destroyed.

Within six days after the invaders entered New York town, five hundred buildings were consumed by fire, including that Mecca of old-time worship, Trinity church. Other highly venerated buildings were put to ignoble uses, and a brutal soldiery had neglected no opportunity of heaping affront on injury, until they had not only made themselves detested, but had exasperated the Continentals to the last pitch of endurance. Nor was this all. During those misery-crowned years, the bloody strife begun at Lexington had swept a ghastly course through the young Republic. The flower of manhood in New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia had been sacrificed on the altar of freedom. Liberty had cost one hundred and seventy millions of dollars in hard cash, without counting the property destroyed, or private fortunes expended in a patriotic cause. And beggared, bereaved, but triumphant, the remnant of brave patriots were to bid a final farewell to the privations, hardships, and dangers of the battlefield. The hapless prisoners who had endured every ignominy of wretchedness were to see the last of their tormentors. And the tearful host of mothers, widows, wives, and children, who had been forced to seek an unsettled asylum among the Dutch farmers on the other side of the Hudson, might return to their homes—if by good fortune those luxuries of the period were still left. No wonder that eagerness pervaded the air! No wonder that time dragged heavily to that blessed morning when a detachment of Ameri-

can soldiers were started down the Kingsbridge road ! The meandering highway took them past belts of primeval forests, and the rocky steeps of Murray hill, to a point where Broadway and Fifth avenue now intersect, at 23rd street. Then, however, there was no Fifth avenue, and the route of the Continentals turned into Bowery Lane, a thoroughfare marked by dykes and rail fences, with war desolated farms stretching away in every direction. At the "Fresh Water Pond," which was west of Chatham in the region of Canal street, they halted, and camped in a meadow, to await the evacuation of the British. "A weird, dishevelled band are these soldiers of the Continental Congress ! Tattered and soiled are their long-tailed, dark blue coats ; threadbare are their "stout knee-breeches. Stockings and shoes are far advanced in dilapidation, while the three-cornered regimental hats are wilted and worn with long service, and much exposure to the weather." But none the less are they heroes, the defenders of their country's rights and liberties ; the preservers of a unity, created, consecrated, and bound together by their noble courage, their splendid bravery, and their loyal patriotism. Therefore, as a testimonial of grateful appreciation, many citizens ride out to the Bull's Head Tavern to welcome them home.

Home ! It is a word of sweetest significance, and the grim faces, hardened by endurance, and steeled by peril, soften into tenderness as they respond to a greeting, which means the end of war, and the beginning of peace.

How their hearts thrill as they take up the line of march again, tramping in steady measure over the frozen ground, lying between hedgerows, interspersed by orchards and pastures, with an occasional farm house gleaming white among the dark green columns of cedars.

They are drawing close to the boundary line between country and city now, and at the "Tea House Pump" a host of rejoicing citizens, on foot, help to swell the cavalcade.

Shortly after the troops, under Gen. Knox, crossed the "Kissing Bridge," they were followed by a line of processionists eight abreast, headed by Gen. Washington and Gov. Clinton. The two columns were received with the liveliest demonstrations of delight. Flags waved, bells rang, drums beat, fifes sounded, and the thunder of artillery filled the air, while the populace crowded the windows, blocked the doors and bristled on housetops shouting loud huzzas, as the triumphant Continentals marched along the curvilinear course, which formed the only avenue of approach to the city proper. It led past the bridewell, the Poor House and Jail ; past bleak commons, and mutilated pleasure gardens, where the meadow grass waved in sere clumps ; past quaint gabled houses, many of them dismantled and abandoned ; past a few



churches, so desecrated that they were only ruined shells; and past poorly stocked stores and shops having the mournful aspect of paralyzed business. Everything bore the heavy imprint of the dominion of the destroyer; and upon turning into Whitehall street, the desolation was even more strongly marked. Here the fire of '76 had swept the southern extremity of the town leaving less than a dozen low-browed structures near the Battery.

As the troops filed into Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway, the British fleet could be seen moving down the bay, ingloriously leaving the scene of an ignominious invasion. In the haste of departure they had found time for a few wanton acts, for the flagstaff on Fort George had been greased, the stepping cleats broken off, and the halyards unreaved in the hopes of preventing the hoisting of the American ensign before they got out of sight.

The great indignation which this mean trick inspired and the sturdy bravery with which young Van Arsdale conquered the critical situation, are too well known events in history to require a repetition. After running up the stars and stripes, above the dismounted cannon, which the retiring enemy had maliciously toppled over, the exasperated multitude thundered forth a mocking salute of thirteen guns to the departing vessels; and then moved on past the pedestal from which the leaden image of George III. had been hurled on the receipt of the news of the Declaration of Independence. At this point they were confronted by a scene before which the hearts of even battle-scarred veterans may have sunk appalled. On both sides of Broadway were charred ruins, skeleton walls, and blackened heaps of rubbish, which once had been the homes of the returning inhabitants. During its seven years of leaguer there had been no attempt to clear away the ghastly wreck, which was so sweeping that in many instances, not only were buildings entirely effaced, but no available marks remained of determining the boundaries of property holders. Verily this triumphal home coming was almost as pathetic as the appearance of the American troops!

The patriots took up the broken threads of business, and set about the work of resuscitation; but peace and independence did not immediately produce all the advantages anticipated. The evils of war were protracted long beyond the period of its duration, for trade was ruined, commerce interrupted, the public treasury empty, and the people heavily weighted by debt.

As evidence of some of the difficulties under which they labored, appear several "Witnesses," which speak in eloquent, even if silent tongues:—



"RUTLAND Feb. 7<sup>th</sup> 1784

DEAR SIR:

I beg leave to inform you that Cap<sup>t</sup> Bartley has not brought me the cash Which I advanced for the Prisoners under his care last winter. Says Mr. Lowring paid it to Mr. Skinner, our Com<sup>r</sup> of Pris<sup>s</sup>. Beg you to inquire of Mr. Lowring and inform me.—

Cap<sup>t</sup> Bliss is not return<sup>d</sup>, of course. I am at a loss What to Do—

I am going to Boston with John, and soon Expect to be in Jersey—

I must refer you to Mr. Paule, the bearer, for future Particulars—

My respects to all friends—

Adieu

JOSHUA MERSEREAU

To

Cap<sup>t</sup> JOHN MYERS

New York."

The following letter having to cross the ocean on one of the slow sailing vessels of the period could not have been received until some time in March :—

"LONDON 4 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1784

Sir :

Yours of the 1<sup>st</sup> of November by the Minerva I have received. have made an Enquirey & can hear nothing of Cap<sup>t</sup> Rivers. as to the Witnessing the Bond, its of no consequence. I shall make all the enquirey I possibly can, & if I should be so lucky as to find him will make Affidavit of the Debt myself, and have him Arrested & do all in my power to get you the money —

I am your Most Ob<sup>t</sup>

Hum<sup>b</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

W<sup>m</sup> COWLEY

To

MR. JOSHUA MERSEREAU

To the care of M<sup>r</sup> Van Tuyl

New York "

" ALBANY 29<sup>th</sup> March 1784

Dear Mad<sup>m</sup>

Yours I have receiv<sup>d</sup> & note the Contents. I am sorry to inform you that I have come here to get the Conveyances Duly prov<sup>d</sup> that you had from Mr. Renseller. I have with Great Difficulty got them Done except two. One witness is Dead, and one is in Saratoga County, the other at fort Edward—and before I had the papers completed I slip<sup>d</sup> and

fell on the ice, and I hurt my hip & thigh so that I am yet confined to my room, and God only knows when I shall get well. What we appoint God Disappoints.

When I get able to ride I intend going to see you, but seeing an advertisement informing all Claimants of land in the Military Lands to support their claims, or they would be foreclosed by Commissioners appointed for that purpose at this place to receive all Claims, I Came Immediately in order to put in your Claims and found the acknowledgment and proof. I went to Mr. Renseller to get him to Do it but he would not—Then I set about it as above, and have got all Done but two which must be Done on the land, & will probably be lost.

Judge Benson was friendly and assisted me to get them proved. I knew you could not Do it which made me Come—and I Can assure you I have had great Difficulty to get witnesses to prove the writings agreeable to the Laws by which those commissioners act to Determine the legal Claims. As to Piper's lands I shall obey your Commands and let Mr. Dehart proceed to get the Cash as soon as possible. Quigly was 300£ in mass. I know not whether it was Done, his Nephew from Jersey he said was to pay it for land he sold him. Whitney says this Spring he will pay the Interest on his part and the principle by fall. My son Joshua is Come to speak to me to get home, and on my return there shall as soon as the roads are passable Come Down if I am able, or send my son. I have wrote you two letters, one by Ogden, and one by Mr. Ryers—they were to put them in the Post office at N York. I shall speak to Mr Manly respecting the Patent—he is master of the Lagranges, and very capable, as Doc<sup>r</sup> Livingston of N York says. As to Hart I am astonished to find the finesse made use of by him and Gov. Clinton—the Mortgage I can not find but can get a copy from the Clerk's office. Let him pay his bonds and then he is entitled to a Discharge from the record—that is the only way it must be Done and they both know it—put their bonds in the main Court & you'l soon have your money.

Your Most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serva<sup>t</sup>

JOSHUA MERSEREAU."

"LANCASTER 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1784

Sir :

I have received yours of 2<sup>nd</sup> March last, requesting I would inform you how I had succeeded with Chapman in the Action Brought against him at your Suit.

When Mr. Abraham Witmer delivered me the Penal Bill from him to you, I entered Judg<sup>t</sup> and Ordered Execution to be issued, which will prevent his having the Benefit of the Insolvent Act extended to him

(the Debt amounting to upwards of £150 our Currency) unless our Legislature will pass a special Law in his favor for that purpose. But do not think that he was put in our Prison on your Account only. Mr. Witmer having become his Special Bail for other Actions was under the necessity of surrendering him to Goal in Discharge of himself where (had your Action not have been Brought) he would have been detained.

And Altho Mr. Chapman during his residence here as a Prisoner of War on Parole has impudently conducted himself respecting his Extravagant and Expensive way of living, under the mistaken Idea of his being a British Prisoner, he could at any time command as much Cash as his way of then living demanded, he is, too late, convinced of his errors, and I believe has suffered sufficiently. I feel for his Distressed Situation and wish that some plan may be adopted by his Creditors which might release his person from a Languishing Imprisonment.

I have been in Goal with him and informed him that I had no doubt but that if he could give some security for the payment of his Debts, his Creditors would give him at least two years time for the payment thereof, but he is apprehensive it will be out of his power to procure any Security.

Mr. Witmer informed me Yesterday that he had a letter from Mr. Chapman to you, relative to his misfortunes. In case his Creditors here should fall on some method to effect his release (which I am of opinion they will) I hope you will vest such power in me as your Att<sup>y</sup> or some other person in your behalf not to have him detained on your Account.

I am Sir

Your most Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

J. HUBLEY

To Joshua Mersereau Esq."

It is refreshing in the midst of so much debt and disaster to come upon a genuine love letter, written to Joshua Mersereau, Jr., the nervy young man mentioned in these annals, who at sixteen made his advent on the theatre of war, and who nightly risked his life to procure secret dispatches for Washington and Lafayette.

The letter reads:

"STATEN ISLAND October 27th 1784

*My dear*

I have received your letter which gave me a great deal of pleasure, nothing but the presence of seeing yourself Could have made me more happy. I am very s<sup>u</sup>re that you<sup>d</sup> like the place so much. I Could have wished I was with you and then I dare say you would be Contented. I am your dear affected Companion and ever shall be

CATHARINE GARRISON "

(To be continued.)



## TRUE COPIES OF OLD DOCUMENTS.

### XX.

#### LETTERS.

*Note.*—Old letters, more than almost any other thing, give a true idea of the life and state of affairs here existing at the time they were written. When reading them it seems as though a window had been thrown open through which one could look into the past century. The pleasure and satisfaction derived from this leads me to make careful copies from those I have the good fortune to possess, for the benefit of our readers.

A. M. S.

“STATEN ISLAND Novem<sup>r</sup> 18th, 1799.

“*Dear Sir,*

I reached home the 11<sup>th</sup> Instant without meeting any untoward occurrence by the way. I was pleased in falling in with several waggons with families destined to stock the Lake Country. I should rather that they had thought proper to settle in your neighborhood. On my return to this place I found that a Great Mortality had taken place during my absence, and indeed my Dear Sir, I viewed my western excursion as a providential deliverance from the serious evils which have for some time prevailed in this place. It really appears to a contemplative mind that God has a great controversy with this people. There never was a time, I presume since the first settlement of this Island, when there has been so general a profligacy & dissoluteness of manners. The youth are astonishingly corrupt, and the severe chastisements they have experienced seem to have no other tendency than to render their Hearts more obdurate than before. The greatest ambition they profess is to vie with each other in gambling and all manner of vitious excesses.

In addition to those I have acquainted you with, have died principally of the raging epidemic, Abraham Jones, John Cole, Thomas Van Derbilt (Son of Jacob) Jenny Hetfield (Daughter of James) Doctor William Walton Winans, and Mary his wife, Cornelius Buskerk Sen<sup>r</sup>, Mary Buskerk, (Daughter of Philip) Corn<sup>s</sup> Buskerk's two negro women, Mary & Isabella, M<sup>r</sup> Cruser's Jude, Elizabeth & Sarah M<sup>c</sup> Lean, Daughters of Cornelius M<sup>c</sup>Lean, M<sup>rs</sup> Jennings, (Wife of Lambert) John Lisk, Samuel Van Pelt, John Kettlelas. The widow Jacobson, Abraham Taylor (Son of Ephraim) and free George, the husband of Ryerss's Poll, the two last mentioned were drowned. Here pause and consider the Brevity and uncertainty of human Life. I will wave making any comments on these extraordinary afflictive dispensations of divine Providence. All we have to do is to acquiesce in his wise determinations.

On account of so many Deaths, I have been obliged to continue at home ever since my arrival, for the purpose of receiving applications for proving wills and granting Letters of Administration. This has been the preventing cause of my visiting the City, and therefore cannot furnish you with much intelligence from that Quarter, nor have I any newspapers to send you by this conveyance, but hope to transmit you some by Peter Mersereau, whom I daily expect to make his appearance. I can however inform you, that Jonathan Nicoll Havens, representative in Congress for the Second District of this State, has lately died at his seat on Shelter Island; that our Envoys to France lately sailed from New Port (viz<sup>t</sup> on the 3<sup>d</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>) in the Frigate United States; that Tippoo Saib's Capital in the East Indias has surrendered to the English, himself slain and the whole of his possessions added to the British Empire, Immense Treasures were found. It is said that several British Officers, who were supposed dead, were released from the Dungeons. In the palace a treaty with the french was found, by which the Booty obtained from the English was to be equally divided with the french. There is a report arrived, by the way of Minorca, that Buoneparte has surrendered to Sir Sidney Smith, whether this report be founded in fact or not it is pretty well ascertained that there has been a severe Battle in the Egyptian Country, and that there was a great slaughter on both sides. The British & Prussian armies have entered Holland, and are advancing rapidly there remains little doubt of the Stadtholders being shortly restored to the possession of his former territories & dominion. Thus far must suffice for the present.

Whether I shall ever settle in your part of the country or not, I cannot yet determine, but thus much I can assure you that I feel a friendly regard towards the Settlement, and an ardent desire to promote its interests. Conformably to this disposition, I cannot refrain from mentioning to you the disaffection that Mr. Kerby possesses towards this place. He has been so often disappointed in receiving his salary, and experienced a coolness in many of his congregation, as to create great Disgust. In addition to this circumstance he has received a call from Kentucky, and been strongly solicited to accept it. The Conditions were so enticing and the proposition so favorable to his Interests that he could scarcely refrain from immediate acceptance of it, and, indeed, if his wife could have been prevailed upon to consent, he would, I believe, have proceeded on his Journey. I suspect he has given them Encouragement to expect him; but I believe his engagements are not so fixed but they may easily be diverted. He is now on the wing, and I am firmly of the opinion he may be obtained if a generous Offer be made him. I have conversed with him on the Subject, and I do not find him averse



to the proposal. Would it not be well my dear Sir, to have a subscription opened (not for him merely, but on condition of your getting a good Preacher) let this circulate generally among the Inhabitants, not only among those who are immediately connected with or attached to the Dutch Church, but among the Jews & the Greeks, the Gentiles & every Class of Citizens. By this Step, you will easily be enabled to ascertain what salary can be had, how much cash, how much meat, how much grain of every kind and so forth, and let it be done without delay. This Communication do not propagate as proceeding from me, but proceed, and let me know the result as soon as possible, as Delays in such cases are dangerous. Let an invitation to him accompany your Letter to me in such case, he has promised me to pay you a visit and give the people a specimen of his abilities. If then he should be pleased with the place, the people and the proposals, he may accede to them: and if they shall be equally satisfied with his performances, a bargain may be entered into. I will not vouch for the success of the undertaking, but it will certainly be no harm to make the experiment. I write to you confidentially, for if it was generally known that I had written to you on this Subject, among the Congregation here they would stamp me with the odious Epithet of a Conspirator against the Interests and welfare of this Christian Church.

I wish I could say that I was perfectly well. This I cannot, but thanks be ascribed to God, I feel no pains and am in far better condition than many others are.

I possess a grateful sense of your past favors, which have attached me to you and your family in no small degree. I hope I shall ever act in such a manner, as to deserve a Continuance of the friendly Offices I have received from you, and to hold that Standing in your Favor and Esteem, which I flatter myself I at present enjoy. My best respects are due to you, your good wife and family. I remain

Dear Sir

Your Sincere Friend

ABR<sup>m</sup> BANCKER."

Joshua Mercereau Esq.

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## XXI.

"STATEN ISLAND, April 21st, 1800."

"*Dear Sir :*

"Although nothing of moment has transpired since you left us, yet as Mr. Abraham Winans has been so obliging as to call upon me for a Letter to you, I will avail myself of this Opportunity to enquire how



you succeeded in journeying homeward, you must have had very bad travelling indeed, especially through the Beach Woods. John Mersereau, I suppose, will be down, early in the next Month by him I hope to receive a Letter from you, and to be informed how you fared on the way. I shall be glad to learn of Mrs. Mersereau's perfect recovery. Since your departure, I have been almost altogether at New York on business which is not yet completed. Our large ship, built by Cheeseman, and called the President, was launched into her proper element on the 10th Instant and is allowed to be one of the finest Ships ever built in the United States. An immense concourse of People attended and witnessed a beautiful Launch. The New York will be also turned off the Stocks in a few days. Thus our navy is in a growing state. There was a mutiny on board the Portsmouth, about a fortnight ago, but was happily suppressed & the ringleaders were put in confinement. She had lain a long time in the Harbour, destined to France with instructions to our Commissioner, but has not yet received her sailing Orders.

Our Papers are filled chiefly with Advertisements, Observations, & but little news. Isaac Lockerman near the Bretheren's Meeting House, has lately deceased, and in New York, Col. William Heyer, Francis Bassett & Mrs. Broome, wife of John Broome, all aged Citizens. A Court of Oyer and Terminer was lately held at New York, at which many were sentenced to the State Prison for different terms, and Mr. Wickes, who was the supposed murderer of Miss Juliana Elmore Sands, has had his Trial, and been acquitted. Nothing has been done with respect to your Business. At the Court in May the Referees will probably be appointed. As Mrs. Mersereau wishes Mr. Ryerss to be one, I will step aside, in order that he may be nominated, and I judge it will be as well, as the other Parties will not readily agree to me, on account of my being your attorney. The Legislature has adjourned and Mr. John Ryerss is making interest to be reelected. Mr. Micheau opposes him. Mr. Winans is anxious to get his affairs settled, and is much distressed on account of Capt. Parke, who threatens him hard.

"If my Brothers and Sister would consent to go to the Susquehanna, I would make an execution to help him, but I cannot prevail with them to listen to it. My best regards to Mrs. Mersereau and all your Family. In hopes of hearing from you by John Mersereau I remain

Your sincere friend

ABR<sup>m</sup>. BANCKER."

JOSHUA MERSEREAU Esq.

## XXII.

"NEW YORK, 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1802

" Dear Sir.

For want of a direct mode of private conveyance, you have been without any Letters from me for a long time. I acknowledge your superior attention towards me. This attention has been manifested, in a variety of ways, on sundry occasions, and calls forth those lively Sensations of Gratitude, which a Conduct so amiable, has a tendency to excite in the Breast of the obliged. A Letter of recent date, supposed to have been brought by your son Mr John Mersereau, of Unadilla, was delivered to me a few days since. I lament with you, the impolicy and injustice, which has frequently appeared remarkably conspicuous, in the appointments that have been made by the present Administration. I too profess myself a genuine republican, and my heart beats high in the Cause of Liberty and of Mankind. But, Sir I can never approve of any proceedings, which are designed to alienate the affections of the people from one another, to create animosities & ferments in the Body politic, to fan and cherish a spirit of disunion in the Community, when it should be the pride & Glory, and of course the earnest endeavor of every true American to join with one Heart & Voice, in Support of that Glorious Fabric of our Rights, and the Palladium of our Liberties, the Constitution of our Country. It contains every Power, and every Security which the Governors and governed can rationally expect in any System of Government. Although many who live under the influence of Laws predicated on so Substantial a Basis, and participate in the common Blessings redounding from its Administration, manifest Discontent, and appear to aim at something more perfect yet, it is well known, that this form of Government is the Envy and admiration of all Empires Kingdoms & States wherever a knowledge of its properties has been communicated.

In conformity with the preceding Sentiment, I must confess, that the Conduct of our Supreme Executive does not, in all respects, comport with his inaugural Speech. When I observe that many Men of Sterling Abilities, established reputation, and peaceable disposition, have been deposed from Offices to make way for others infinitely their inferiors, merely because they professed to be Federalists, I feel my sensibility Keenly wounded, and cannot applaud. In like manner, in our State Government, extreme partiality has been exercised in their late appointments. All thinking candid men in this place, are displeased with the Alterations which have been made here. De Witt Clinton & Ambrose Spencer, (two aspiring Demagogues,) have New Modelled every thing. They had the power in their hands, and have done what seemed good



in their Sight. My Friend, This is a revolutionary Age in which we live. There is no more, any Stability in human Affairs. Perpetually changes are taking place, and after what has been transacted, within our own knowledge & observation, I presume, we can have no cause to wonder at any thing which may happen hereafter. In France Bonaparte, the profound Hero and disinterested Patriot, now having laid by his martial armour, has mounted the Chair of State. Not content with the Victories he has won, and the Spoils he has taken, he cannot feel a disposition, like Cincinnatus of ancient, and Washington of modern memory, after having accomplished the Salvation of his Country, to return to the Station of a private Citizen. No Sir; his Views are more aspiring, his lust of Domination, his darling passion, and his ambition is unlimited. It is true, he is only *first* Consul of france. But his Colleagues what are they? Do they diminish the Powers he Possesses as Cheif Magistrate. Surely not. He is in fact sole regent, and if a man is vested with absolute powers of Government it matters not under what title he Acts. It is said he is about to be proclaimed Emperor of the Gauls. You might naturally enquire for how long a time. I answer for the term of his natural Life, and is also to have the priviledge of nominating his Successor. This surely does not savour much of republicanism. Toussaint Louverture has been apprehended by General Le Clerc, and together with a list of his Crimes sent on to the Great republic, to appear before the National tribunal, to answer to the Charge of Treason & other high Crimes & Misdemeanors. a reinforcement of french troops has lately arrived at Cape Francois. The troops in St. Domingo are dying rapidly with the yellow Fever which prevails, to an astonishing Degree. The latest accounts are that near two hundred die daily. Some few instances of the epidemic have been introduced last week into the City of Philadelphia, by the St. Domingo Packet. about a dozen have died; it is however in a declining State. New York City was never more healthy than at the present time, and I hope, by the Vigilance of the Officers & the divine Blessing, the health of the Citizens will be preserved. It is with pleasure, I learn, that your part of the Country attracts the attention of settlers.

\* \* \* \* \*

Apropos, I will just transcribe a paragraph contained in the *Citizen* of this day—‘A large body of the Inhabitants of Poland are intending to pass to America. This emigration is under the direction of Kosciusko & Thomas Paine, and with the particular Support of Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States. They intend forming a Settlement on the Banks of the Susquehanna, in New York State. The Number Spoken of



is 1500, probably many of them with families. This will add to the value of that part of the Country, as it is but thinly settled.'

Mr. Burr, our Vice President, is handled roughly, in some of the Democratic papers, for his Attempts to suppress the history of John Adam's administration, and his partiality towards federal Characters & Measures. The said History, the Account of its Suppression & a view of the political Conduct of Aaron Burr, are the publications of the present day. They would afford you much entertainment, in your retirement, and I sincerely wish you had them. How far he is deserving of those charges it must be left to time to develope. It must have been a grand sight to see the Arks passing your Door loaded with wheat & Lumber, on their passage to a Market.

The exertions of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania & Maryland to have the principal Obstructions in the Navigation of the Susquehanna removed, will, I trust favor your views of transporting your produce down the River, and in consequence promote the Settlement of that part of our State. On Staten Island, political matters are in a very confused State. The deposing of some officers & the Appointment of others has destroyed what little harmony existed among them and I defy any County in the State to produce a Court more exceptionable than that of the County of Richmond. For my part, I utterly disclaim all connection with them, while matters remain in their present situation. I am pretty well weaned from a place to which I formerly had a strong attachment, and, had I my health, I would, without regret or reluctance bid it a lasting adieu and repair to some more eligible place, in search of those Objects properties & Qualifications which can ensure Peace, Harmony & Social Bliss. Please to present my best respects to M<sup>rs</sup> Mersereau, mention me also, in friendly regard to all your Children & Enquiring friends,—I am Sir—unalterably,

Your avowed friend & h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

ABR<sup>m</sup> BANCKER.

JOSHUA MERSEREAU Esq.

Mr John Bancker desires to be remembered to you as an old acquaintance"

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### XXIII.

"ALBANY 11 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1799"

"Dear Sir,

After consulting with my father on the Subject we think it will probably be expedient to have that Part of the Chenango Tract which has fallen to our Share laid out anew into lots of 150 acres each in such manner as you shall think most beneficial. We have concluded also to sell

about six of those Lots on the best terms you can obtain & in such situations as may be most likely to increase the value of the rest. We wish also to lease 8 or 10 Lots immediately on the terms usual in that Part of the Country. As I know by experience that the Roads thro and near the Tract require much Labor to make them tolerable we are willing to contribute to some Plan for their amendment. I will be obliged to you to attend to these subjects and to write to me concerning them. I suppose the Survey should be begun as early in the Spring as the Season will permit, the Disposition of the Lots will of course be governed by the Direction of the Roads, the Neighborhood of the River, Ferry &c.

Be so good as to make my Respects to M<sup>rs</sup> Mersereau and when an opportunity offers to your Father and Brothers.

I am not forgetful of your Politeness & friendly assistance to me when with you last year, but continue

Your obliged humble serv<sup>t</sup>

PETER AUGUSTUS JAY.

JOSHUA MERSEREAU jun<sup>r</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup>."

XXIV.

"ALBANY 6<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1800 "

"Dear Sir.

M<sup>r</sup> Mathews yesterday delivered to me your very friendly Letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> of last month, for which accept my Thanks.

The Repairs and addition making to the House on my farm in West Chester County, have, with other Circumstances, naturally led to the opinion you mention, that I was preparing to retire to private Life.

The operation of this opinion renders it expedient that my Intentions on this Subject should be seasonably known, and I shall take care that it be not delayed so long as to produce any Inconveniences. I am inclined to think that the ensuing Session of the Legislature, will be the proper Time.

In every Event, I shall remember with great Satisfaction the uniform attachment which I have experienced from you and your Family; and shall be happy in opportunities of convincing the Regard with which I am

D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Your most ob<sup>t</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

JOHN JAY

JOSHUA MERCEREAU Esq<sup>r</sup> "

## XXV.

"Dear Sir I Right you a Few lines to inform you that we are all in Good helth as I hope these lines will find you, we are Still at Newdurham, I was Dissipointed By Some ill minded parsons from Corning Over to the Umdella Last winter with my family, but my Entention is to Come this winter, the therd trial I am in hopes will succed I wish much to see you & have Endeavourd to See you or Johnna I was at Albany al June Coart, Mr Gray told me that your Son had been theer a few Days Before & was gone home, I Entend to Git a farme of you yet if you & I can agree, I have united my self to an—Old Man who has got Cash in a bundance & if this union holds out the Old man is to come & live with me, & we shall Come on Strong (*the Countersign is Saint tamminies*) I Entend to Come wankky Over them yet, the Old man & I am bisi in taking up Land & making possesons & Selling them again for this falls Bisiness to Git a little to keep us along so as not to brak upon the old mans Stock. I wish you Cold Send me a Reviveing Letters so no more at present from youe<sup>r</sup> Frind and well wisher

J. C. GIBBS

Durham Sept. 29<sup>th</sup> 1793

Mis Gibbs————

Sends hir Compliments "

The address on the outside of this unique letter, which was folded in the usual manner of letters of that time and sealed with a red seal, is as follows :

GUDGE—————T<sup>o</sup>

JOSHUA MERSERREAU

in the County of Tiogga

on the Susquehanna

River, Near the mouth

of the Chenango River

To the Care of M<sup>r</sup> Gray

in Albany———— "



## XXVI.

## DEED.


KNOW ALL MEN that in New Rochelle Manour of Pelham in the County of Westchester the agreement here after expresses have been made betwin Louis guion and Daniel Reinaud Living in new rochelle that is to say that the said Daniel Reynaud and judie reynaud his wife have by these presens sealed and do sell for ever and perpetuity unto the said Louis guion his heirs executors administrators or assignes his proportion in the Salt medow according that quantity of thirty one accres of Land that he s<sup>d</sup> Reynaud have bought from David de Bonrépos and doe the s<sup>d</sup> Reynaud by these presens Invested and give the s<sup>d</sup> Louis Guion in the full and free posession of the same right on the Salt medow situated in the neck called will where ever the said proportion kan or will fall promissing the waranting of the same as he hath itt from the said dobon repos and that in Consideration of one heavy *peesces of neen bites* by the s<sup>d</sup> Louis guion payd ready in hand to the s<sup>d</sup> Daniel Reynaud as itt acknowledge to be satisfyd and for the confirmation of the said bargain the partyes have set theirs hands and seals in presence of the witnesses under writting the fifteen day of December one thousand seaven hundreth and one in New Rochelle.

Daniel rayneau

[L S]

Signed Sealed and Delivered in  
presens of Vs.

T. B. Dutuffeau Esq

Louis guion  his mark [L S]

Jean Guin

Isaac Preaubein

NOTE.—The words italicized in this deed are simply copied *verbatim* as nearly as it was possible to decipher the letters; if there is any meaning to them as they stand perhaps some reader will kindly inform us.

At the recent Reunion of the Bucktails in Pennsylvania Mrs. E. Mersereau Newton, the authoress, was called upon to respond to Mrs. Gen. Kane's toast: "The Ladies' Part during the War." Mrs. Newton's response was truly eloquent, and so ably delivered as to elicit the heartiest applause *four times within five minutes*.

## XXVII.

## DEED.

“TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whom this Present Ded of Sale Shall Come I Peter Danser of New Rochell in the mannor of Pellham in the County of West Cheste in the Province of New York, Yeoman sendeth Greeting Know yee that I the said Peter Danser for and In Consideration of the sume of six shillings and nine pence Current money of New York to me in hand paid by Lewis Guion of the same place before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the Receipt where of I the said Peter Danser Do hereby acknowledge and there with to Be fully satisfied Contented and paid there of Do acquitt Exenorate Release and Discharge the said Lewis Guion his heirs and assignes for ever Have Given Granted Bargained sold Enfeofed Released and Confirmed and by these Presents Do freely Clearly and absolutely Give Grant Bargaine sell Enfeof Release and Confirme unto the said Lewis Guion his heirs and assignes for ever all that my quarter part of salt meadow being a sheare belonging to thirty one acres of Land by division Lying scituate and being upon that neck Comonly Called will neck or the Little neck in New Rochell in the mannor of Pellham aforesaid which is butted and bounded as is hereafter Expressed that is to say Easterly by the said Lewis Guion halfe sheare of meadow which sheare I the said Peter Danser bought of Daniell Reynaud with all the Rights and Priviledges Thereunto belonging to have & to hold the before recited pre-masses with all its rights priviledges and appurtenances unto the said Lewis Guion his heirs & assignes to the only proper use benefit and behooff of him the said Lewis Guion herirs and assignes for ever And it shall and may be Lawfull for him the said Lewis Guion his heirs and assignes from Hencefort & for Ever to have hold use occupie possess and Enjoy the said premisses free and Cleare freely & Clearly aquited and discharged of and from all mannor of Incumbrances whatsoever And I the said Peter Danser my heirs Executors Administrators shall and will for Ever warrant & defend the said Lewis Guion his heirs and assignes against all & every other persor or person Lawfully Claming any right title Interest or demands whatsoever of or into the premisses or any part or parcell thereof In witness whereof I the said Peter Danser have hereunto put my hand & seale this twentyth day of August 1702.

Signed sealed & Delivered

PETER DASSER X ! L S]

In presence of us

Benjamin Collier

John Drake.”

XXVIII.

CANADIAN REFUGEES.

The following copies relating to "Canadian Refugees" may be of interest to our readers.

First is a rough draft of a bid for the Contract made by Isaac Guion

"As I observe by a Resolve of Congress of the 3<sup>d</sup> Instant that the Canadian Refugees are to be supplied with 15 weeks Provisions, and that a Contract for this Purpose is to be made under the Direction of the Board of Treasury.

I beg leave to lay before your Honorable Board the Terms in which I would be willing to Undertake the Business.

I will Engage to Execute the Contract following Terms—Viz.

1<sup>st</sup> The Price of the Usual Ration—shall be thirteen nineteenths of a Dollar—the ration to be delivered at some Convenient Place of Issue in Lake Champlain.

2<sup>nd</sup> At the end of every four weeks the Issues of the Contract shall be settled and the amount thereof paid by Draft on any of the Commissioners of the Loan Office of the State of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island or Connecticut at My Option.

3<sup>d</sup> The Sum of Five thousand Dollars shall be advanced by orders on the State of Connecticut; which Sum shall be deducted from the Amt.

In Months Issue and the Contract.—

4<sup>th</sup> A Proper Person to be appointed, whose Order shall be a proper Voucher of Issues.

The Contractor will rely for Payment by negotiating the above Drafts with the respective Loan office in above mentioned.

The Compact Part of the Ration to be as follows—

|   |                 |     |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| 1 <sup>lb</sup> Beef or $\frac{3}{4}$ of Pork . . . . . | 5               | d.  |
| 1 <sup>lb</sup> Bnadar American Flour . . . . .         | 6               | d.  |
| 1 gill Rum . . . . .                                    | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "   |
| Smale Pork . . . . .                                    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | "   |
|   | <hr/>           |     |
|   | 13              | d." |

WHEREAS it appears, that Mrs. Merlet and three children, the family of H. Merlit late an inhabitant of Canada, are entitled to draw rations of provisions as Canadian refugees settling on the lands given by the State of New York in lake Champlain, conformably to the resolution of Congress of the 30th June 1786: This is therefore to direct the contractor for supplying provisions to the Canadian refugees aforesaid, to



issue provisions to the said Mrs. Merlet and her three children, for the term of time and in the same proportion as is to be observed with the said refugees Commencing the first day of September 1786.

Given at the War Office—

this Twenty-first day of November 1786

I. KNOX.'

To the Contractor for sup-  
plying the Canadian }  
refugees.

|       |                | Mens  | Women | Children. |
|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Month | July.....      | 3268. | 2508. | 2015      |
| do    | August.....    | 3268. | 2046. | 1953      |
| do    | September..... | 2970. | 1957. | 1913      |
|       |                | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/>     |
|       |                | 9506. | 6511. | 5881      |

Allowing the whole to make 18,557 full rations at

13d pr Ration is..... £1005 3s. 5d.

I hereby Certify that under the Contract of Isaac Guion, rations have been issued during the Month of July to the above persons Canadian refugees, settled on Lake Champlain in the proportions directed by the Secretary at War—the whole amounts to———full on mens rations———full rations without rum, on womens rations——two thousand and fifteen Childrens rations, or half of a Womans ration——

1786.

Sign'd

WILCOX Lieut.

Reg<sup>t</sup>

“ FORT GEORGE, 16<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1786

D<sup>r</sup> SIR,

M<sup>r</sup> Tremble who undertook for me the transportation of the Canadian Refugees has, as appears by the vouchers he will present you, furnished a considerable part of their supplies, as per his a/c £347.4.1½ which I think sufficiently reasonable all circumstances taken into consideration; it will be necessary he should be paid this sum in a short time after his arrival at N. York; I have examined the vouchers he has procured from Lieutenant Willcocks, and think they will be deemed in every respect sufficient and have therefore assured him that you will immediately settle with him for the above sum of £347.4.1½ should there be any error or inaccuracy in this we can settle it afterwards.

I am with esteem

D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

Your most obed<sup>n</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

UDNY HAY

M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Guion.”

“Received New York 30th November 1786 of M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Guion, Contractor for Canadian Refugees, two hundred and twenty-seven and half rations; is for myself and three children in full from the first of September, to the 30th November 1786 inclusive——”

This is unsigned, the whole is very meagre and imperfect, but it tells its own tale and is perhaps a link in a very much broken chain.

“Whereas Isaac Guion of New York Merchant did on the eighteenth of this month enter in a Contract with the Honorable Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Henry Lee Esq<sup>rs</sup> Commissioners of the Treasury Board, for supplying the Canadian Refugees with Rations, as will thereby more particularly appear; And Whereas the s<sup>d</sup> Isaac Guion in conjunction with Udney Hay, did likewise enter into a Bond of the same date with the foresaid Commissioners of the Treasury Board, in the sum of twenty thousand Mexican Dollars, that the said Isaac Guion would well and truly perform, or cause to be well & truly performed all and every article specified in the said Contract. And Whereas the said Isaac Guion has transferred the right of performing the said contract, with all the advantages which shall or may therefrom be derived, to as the Subscribers William Duer Esqr and Udney Hay; Now therefore know ye that we the said William Duer and Udney Hay jointly and severally do hereby covenant and agree, bind and oblige ourselves, our Heirs and Executors, to hold harmless, and fully to indemnify the said Isaac Guion from all losses and damages of every nature whatever which shall arise or accrue to him the said Isaac Guion from a failure in the performance of any article of the Contract above alluded to; provided always that the said Isaac Guion shall from time to time exhibit the proofs of issues when transmitted, to the Controller of the Treasury, and do his endeavor to obtain from the said controller the necessary vouchers by which a complete settlement may be made with the Treasury Board, and in general do and perform all such other official pieces of business as must necessarily pass through the Hands of the ostensible Contractor.

In witness of the above We have hereunto put our hands and seals at New York this twenty first day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Seal and delivered

in presence of

ASERE BROWNE.

WM. DUER [L. s.]

UDNY HAY [L. s.] ”

## XXIX.

## CURIOUS SCRAPS.

"To the Court of Goochland County Virginia,

I do hereby certify that David Randolph who was 21 years of age last March has my consent to marry my daughter Mary.

Given under my hand and seal the 3d day of December 1780.

THOMAS M. RANDOLPH

Witness in presents of

JOSEPH WOODSON

BRETT RANDOLPH.

Know all by these presents that we Peter Jefferson and Arthur Hopkins are held in and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord King George the the Second and to his heirs and Successors in the sum of fifty Pounds current money of Virginia to the payment of which well & truly to be made we bind us & either of us our heirs executors &c jointly & severally by them minds sealed with our seals and dated third day of Oct. 1739.

The conditions of these obligations are such that if there be any lawful cause to obstruct a Marriage intended to be solemnized between the above named Peter Jefferson & Jane Randolph—then these obligations to be void otherwise in force sealed and delivered in the presence of

H WOOD

PETER JEFFERSON [L S]

ARTHUR HOPKINS [L S]

{ Marriage Bond }  
{ PETER JEFFERSON }

Father & mother  
of Tho's Jefferson  
President."

Extract from letter

"I am glad if you liked the two little scraps I sent about Jefferson & my g<sup>t</sup> grand father Col. Tho's M. Randolph, they were not in print. I copied them at Goochland C. H. from the old records on file there—which is more certain even than any print."

This letter is signed—"Sincerely Yours

F. M. DICKINS."



## SOCIETY NOTES.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW YORK,

226 West 58th Street  
(Genealogical Library),  
New York City.

### *Officers.*

*Regent*—MRS. EDWARD PAULET STEERS.  
*First Vice-Regent*—MRS. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.  
*Second Vice-Regent*—MRS. JOHN F. BERRY.  
*Secretary*—MRS. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM.  
*Treasurer*—MRS. JOHN G. TRUAX.  
*Registrar*—MRS. HANS S. BEATTIE.  
*Historian*—MISS MARY A. PHILLIPS.  
*Librarian*—MRS. FRANCIS E. DOUGHTY.  
*Curator*—MISS K. J. C. CARVILLE.

### *Executive Committee.*

MRS. JOHN H. WASHBURN,  
MRS. ASHBEL P. FITCH,  
MISS P. CAROLINE SWORDS,  
MRS. HENRY L. SANFORD,  
MRS. CHARLES W. DAYTON,  
MRS. SETH C. HUNSDON,

MRS. JOSEPH T. DAMMANN,  
MRS. CHARLES F. STONE,  
MRS. LAWRENCE G. VAN ETEN,  
MRS. SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,  
MRS. EMMETT R. OLCOTT,  
MRS. TOWNSEND C. VAN PELT.

THE Charter members of the Society in New York State held a meeting to consider the consolidation question, opinions were freely expressed, and it is significant that among those who laid the corner stone and the foundation of this Society no voice was uplifted to favor the movement upon other than the principles evolved in the "Phillips paper." A memorial was drawn up embodying a declaration *against* consolidation.

The Board of Managers of this State, also the various Chapters, have held their regular meetings and endeavored to conduct the affairs and do the work of the Society, as always heretofore, faithfully and honestly.

THE COLONIAL CHAPTER held its annual meeting and election, the utmost harmony prevailed and mostly the previous officers were re-elected. The members signed the declaration against consolidation.

HUGUENOT CHAPTER postponed its annual meeting and election to a later date. The meetings have been of a literary historical character and exceedingly interesting.

VAN CORTLANDT CHAPTER allows no patriotic anniversary to pass without proper observance in some manner that marks the occasion with a "white stone" and gives proof of the spirit and thoughtfulness of its officers and members.

CONTINENTAL CHAPTER has held meetings and an election. Its affairs are in a satisfactory state and its condition prosperous.

KNICKERBOCKER CHAPTER keeps its membership within prescribed limits and partakes more of a social character. Its meetings are thoroughly enjoyable and its members are well satisfied with the results of their undertaking.

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY celebrates Evacuation Day (November twenty-fifth), giving on that occasion the annual dinner of this State Society. This dinner will be of "Ye Olden Times," consisting of the plain, substantial and bountiful provision that our ancestors enjoyed and how good and satisfying it is! Dinner will be served at "The Castleton," Brighton Heights, Staten Island, in a glass enclosed room where the diners can view the Bay and see the very route over which the British ships with their discomfited freight sailed away on that day one hundred and thirteen years ago leaving us this grand inheritance of FREEDOM. Can a better sauce to such a dinner be imagined than this thought and this view? The boat to convey the members to their destination sails from Bowling Green, the point of departure of those very British ships whose receding sails left so many glad hearts to rejoice.

The officers of this State Society have always striven to make its celebrations of suitable character and of a kind to mark and em-

phasize the event. This last it is believed will not fall short of the previous record and will assist to mark them worthy descendants of their *pioneer* ancestors—fertile in thought and prompt to act.

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

##### "EVACUATION DAY" BANQUET.

###### *Menu.*

Cyster Soup, à la Washington.

Pickles. Celery. Olives.

Chicken Pie, à la Putnam.

Yorkshire Pig Roasted Ethan Allen Style.

Mashed Potatoes. Green Peas.

Punch à la Oliver H. Perry.

Canada Turkey Stuffed à la Saratoga.

Lettuce Salad.

Pumpkin Pie, Molly Stark.

Mince Pie, Martha Washington.

Ice Cream à la Lafayette.

Assorted Cakes. Fruits.

Coffee à la Valley Forge.

November 25, 1896.

NOTE.—The dinner was a decided success in every particular. An artistic and appropriate menu was furnished by the proprietor of the Hotel Castleton who also gave as souvenirs of the occasion the *pewter cups* in which the coffee was served. Stacks of old flint lock muskets guarded the entrance to the room, flags hung in every available place and great yellow chrysanthemums in large old fashioned blue bowls decorated the table. All concurred in pronouncing this the very pleasantest and most enjoyable of all our celebrations.

In connection with N. Y. State matters we publish a portion of a letter written by an officer of one of the most flourishing of the State society's D. R., a woman who has a reputation for capability, and is clear headed, bright and full of interest in all the affairs of the day. Names are withheld.

"We are working on the revision of our constitution and by-laws, and endeavoring to make it conform with that of the General Society. We have gone over that of the New York State Society, and I want to congratulate you on such an able one. It seems to me you have not left any debatable point open. I am sure you must have given a great deal of thought to it. We are using some of your points in ours. I never have seen a constitution that pleased me more in every respect."

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THE COLORADO STATE SOCIETY, Daughters of the Revolution, celebrated Flag Day. Judging by the invitation, the standard that Colorado has always maintained was not diminished. Everything that it undertakes is a credit to the Society.

Two or three curious facts evolved from recent circulars issued by the General and Long Island Societies seem somewhat enigmatical, and have given rise to questions that we were unable to answer. We will insert them as "Queries."

How long can a society last that in five months receives \$2,000.47 and spends \$2,562.85? See semi-annual Report of the Executive Board Gen. Soc. D. R. Report of the Treasurer-General.

Was the Long Island circular issued with the consent and approval of the Board of Managers of the General Society? It was issued after the adoption of the Revised Constitution containing Article VII., Section 4.

Why does this Society try to hedge itself about with such rules and restrain the freedom of the press and speech when every act should be above criticism?

Is it not known that an actionable offense has been committed in what is said of this magazine in the last paragraph on the first page of the Semi-Annual Report before alluded to? Even philanthropy excites ire and calls forth hatred! Truly, truly—

"Forgiveness to the injured does belong,  
But they never pardon who have done the wrong."



## DAMES OF THE REVOLUTION.

SOCIETY ROOMS, 226 West 58th Street.

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### OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

- MRS. EDWARD PAULET STEERS, *President*.  
MRS. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, *Vice-President and Registrar*.  
MISS MARY A. PHILIPS, *Secretary and Historian*.  
MRS. JOHN BERRY, *Treasurer*.  
MRS. FRANCIS E. DOUGHTY, *Librarian*.  
MISS K. J. C. CARVILLE, *Curator*.  
MISS MARIE E. DOW, *Assistant Secretary*.  
MISS SARAH M. WESTBROOK, *Chairman, Finance Committee*.  
MRS. TOWNSEND C. VAN PELT, *Chairman, Admission Committee*.  
MRS. ABRAHAM STEERS, *Chairman, House Committee*.
- 

The growth, progress and standing of this Society is eminently satisfactory. Meetings are frequent, well attended and very enjoyable. Its cosy and comfortable rooms grow in attractiveness with each new gift, or carefully selected purchase. Besides the meetings at the Rooms, the members enjoy very greatly the Home entertainments that seem in a most unpremeditated manner to have become a feature of this society. The members are

now looking forward to a Washington Tea, to be given on Washington's birthday by Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, at her home, upon which occasion the Dames will wear the costume of the period they commemorate, and the entertainment will be entirely in keeping in every particular.

Any person desiring information regarding this society should apply to the *Secretary*.

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### THE ORDER OF THE DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS, PRIOR TO 1750.

Any member of the Society of Colonial Wars, or the Society of Colonial Dames, is eligible to this Society, who is lineally descended from a Governor of a Colonial State, prior to 1750; provided he or she be honored by an invitation from the authorized authority and found acceptable. One may with honest pride and real pleasure wear the beautiful badge of this society.

## REVIEWS.

THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY, being the Memoirs of Captain Robert Moray, Sometime an Officer in the Virginia Regiment, and afterwards of Amherst's Regiment, by Gilbert Parker. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$1.50.

This is one of the most successful books of the season, having already reached its fifth edition. It is a historical romance of old Quebec, the time being during the French War, containing thrilling adventures occasioned by imprisonment and daring attempts to escape, which are quite equal in dramatic power to those of the Count of Monte Christo. The historical element of the work is vouched for, and a valuable reproduction of a rare and authentic map of Wolfe's operations against Quebec, and accurate illustrations of places, persons and events add greatly to the worth of the volume. The literary style is superb, the plot fascinating, and the interest is so well maintained from the beginning to the end that it is with hesitation the reader puts the book aside for a breathing spell. The narrative is so entrancing that the reader forgets to admire the literature, which places the author in the front rank among living authors. An opportunity is seldom offered of obtaining reliable historical information in so charming a manner.

OLD COLONY DAYS, by May Alden Ward, Roberts Brothers, Boston, Mass., \$1.25.

This is one of the most entertaining of recent publications on Colonial Life. Historical research has made the life of the early settlers of our country a vivid picture to the present generation. Mrs. Ward has taken advantage of the opportunities offered to the seeker for information on the subject, and has produced not only a curiously interesting volume, but one that is most valuable for the knowledge it imparts. Nearly one-third of the book is devoted to Governor Bradford, who is justly called the Father of American History. He was the only one among the early colonists who wrote a connected history of the country during the first years of its existence, and while it was even doubtful whether it would become a permanent settlement. How grateful we should be that he had the taste and inclination to write Bradford's History. The manuscript of this work was placed by the Bradford family in the Old South Church in Boston at the beginning of the Revolution. When the British soldiers took possession of the city, it was lost and no trace of it found until 1855, when it was discovered in the library of the Bishop of London, who allowed a copy of it to be made for the

Massachusetts Historical Society. The original manuscript still remains in the library of the Bishop of London. It has been suggested by a prominent Englishman that it would be a graceful act on the part of England to restore to the United States this precious history. In it we have the story of the Pilgrims from their own lips. The style is quaint, but we see the trials, privations, self-sacrifice, heroism and determination of those poor exiles in a way that excites admiration and almost reverence. Mrs. Ward's book is divided into five essays: "The Father of American History," "Early Autocrat of New England," meaning the clergy, "An Old-time Magistrate," "Delusions of our Fathers," in which there is an exceedingly interesting account of the singular delusion concerning witchcraft that took possession of almost the entire civilized world at that time, and "A Group of Puritan Poets."

THE PURITANS IN ENGLAND AND NEW ENGLAND, by Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D., Roberts Brothers, Boston, Mass., \$2.00.

This is a scholarly contribution to the considerable knowledge we already possess of the Puritans. While many books have been written about them, historical research is constantly disclosing new information about their life which amply rewards the student of the men and women of early times in our country. While this work is devoted particularly to their religious

development, there is much that is interesting and new concerning their daily life, habits and customs, especially in England before they came here. The history of the origin of the Puritan party in England is particularly interesting.

BUSHY, BY CYNTHIA M. WESTOVER. Morse Publishing Co., N. Y. \$1.50.

It would be difficult to find a more acceptable juvenile book for the holidays than this fascinating story of Miss Westover's. The fact that it is not fiction, and that Bushy is well known in literature and journalism in New York, does not detract from the absorbing interest of the book. The pleasures, trials, generosity and heroism of the precocious child excite the admiration and curiosity of both old and young to such an extent that it is almost impossible to put the book aside until the end is reached.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OCTOGENARIAN, by Charles H. Haswell. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$3.00.

This attractive volume, which in style of workmanship is a good specimen of the best work of this well known house, is as interesting as it is remarkable. It is surprising that so much information can be reduced to so small a compass. It is an encyclopedia in itself, for there is not much that occurred to the City of New York or in it from 1816 to 1880 that is not accurately described in the pages of this book in the most concise manner. It is



profusely and handsomely illustrated, and valuable maps enhance its historical value.

THE EXTERNALS OF MODERN NEW YORK, being Chapter XXI., Vol. II., of Martha J. Lamb's History of the City of New York, by Mrs. Burton Harrison. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. \$3.00.

Every one who possesses Mrs. Lamb's remarkable work must have this supplement to it. Beginning where Mrs. Lamb stopped, it continues, in "thumb-nail" sketches, the general history of the city up to the present time. The growth of the city, changes in administration of it, improvement in appearance, advances made in architecture, science and art, prominent events, etc., are attractively and accurately recorded, with fine illustrations corresponding in style and size to Mrs. Lamb's history.

THE TRUE GEORGE WASHINGTON, by Paul Leicester Ford. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, \$2.00.

So much has been written of Washington that it does not seem possible that there can remain much that is new to be said of him. This work introduces us to Washington, the man, stripped of his laurels as a military hero and statesman. It deals with him in his family. There are but two of the 12 chapters of the book that refer to him as a public man. We are compelled to admire the man quite as much as the soldier. There are many details

concerning his personel that are new and immensely interesting, and a perusal of this work assists us very much to appreciate the soldier and statesman.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE maintains its high standard among magazines. Especially interesting to the readers of this magazine is the history of Washington, by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, and the article in the October number, "A Recovered Chapter in American History," by Judge Walter Clark, being an account of an expedition to South America, made by England in 1740, for the capture of Cartagena, in which 3,600 of the loyal American colonists were practically annihilated to no purpose, only a handful returning to tell the story of official incompetence.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and the HOME JOURNAL will be welcome to ladies of refinement, the former especially to those interested in society matters, and the latter for the general information and entertainment offered at small cost. There are few homes in which the Ladies' Home Journal is not found. The book reviews of the Home Journal are very useful.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, formerly The American Woman's Magazine loses nothing by the change in name. It continues to be a bright progressive monthly, always attractive and entertaining.

M. E. D. BEATTIE.

# MAGAZINE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

## A GENERAL INDEX

FROM 1891 TO 1896 INCLUSIVE.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Volume I. ("The Gotham Monthly") being out of print and, we believe, not obtainable, is not included in this index.

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